THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 102

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

British Capture Cheren; President Signs Aid Bill; Home Guard Haste Urged

The World's Day—March 27, 1941

In Africa: Cheren Falls, Harar Occupied

Capture of Cheren, Eritrean key city, was announced officially in Cairo. At the same time it was announced that British troops had entered Harar, walled city 25 miles from the strategic Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway in Ethiouia.

Ethiopian irregular forces occupied posts east and west of Yavello, in southwestern Ethiopia, while British warplanes struck new blows at vital rail and highway lines between Addis Ababa and the Gulf of Aden.

Americas: British Aid Bill Signed by President

Aboard U. S. S. Benson at sea—President Roosevelt aboard the yacht Potomac on a fishing-vacation cruise, signed the $7,000,000,000 British aid bill. [Page 2.]

Strikes: Stimson Would Speed Home Guards

Washington—Secretary of War Stimson urged States to speed formation of home guard units, partly because of labor disturbances which he said threatened in the next six months. [Page 1.]

Milwaukee—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, strike-bound since Jan. 22, announced that it would comply fully with the Federal Government's demand for immediate resumption of work on $45,000,000 worth of national defense orders. [Page 8.]

Bethlehem, Pa.—Representatives of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee and of the Bethlehem Steel Company meet today in an attempt to find a basis for settlement of the strike at the company's plant here. [Page 8.]

Richmond, Ind.—State Police raided the downtown headquarters of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee here and arrested all those present following a battle between pickets and police at the gates of the International Harvester Company plant. [Page 8.]

Boston—Spokesmen for Massachusetts labor and industry clashed at a legislative hearing for a proposal for a 30-day waiting period before strikes could be called. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

Bridgeville, Pa.—Complying with a request of William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, strikers at the Vanadium Corporation plant voluntarily began loading ferro-vanadium for shipment to other plants producing defense materials.

New York—The industrial union of Marine and Shipbuilding workers, C. I. O., called a meeting of workers in three Bethlehem Steel Company shipyards in New York harbor to vote on the question of an immediate strike.

Chicago—As Mayor Edward J. Kelly announced his intention to seek Government intervention in the International Harvester Company plant strike, the strikers protested to the City Council that they had been "brutally assaulted" during the flare-up March 25.

New England: Pension Change Backers Challenged

Sponsors of a reduction in the age limit for old-age pensions in Massachusetts were challenged by State legislators to tell how they would finance the $12,000,000 added annual cost. [Page 13.]

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Counties approved a bill to permit women to serve on juries. [Page 13.]

Almost 60 per cent of Bay State farms are without electricity, a State House hearing was told. [Page 13.]

The first department store pact obtained by Congress of Industrial Organizations in New England was ratified. [Page 14.]

Drafting of men to swell the ranks of the 26th Division was expected to be completed today. [Page 13.]

Little likelihood of a 35-cent maximum all-day parking fee in Boston was in sight following an opinion from the Board of Street Commissioners that they lacked authority to enforce such a maximum. [Page 13.]

Washington: Congress Gets British Base Agreement

President Roosevelt sent to Congress the agreement signed in London today by Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, and John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, transferring naval and air base sites in the Western Hemisphere to the United States. [Page 20.]

The Temporary National Economic Committee prepared to release its final conclusions and recommendations on the concentration of economic power in the United States. [Financial Page.]

The House Merchant Marine Committee recommanded a two-year extension of the life of the Maritime Labor Board, which expires under present law on June 22.

Air and Sea: French Ships Pass Gibraltar

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan disclosed that French merchant vessels had passed through Gibraltar, while merchant ship traffic carrying food and other supplies from Africa across the British-controlled Mediterranean, was approaching normal. [Page 4.]

Torpedoing of the Andalucia, a 14,946-ton British merchant vessel, was disclosed when survivors were picked up off the island of Madeira.

Germany raised to 38,500 tons the total of British merchant shipping which it declared had been sunk during operations yesterday. Two British transports were declared hit by Nazi aircraft in the Mediterranean.

An Italian submarine was claimed by the Italian High Command to have sunk two steamers totaling 12,500 tons in the Atlantic.

Air warfare was described by the British as light during day, following a sixth night of respite from intensified assaults.

In Europe: King Peter Takes Over Yugoslavia

King Peter of Yugoslavia took over the government and swore in a new Cabinet under General Simovitch to replace the Czetkovitch Government which signed the Treaty with Germany at Vienna March 25. [Page 1.]

Prince Paul and his two fellow Regents were stated to have resigned.

Former Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch were reported to have been placed under arrest.

British Premier Churchill stated that the Yugoslav nation had "found its soul" in disowning the Cabinet that had betrayed the country to Germany. [Page 1.]

Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, conferred with Reichsführer Hitler following conversations with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. [Page 7.]

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U. S. Industry Rallies to Greeks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—American industry will give effective help to the Greek War Relief Association in its program of aid to Greece, according to Ward Cheney, who presided at a luncheon of industrial and banking leaders and prominent Americans of Greek extraction called yesterday to form a national commerce and industry division of the Association.

Stiffer Stand On Strikes Is Taken by U. S.

C.I.O. questions authority of Navy and OPM to demand end to Allis-Chalmers walkout.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—A stiffening attitude on the part of the Government toward industrial disturbances resulting in defense delays was dramatically indicated in developments here today.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and OPM Co-Director William S. Knudsen demanded that employers and workers of the key defense Allis-Chalmers plant settle their five-week's strike at once.

In a telegram of reply sent to Mr. Knudsen and Secretary Knox, Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, demanded by what power the two were "authorized to issue ultimatums" and challenged the authority of the two men to force men back to work.

Secretary of War Stimson, at a press conference today, urged States to speed up formation of home guard units to be available in the event of serious labor or other civil disturbances that might retard the defense program in the absence of National Guard organizations, now in training.

Meanwhile, the new National Defense Mediation Board, received a list of 12 threatened strikes affecting national defense and affecting a possible 62,550 workers.

40,000 Involved

OPM sent the same Mediation Board a list of current major defense strikes involving more than 40,000 workers.

Indications grew that Secretary of Labor Perkins' Conciliation Service would shortly certify the bitter Bethlehem defense strike to the Mediation Board as its first effort to bring about strike settlement and faster defense production.

Officials watched developments in two other situations, the violent International Harvester strike, and the Ford crisis at Detroit, where the National Labor Relations Board is handling the situation.

The NLRB revealed today a deep fissure in its three-man leadership, with Chairman Millis and Commissioner Leiserson on one side and Edwin Smith, third member, on the other. The first two issued a drastic series of administrative and personnel transfers in NLRB staff over the country. The statement carried the notation that Mr. Smith "had refused to participate" in the action. This was followed by an exchange of letters between Mr. Smith and Chairman Millis.

Murray's Response

Most dramatic and far-reaching element in the industrial situation was the Knox-Knudsen demand, followed by the threatening comment of Secretary Stimson today, that the Allis-Chalmers plant open at once. The reply telegraphed here by Mr. Murray follows:

"By what power," he asked, "are you and Secretary Knox authorized to issue ultimatums when provisions are already made and an executive order issued by the President of the United States for the orderly adjudication of such disputes, first through the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor; failing there, to be certified by the Secretary of Labor to the National Mediation Board."

Unusual Circumstances

C. I. O. headquarters here said that Allis-Chalmers workers in Wisconsin had authorized the leaders to call the strike, and that the leaders could not call off the strike without approval from the workers.

From Milwaukee came word today that C. I. O. leaders had refused to call off their strike until the matter was submitted to the workers for a vote.

The unexpected and unprecedented "crack down" by Mr. Knudsen and Secretary Knox was surrounded by unusual circumstances. Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of OPM was out of the city enroute to Florida. So far as could be learned, it was taken without consultation with OPM's Labor Division or with the Labor Department, while Dr. John R. Steelman, chief of the Conciliation Service, was considering certifying the case to the new Board. It followed conferences here last night between Secretary Knox and Mr. Knudsen and Max W. Babb, President of Allis Chalmers and Lester Armour, a Director of the company. So far as could be ascertained, the C. I. O. union was not represented at the meeting. The company officials, one of them explained, had brought Mr. Knudsen "up-to-date on all the latest developments of the strike," incuding a charge that the strike had originally been illegally called. It was said that the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board has received evidence that the strike call was based on forged union ballots, and would shortly promulgate such a charge.

Bicycle Registration Looms in Bay State

Possibility that the Massachusetts Legislature may adopt a measure requiring State-wide registration of bicycles loomed today as the result of a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

At the close of the hearing, at which Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, favored a registration proposal, Senator Donald MacDonald (R) of West Springfield, chairman of the Committee, stated, "The Committee is convinced that something should be done about this and we will do what we can."

U. S. Prepared To Rush Aid To Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—The United States is prepared to act promptly to strengthen the hand of the new Yugoslav Government the instant it shows genuine evidence of resisting the Nazis.

It has already been made known to the leaders of the insurgent regime that aid from the American arsenal will be quickly available under the lend-lease policy.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, confirmed at his press conference this noon that America was authoritatively promising help to the Jugoslav Government in any fight it chooses to make against aggression.

He announced that the American Minister in Belgrade had been instructed to communicate to the new Jugoslav Government that the information which had been received in Washington had been widely welcomed in the United States as a matter for self-congratulation to every liberty loving man and woman.

Minister Told to Help

In accordance with the terms of the lend-lease bill the Jugoslav Minister here was informed that the President had power to give effective and material assistance to nations seeking to preserve their independence and integrity against aggression. It was made clear that Jugoslavia would be in line for such aid whenever it was ready to use it to that end.

Action will not need to wait the return of President Roosevelt. Authority to administer the lend-lease program under emergency conditions, it was learned today, has been delegated to an inner Cabinet group of State, War, Navy, and Treasury representatives, informally but regularly chairmaned by Harry L. Hopkins.

Provisions of Bill

The fact that the Lend-Lease Act as finally passed by Congress limited its benefits to no specific groups of countries was cited by Administration spokesmen as being particularly advantageous in view of the rapid fluidity of the Balkan situation.

The Government here recognizes that Belgrade coup d'etat does not guarantee resistance to Herr Hitler despite the inclusion of several influential pro-democratic and pro-British figures in the new Cabinet. For the moment it has appeared to accept the tripower pact as an accomplished fact, but it is felt that even this situation may well yield to the same forces of public pressure which brought the new Yugoslav government into being.

In the face of these shifting events the United States now possesses the flexibility of decision under the Lend-Lease Act which enables it to take advantage of any change in the Balkan picture, and it is certain that special priority in guns, planes, and ammunition will be given Yugoslavia whenever they would serve the checking of the Nazis.

Committee Functions

The President's special Cabinet committee, now administering the Lend-Lease program in Mr. Roosevelt's absence, will, it now develops, continue to act as the main agency in carrying out the pur-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

'We Must Prove...'

By Herbert Hoover
Former President of the United States

We must prove that here in America free men are the only basis of prosperity and progress.

We must prove that the purpose of science is to save mankind and not to destroy it.

And we must prove that we can defend ourselves.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Sept. 18, 1940.

"America: Slave or Free?" Twenty-first article: 'Page 3

Yugo Revolt Ousts Regency; Pro-Axis Cabinet Toppled; Churchill: 'All Possible Aid'

British Premier hails action in Yugoslavia as that of a Nation 'finding its soul.'

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that Yugoslavia had "found its soul" in "revolution" in Belgrade.

The Prime Minister, addressing a meeting of the Conservative Party Central Committee, declared:

"At this moment I have great news for you and the whole country.

"Early this morning the Yugoslav Nation found its soul.

"A revolution has taken place in Belgrade and the Ministers who the day before yesterday signed away the honor and the freedom of their country are reported to be under arrest."

At a Trade Union Congress luncheon later in the day, he said:

"Though I don't know what will happen and one cannot be sure of anything," he said, "I believe that it is reasonable to expect that we shall have a Government in Yugoslavia which will repudiate the pact signed the day before yesterday and will be ready to defend the honor and frontiers of Yugoslavia against aggression."

Continuing at the Conservative meeting, Mr. Churchill said:

"This patriotic movement arises from the wrath of a valiant and warlike race who had their country betrayed by the weakness of their rulers and foul intrigues of the Axis powers," the Prime Minister continued.

"We may therefore cherish the hope—I speak of course only on information that has reached me—that a Yugoslav Government will be formed worthy to defend the freedom and integrity of their country.

"All Possible Aid"

"Such a government in its brave endeavor will receive from the British Empire, and I doubt not in its own way from the United States, all possible aid and succor.

"The British Empire and its Allies will make common cause with the Yugoslav Nation and we will continue to march and strive together until complete victory is won."

Then Mr. Churchill spoke of the Battle of the Atlantic and assured his listeners that "before many months are passed I shall be able to declare to you that it has been decisively won."

The Prime Minister told the meeting that since "the dark hours" when the German Panzer divisions

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
King Peter II
Takes helm in Yugoslavia after Army coup upsets pro-Axis Cabinet.

Chief of Yugoslav Air Corps heads regime with young King Peter in power—Action preceded by fatal rioting—Financial aid by United States possible if Nazis are resisted.

BERLIN, March 27 (AP)—The German Government sent an "urgent request" to Yugoslavia today to explain the international implications of its changed Government, especially as it affects its adherence to the Three-Power Pact.

WASHINGTON, March 28—Congratulations were sent to the new Yugoslavian Government and at the same time it was noted that President Roosevelt, who signed the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease measure today, was empowered to assist nations seeking, like Yugoslavia, to preserve their independence.

BUDAPEST, March 27 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old King Peter II of Yugoslavia took the helm in Yugoslavia today in a popular surge of disapproval of the pact of March 25 with the Axis, and swore in a Government under Gen. Dusan Simovitch, chief of Yugoslavia's air corps, to defend the country's independence. The action followed a night of rioting and demonstrations.

The new Government which took over today from the "capitulation" Cabinet of Dragisha Cvetkovitch, is stated to include Dr. Branko Cubrilovitch, former Minister of Agriculture, and Srdjan Budisavijevitch, Former Minister of Social Planning, ardent Serbs, who resigned from the old Cabinet rather than put their hands to a deal with Germany.

Regent Prince Paul, who approved the Axis pact, was reported to have fled to Greece with his Greek wife, Princess Olga, and the Government of Premier Cvetkovitch, who went to Vienna to sign the agreement with Adolf Hitler, was overthrown.

Reports from Belgrade said Mr. Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, who also had an important role in the pact signing, and most of the members of the overthrown Cabinet were under arrest.

Rioting in Belgrade

The Belgrade reports said demonstrations continued throughout the night, with some fatalities.

Rioting took place in the main streets of Belgrade all night.

Troubles similar to those in Belgrade also occurred in Bitolj, in Southern Yugoslavia.

In demonstrations in the Capital and provinces crowds carried British and Russian flags and shouting "Long live Britain! Down with Germany and Italy."

Students marched with linked arms and sang patriotic and nationalistic songs. Many were arrested.

General Simovitch, the new Premier was raised to Chief of the Air Corps last November after an Army shakeup which resulted from a bombing of Bitolj by planes, unofficially identified, during the Italian-Greek conflict.

Lazare Markovitch also went back into the new Government as Minister of Justice, a post he held in 1939.

Vice-Premier Vlatko Matchek, the Croat peasant leader, took over his old post in the new government.

Second Vice-Premier Jovan Jovanovitch resumed his post, and Momtchilo Nincitch, Foreign Minister in 1924, also resumed his old postion in the Cabinet.

Others of the Cabinet included: Finance, Simon Kutte; War and Navy, General Ilitch; Education, Mr. Trisunovitch; Commerce, Mr. Andres; Mining, Mr. Kulonovitch; Labor, Mr. Kulovitch; Social Welfare, Mr. Grolgol; Posts, Josip Torbar; Food, Mr. Kosanovitch; Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Dakovitch.

Prelate Supports Peter

Reports from Belgrade said that Patriarch Gavrilov of the Serb Orthodox Church called upon the populace in a mass meeting before his residence to support Peter.

All railway trains were halted at the Yugoslav frontier, and passengers were not permitted to enter the country.

Among the trains stopped was the Berlin-Budapest section of an express for Istanbul and Athens.

All telephone calls, even diplomatic communications, were cut by the Yugoslavs.

Among several Belgrade radiocasts was one declaring "events in Yugoslavia are a purely internal adjustment without any connection with foreign affairs."

"The people showed that the former Government was unsuitable to lead a united people," it added. "All that happened was in the interest of the whole nation."

Laid to Axis Adherence

Although official reasons for the reported coup in Yugoslavia were not disclosed, observers expressed belief that the wave of internal opposition to adherence to the Axis was responsible.

They pointed out that resignation of Prince Paul and the other two Regents as well as the Government of Premier Cvetkovitch, which approved the Axis pact, left the young King and General Simovitch not implicated in the Axis negotiations, constituting the government.

Last reports received direct from Belgrade last night before telephone communications were cut told of continued rioting and disorders throughout the country in protest against the Government's action in allying the nation with the Axis powers.

In many places, the rioters shouted cries of "Long live King Peter" and loudly denounced the Regency Council and the Cabinet they charged with selling out to the Axis.

The Regency Council is headed by Prince Paul, son of the King's

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

British 'Secret Weapon': Courage of the People

'Inside the War'
Twenty-first of a Series

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to London after a visit to the United States.

LONDON, March 27—An American general was sent over to England on a special mission to assess British prospects of victory—prospects which at that time looked outwardly almost hopeless. Yet this general, after spending some weeks here, went back to the United States convinced that Britain would win.

When asked why he had come to that conclusion, he replied in effect: "Because of the intangibles."

These "intangibles" are, I think, Britain's real "secret weapon." There are many of them, but being intangible they are hard to pin down, harder still to put down on paper.

As I write this, sitting in the lounge of a hotel at night, the mournful wail of air-raid sirens has just sounded. Outside there is the almost ceaseless thunder of antiaircraft fire. Some antiaircraft guns are so close that their rumbling reverberations shake the hotel.

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Trans-Atlantic Flying Develops From Realm of Romanticism Into That of Business and Politics—Pioneer Has a Rival

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Even when "Lindy" soloed the ocean in 33 hours 29 minutes in 1927 and later Howard Hughes and his four companions circled the earth in 3 days and 19 hours, it seemed improbable that the time would quickly come when political considerations rather than aeronautical problems would stand in the way of more competition in the skyways across the Atlantic.

Twice in recent months the House Appropriations Committee has rejected the Government's recommendation that $1,200,000 be approved to subsidize, through an air mail contract, a competing American trans-Atlantic airline. This week the Senate Post Office Committee reinstated the appropriation though cutting it to $800,000 because a third of the year will have passed before the new service could possibly begin.

The Committee also added $400,000 to the existing Pan American Airways subsidy to enable it to add a fourth schedule flight to its weekly service.

Beneath these apparently prosaic and little publicized incidents are embedded issues of large consequence.

Seeks Share With Pioneer

American Export Airlines, a four-year-old subsidiary of the steamship company, the American Export Lines, aspires to share the skyways with Pan American Airways whose initiative and pioneering work undoubtedly have contributed greatly to the dominant position it has today, which, apart from Canada, is an American monopoly in the foreign service—across the Pacific, to South America, as well as across the Atlantic.

American Export Airlines, with an investment of $3,000,000 and six months of exploratory flying behind it, affirms that it is ready to begin promptly a regular non-stop trans-Atlantic service using Vought-Sikorsky four-engined flying boats capable of carrying 16 passengers and 3,500 pounds of mail, each with a cruising range of more than 4,000 miles.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, established by Congress to give expert and objective consideration to these matters; President Roosevelt, the State Department, the Navy Department, the War Department, and the Post Office Department have all favored the establishment of a competing trans-Atlantic service and have indorsed the A. E. A.'s application to enter the field. In summary, they combine to offer these main arguments in support of their recommendation to Congress:

1. Trans-Atlantic airlines have thus far but tapped the surface of potential passenger, air-mail and fast express traffic.

2. Competition among American airline companies within the United States has made American commercial air service the best, the most reliable, the most efficient in the world. Competition among American airline companies across the Atlantic will do the same.

3. It will entrench American aviation more firmly in the North Atlantic.

4. Such competition would help national defense. It would enlarge the reservoir of pilots and stimulate advances in the design and production of trans-oceanic aircraft.

High Praise for Pan American

In approving the American Export Airlines project, the Civil Aeronautics Board had no criticism whatsoever to make of Pan American. It commended its pioneering achievements, it praised its efficient service embracing as it does 65,000 miles of airlines and a well-managed $30,000,000 investment. It contended, however, that the possibilities of the Atlantic route were almost unlimited and that a second airline would promote their development.

The rightly popular and highly regarded Pan American Airways replies to these contentions by urging that the foreign countries will be giving the strongest possible American airline plenty of competition across the Atlantic; that the ruthless competition of the European government monopoly lines can only be countered by an American monopoly line; that the United States Government can help Pan American to expand more economically than it can subsidize in part another line; that Pan American is contributing, and will continue to contribute, significantly to national defense in design, production and pilot training and that specifically, the American Export Lines already carries 90 per cent of the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic in its ships while Pan American carries only 10 per cent in its planes, and to divide that 10 per cent would be unwise and unfair.

It should be understood, of course, that neither Pan American Airways nor American Export Airlines could operate financially without the aid of government airmail contracts. The Civil Aeronautics Board says that Congress refusal of the Post Office allocation of funds to the A. E. A. "would be tantamount to closing forever the door to competition by any American carrier over the North Atlantic route."

That, in the view of the Civil Aeronautics Board, is the issue Congress is now being called upon to decide. Thus trans-Atlantic skyway service has, in a few short years, moved from the area of venturesome romance into the area of high politics.

Roscoe Drummond

Defense Advisory Agent Acts To Avert Sugar Price Soaring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Sugar prices are going up again but Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, has moved to prick them before there gets to be another "sugar scare."

Ten pounds of sugar was selling at retail stores here a few weeks ago for 48 cents; now it has been marked up to 51 cents, because of rising costs of raw sugar.

This time the hoarding housewife is not getting the blame for the price increase. The accusing finger is pointed at wholesalers and large industrial sugar users who are stocking up because they are concerned about the shipping situation. Practically all of the raw sugar that comes to American refiners must be brought into the country by sea-going freighters.

Denies Any Bar to Shipment

Miss Elliott denied that defense needs are likely to seriously cut into sugar shipping space. "The consumer division has discussed the shipping situation with the emergency shipping committee of the United States Maritime Commission," she said.

"We have been assured that enough tonnage will be available to move in from off-shore producing areas sufficient quantities to safeguard normal sugar consumption in this country."

Stocks of sugar readily available to consumers in the United States are larger than usual, Miss Elliott added. Cuba has large surplus stocks of sugar currently at hand, and there are more than sufficient supplies available from off-shore areas to supplement domestic production.

Could Enlarge Quotas

The consumer adviser pointed out that importation of sugar into the United States is regulated by a quota system, and the Secretary of Agriculture has power under existing legislation to make larger supplies available to consumers by increasing the quota. Just recently Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, enlarged 1941 quotas by 235,072 tons to take care of increased consumer needs.

Reproductions of
Custom Tailor Patterns
In Spring Suits
$35

One of the things that tickles the palate of a clothing gourmet is the subtle differences in coloring and pattern that distinguish many custom tailor woolens from run-of-the-mill materials. Through the good graces of some of our custom-tailor friends we have been permitted to reproduce a number of new Spring ideas. They are really "collectors items", and of course you won't find them elsewhere.

Roger Kent

Suits, Outercoats and Formal Wear for Men at the one $35 price

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Wonders of Research: Motor Gale

Wright Field wind tunnel to test Army planes under actual air conditions faced by pilots.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enough power to drive 400 automobiles is packaged into a motor to be used this summer in driving 400-mile-an-hour gales through a 616-foot wind tunnel to test new army planes at the Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. The 40,000 horsepower motor will be installed and ready for operation at the Field by July 1, it is expected.

The combination of motor and tunnel is designed to test full-size plane propeller and engine enclosures as well as to step up actual flying conditions for models of new military aircraft.

At the press of a button, the powerful motor just completed by Westinghouse will create winds that will turn two fans measuring as tall as a four-story building. As the 32 whirling blades of the fans force the wind through the tunnel at top seed, a retaining force of over 200 tons a blade is required to prevent the blades from tearing away from the hub. While operating at top speed, the motor will consume more than 30,000 kilowatts of electricity. The intense heat generated by the motor requires that 85,000 cubic feet of air be forced through it to keep it cool.

Despite its size the speed of this modern prototype of the original induction motor can be varied from 37 to 297 revolutions a minute. To eliminate waste of electrical energy, Army Air Corps engineers have built a system of two motor-generator sets to take the place of rheostats (resistors for regulating currents) thus saving the power which ordinarily passes off as heat when the motor is running at reduced speeds.

Flame-proof Cotton

Prospects of opening new markets that will reduce the cotton surplus in the United States, which Government reports show to be at one full year's normal production, look bright with the reported production of cotton that will resist fire and water.

The production of such cotton has been the result of the development of a new insulation material from experiments carried on by the Reynolds Metals Company of Richmond, Virginia, under the sponsorship of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new material, to be supplied in blanket-form rolls, will be sold alone or with asphalt-impregnated paper backings, or in combination with reflective metal insulation (aluminum foil), C. D. Kuck, Vice-President of the Company said.

The largest use of this cotton-made insulation will be for walls, roofs, and partitions of residential and industrial buildings. An additional use for the material is expected in the large industrial markets and naval construction plants.

Westinghouse

Large House for Big Winds

Shown here is the stationary section of a 40,000 horsepower motor nearing completion in the East Pittsburgh works of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. It will be used to drive 400-mile gales through a wind tunnel at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to test planes for the United States Army Air Corps.

Smithsonian Dictionary

A vast "dictionary of natural history," comprising more than 17,000,000 specimens, is becoming increasingly valuable at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, as foreign collections dwindle in the maelstrom of war.

Reports received by the Institution from abroad reveal that the British Museum has been bombed three times, resulting in the destruction of a plant collection and much of the insect collection at the Museum. However it is reported that the cream of the British collections are safe, due to careful removal outside the city before the war began.

Sunny Hour Recorders

If you have a sundial that won't keep the proper time you might ask the dealer from whom you purchased it the following questions: Is it constructed properly? Is it set up properly? It is adjusted to the proper latitude? All of these conditions must be met before you can expect your sundial to work properly, according to R. Newton Mayall, in charge of the Harold Ernst Collection of sundials at Harvard University.

Stating that the sundial is the only instrument that has come down through the centuries unchanged, Mr. Mayall shows models of sundials, constructed between the period from 1500 B. C. to 200 A. D., that were made on the same principle as modern ones.

The largest known of such sunny timekeepers is found in Jaipur, India, where it covers more than a acre. Its gnomon—the upright piece which indicates the shadow—is more than 100 feet high, and there is an observatory at the top which can be reached by steps at the side.

The smallest sundial, of Chinese make, is mounted on a finger ring, now on display in the Ernst collection.

Some dials tell time by moonlight as the one at Queen's College, Cambridge, England. Others, as the "Cathedral Landmark" sundial at Washington, D. C., indicate various religious seasons, and the "Singing Tower" Dial at Lake Wales, Florida, tells the time and the day of the year. One of the most beautiful sundials in the world is the "Flower Time" sundial, 50 feet across, made of growing plants, in Cypress Memorial Park in San Francisco.

A Corking Story

Movement of the United States toward self-sufficiency in cork production is seen in laboratory tests which prove that cork trees planted in California's famous soil yields cork which is as good, if not superior, to the imported product from native trees that grow along the shores of the Western Mediterranean.

Hitherto confined by climate and soil to Portugal, Spain, and other areas along the Western Mediterranean coast, the cork oak has found ideal growing conditions in California's sheltered valleys.

The time required for cork trees to reach productive maturity has retarded efforts to grow cork in new places, according to Dr. Giles B. Cooke, of the research staff of the Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., in the current issue of "Industrial and Engineering and Chemistry," publication of the American Chemical Society.

"The first stripping of the cork oak is made when the tree is about 20 years old and subsequent strippings follow eight or ten years afterward. The first cork removed is known as virgin cork and is of inferior quality and suitable mainly for insulation purposes. Cork from the second stripping is also of low grade and has limited uses. It is with the third stripping, when the tree is from 35 to 40 years old, that good cork is obtained. Cork trees live about 150 years," according to Dr. Cooke.

Cork oak acorns were first obtained from Spain in 1858, and distributed in Florida, Arizona, and California, but it was not until 1904 that successful efforts were realized in plantings made at Chico, California.

Seaweed Textiles

The process of making seaweed textile fibers, worked out by British chemists, can be carried on with the same machinery as that used in making viscose rayon.

To produce synthetic textile fibers from seaweed—available by the tons—alginic acid, which comprises 20 to 30 per cent of the seaweed, is chemically extracted by using a sodium carbonate solution. The extracted acid when dissolved in the soda liquid is forced into a coagulating bath where alginates, resistant to alkalines—hitherto unproduced—form to give the new fiber.

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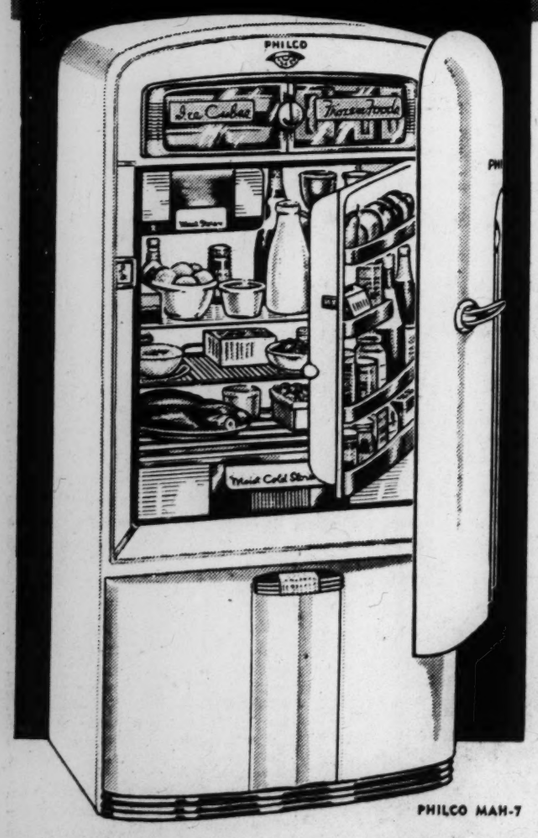

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South America Bolstered By U. S. Lease Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Adoption of the Lend-Lease Bill and President Roosevelt's speech which marked its enactment have encouraged South America farther along the road of military co-ordination with the United States. Here, on the South Atlantic seaboard, discussions have been in a virtual impasse since Argentina intervened in the proposed establishment of a base at the entrance of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata.

The revelation that the United States and Mexico had reached joint decision on common defense was an agreeable surprise for many South Americans. They were impressed by this progress. They thought the unresolved oil issue would prove an insuperable obstacle to an agreement of this kind. Simultaneously, news reached them of the Panamanian agreement to concede air bases to the United States outside the Canal zone.

With the United States committed to the overthrow of European totalitarianism, protection of the South American flank, especially on the Atlantic side, becomes more urgent. There is more than one troubled conscience south of Panama when it is reflected that arrangements for North American defense are now complete from Alaska to Tapachula and from Greenland to Trinidad—and only so far.

It is not forgotten that President Roosevelt has reminded his fellow-countrymen of that unprotected stretch of the Atlantic between Dakar and Natal. Nazi infiltration into French Africa was disturbing news for Brazilians, Uruguayans and Argentines. It has given them new understanding of North American anxiety to translate the security resolutions of Panama and Havana into military preparation.

It can be said, therefore, there are expectations of early renewal of American diplomatic activity in South America directed to obtain a more complete and definite understanding on defense co-ordination. It can also be said that South America, especially Argentina, appears ready to approach the problem much more realistically than six or even three months ago.

President, at Sea, Signs Bill Providing $7,000,000,000 Aid

ABOARD U. S. BENSON AT SEA, March 27 (AP) — President Roosevelt, aboard the yacht Potomac on a fishing-vacation cruise, signed the $7,000,000,000 British aid bill at 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., today.

His action makes the huge fund immediately available to establish the United States as the "arsenal" of nations fighting aggression.

Accentuating the record-breaking speed with which Congress voted the money, the bill was sent by airplane to the President's yacht cruising in Florida waters a few hours after legislative action was completed Tuesday. Bad weather, however, delayed delivery until today.

Even before the signature made the measure final, defense officials were bending to the task of channelling the funds into America's mushrooming munitions industry.

How It Is Earmarked

In its broad outlines, the bill earmarks the fund in the following categories and amounts:

$1,343,000,000 for ordnance, armor and ammunition; $2,054,000,000 for such vitally needed weapons as bombing and pursuit planes; $362,000,000 for tanks, armored cars and other motor vehicles; $629,000,000 for ships and all types of water craft; $752,000,000 for new plant facilities needed to turn out the materials; $200,000,000 for repairing British war vessels and other defense equipment; $1,350,000,000 for agricultural, industrial and other commodities, including such things as cotton and tobacco, and $260,000,000 for miscellaneous military equipment and supplies.

The bill specifically empowers the President to transfer as much as 20 per cent from one category to another, although no category can be increased by such transfers more than 30 per cent.

Although officials said the fund was the largest single cash outlay ever authorized by Congress in peacetime, it was exceeded more than once during the World War. During the fiscal year 1918-19, for instance, the regular appropriation bill for the War Department carried more than $12,000,000,000 in both cash and contract authorizations.

Other Nations Can Benefit

Provided primarily to implement the United States' policy of aiding Great Britain, the $7,000,000,000 can be distributed to the Governments of any nation whose defense President Roosevelt deems essential to the defense of this country. He will decide whether the money could be used to help Greece, China or any other country resisting aggression.

In making the money available, congressional committees had access to a detailed list of Britain's war needs but this information was kept a carefully guarded secret and legislators in charge of the measure said the use to which the money is put would not be made public in detail until such disclosures have no further military value.

During debate on the bill in the House, however, it was stated that $100,000,000 of the money would be used to buy cotton and $50,000,000 for tobacco.

Informed sources said some of the agricultural fund would be used also to send processed pork products and similar foodstuffs to Britain.

Weizmann Asks Jewish Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27 — The British Government should permit formation of a volunteer Jewish Army to fight alongside the Free French, Free Poles, and Free Norwegians against the "common enemy of mankind," in the opinion of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Zionist Organization.

Palestine is a "bastion for democratic defense" on the road to the Suez Canal, he declared at a meeting at the Hotel Astor last night under the auspices of the United Palestine Appeal.

Dr. Weizmann, who is engaged in chemical research for the British Government in London, arrived here from England by Pan American Airways clipper on March 22. He said he had talked with Prime Minister Winston Churchill before leaving London and intimated he had offered the British leader the aid of 40,000 Jewish troops for the defense of their homeland and Britain.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the Administration Committee of the United Palestine Appeal, who presided, called upon American Jewry to contribute to the rebuilding of Palestine. Joining with Dr. Weizmann in declaring that it was "the height of impracticability to look for a solution of the problem of a Jewish homeland anywhere but there."

U. S. Aid for Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

poses of the bill even when the President returns. This committee includes Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Hopkins, former Secretary of Commerce and the President's closest personal aide, will be the co-ordinator of this top group and, whether he is officially appointed or not, will in effect be the principal administrator of the Lend-Lease Act under the President.

This liaison Cabinet Committee is already functioning on lend-lease matters and a considerable list of materials most urgently needed by Britain and for which the Government will soon place orders is in its hands.

Mr. Hopkins and the liaison committee, it was said, will concern themselves only with aid to Great Britain, Greece, and China, leaving aid to Latin America to be handled by the State Department. Their primary functions will be to:

1. Determine the quantity of materials needed and time of delivery.
2. Allocate materials to those eligible under the law.

Aid for Britain

From other sources it was learned that very little existing army equipment would be transferred to Britain because, as one official put it, the "bottom of the barrel has been pretty well scraped."

A British Embassy official reported that while no planes have been delivered to Britain yet under the Lend-Lease Act, deliveries of heavy bombers and flying patrol boats purchased for cash are "picking up." He declined to disclose the number, but said they included the Boeing four-engined "flying fortress," the Consolidated four-engined B-24, and the Consolidated PBY patrol bombers. These ships have been flown across the Atlantic.

Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, said today that passage of the British aid bill "undoubtedly strengthened the backbone of the Yugoslavian nation and encouraged it to fight for its liberties."

Senator Pepper said that the Yugoslavian upheaval could be attributed to the "forthright and courageous attitude of the United States in stating its determination to support the struggle for human liberties and the dignity of man, regardless of who likes or dislikes its stand."

He predicted that "it won't be long before all nations, large and small, will resist aggression of the hideous totalitarian powers which want to crush the life out of democracy."

New Air Squadron For Philippine Army

MANILA, March 27 (AP) — The Commonwealth's Department of National Defense disclosed today that it was preparing to form a new Philippine Army air squadron which probably would be based in Mindanao Island, largest in the Southern Philippines.

The new planes will boost the total air strength of the Philippine Army to 53 planes. In case of emergency these planes would be available to augment United States Army and naval air forces already based in the Philippines.

Intra-France Food Deal Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles today cabled William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, asking for complete details on a reported food deal between Unoccupied and Occupied France.

Unofficial reports from Vichy announced that Unoccupied France had agreed to send to German Occupied France 1,355,000 head of livestock and large quantities of fresh vegetables, table oil, salt, cheese and wines in return for 800,000 tons of wheat, 800,000 tons of potatoes and 200,000 tons of sugar.

Announcement from Vichy said the food to be sent to Occupied France was destined for French people only, but there was no specific guarantee that the Germans would not buy the food when it reached public markets, as they are now doing throughout the occupied territory and in certain instances in the unoccupied zone.

The food deal between the two sections of France follows close on the heels of an Anglo-American agreement to send two shiploads of wheat and other staples through the British blockade to unoccupied France within the next month. Minute precautions are being taken by the American Red Cross to make certain that there is no leakage of American wheat into German hands.

The arrangement recently agreed upon in Washington is entirely experimental and if this Government can prove that France is taking advantage of American supplies to ship food out to the occupied area, shipments from the United States can be ended at any time.

Unofficial reports indicated that the aim of Unoccupied France in making the new deal with Occupied France was to get more wheat than the United States had agreed to send to meet present threats of starvation among the civilian population. The understanding here is that the Vichy Government is not planning to send into the occupied one the same food items it is getting from the United States.

The food to be sent into occupied territory, reports from Vichy said, would come from both Unoccupied France and French Africa and would be classed as "surplus."

Chief aim of the United States in granting food relief to France was not humanitarian, so much as diplomatic. It is hoping by its aid to keep Unoccupied France from being won over by the side of Germany. If this can be done, this Government may still decide to put up with a few uncertainties and surprises like the new food deal between the Vichy Government and Occupied France.

Paris Version

VICHY, France, March 26 (AP)—The Paris newspaper Aujourd'hui says that a clearing accord has been arranged between Occupied France and the non-occupied zone for the exchange of food.

A Government spokesman said the French-German accord reached last October permitted the two zones to exchange food without interference by the occupation authorities.

The Germans agreed that if, by necessity, they requisitioned any part of the food sent into the occupied zone, a corresponding amount could be subtracted from the food the occupied zone was required to give the German Army, he said.

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Taking Away Car Of Draftee Thwarted

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (AP)—An automobile finance company was fined in Federal Court here for repossessing a draftee's automobile. Assistant United States Attorney Joseph Karesh said it was the first case of its kind in California and perhaps in the United States.

Federal Judge Harold Louderback imposed a nominal fine of $50 on the Fidelity Auto Finance Corporation, but warned that "if this sort of thing occurs again he will not be giving out nominal fines."

The maximum fine is $1,000. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940 provides that when more than half of a conditional sales contract has been paid, the article cannot be repossessed while the purchaser is in military service.

Although the Finance Corporation had repaid Joseph Tighe all of his costs, it pleaded guilty. Mr. Karesh explained that the case had been called to his attention by the Army and he pressed charges to call attention to the law.

Britain's 'Secret Weapon': Is It Courage of the People?

Continued from Page 1

Now and then we hear a deeper and louder explosion as a big bomb falls not far away.

Few Seek Safety

A steel-helmeted air-raid warden comes in from the blackout and quietly suggests that some of us might like to go downstairs into the air-raid shelter as quite a few "H. E.'s"—high-explosive bombs—are dropping nearby. A few persons do so, rather apologetically.

Most of us stay in the lounge, however, and as the gunfire grows louder a strange, indescribable stagelike atmosphere suddenly develops. On the surface there is casual conversation, laughter, unconcern. But underneath there is a strong undertone of drama which in an odd way shines through the superficial talk and manner of these Englishmen and women.

It reminds me of a play, and in particular of that unforgettable English war play "Journey's End." Somehow in the strange clarity of the moment you know that these people, under their stagelike role of casual lightness, are feeling all that they are not saying—that they are genuine, good, and kind Christian people.

I had the same experience the other night when a bomb fell close beside my London flat. Something happened to those simple people there. They took on that same odd aura of mingled casualness, or quiet humor, and that supremely natural yet superhuman heroism of a likeable human sort. That defines it very inadequately. But there it is. It is one of "the intangibles."

Today I received a letter from a British friend who is out in the West Country, in a little village in Dorsetshire. Here is an extract from his letter: "The morale of the people out here is magnificent—they are prepared to face anything. They would most certainly prefer to be 'blotted out,' rather than to be defeated by Germany.

"I have seen a lot of these slow, quiet West Country people. They are about the last people on earth to get worked up about anything, and even when they are all worked up inside they don't know how to express it.

"There is not a man, woman, or child of them who isn't ready to die for the right to live in freedom. Anyway, they just can't imagine defeat.

"A lot of the Navy is drawn from the men of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall—and every tiny village has someone in the Navy, man or boy. Round here there is a great 'Navy conscience.' For example, a boy of just 16 was killed his first time at sea. He came from a small village near here. His brother ran away from home and joined the Navy next day. He left a note to say that he was off to take his brother's place. He is just 15.

"The family are just small village folk with a tiny store—I know them quite well—they never groused or murmured or cursed Hitler or Germany—but they just gave willingly and proudly—and felt very deeply but could say nothing."

Another "Intangible"

This is another "intangible."

Deep inside the war in Britain there is still another of these "intangibles." It is the faith of a Christian people.

This is the real reason Britain can "take it." It is the underlying explanation of England's unshaken morale after months of murderous battering from the air. It is why the Nation's calm confidence in ultimate victory never has faltered, neither during the darkest days before Dunkirk, nor under the blasting air blitzkrieg of last September, nor through the long cold ordeal of the winter's weary blackout.

It is not easy to explain this conviction—it is harder even than the other "intangibles." But to fail to record it would, I think, be to leave out one whole side of the story and a side that is fundamental to an understanding of what is going on inside the war.

One of the main difficulties in dealing with such a delicate subject is the fact that in Germany, as well as in Britain, there are, of course, many whose religious faith sustains and strengthens them. So were there good Christian thinkers and workers in France—yet France went down.

But there is a difference. I think it is summed up essentially in this: What has emerged in the hearts and lives of the British people under the stress of this totalitarian war is not so much religion in the ordinary theological sense as a simple, stalwart, almost biblical sort of Christian faith. It has two separate but related aspects. First is a kind of a patriarchal conviction of rightness of Britain's cause—deep faith that right is bound to win, that moral and spiritual power will triumph in the end over mere physical force.

Christian Qualities

The other aspect of this "intangible" appears in the way the people of Britain carry on under fire and bombing, in the way they go about their daily duties. For they go on about their usual affairs with a steadiness, a cheerfulness, a twinkling humor, a deep courage, and very often a thoughtful kindness—these are Christian qualities in action.

There is an almost universal absence of any positive hatred toward the Germans in the England of today, and toward fellow Englishmen there is a new feeling of more open friendliness, of a warmer human fellowship regardless of class. These qualities have led to a greater sense of national solidarity and unity which unquestionably constitutes another, and very important, "intangible."

Religion in the more formal sense of churchgoing is yet another intangible element that must be included in the list. There undoubtedly has been a modest, but marked, revival of church attendance. Congregations in many cases tend to be somewhat larger despite a shortage of petrol which keeps many of the more-distant members at home.

But here it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions because the larger congregations may be, at least partly, due to the number of churches that have been bombed—and certainly it seems that there have been a disproportionately large number of direct hits on churches.

A more definite sign of this stronger religious tendency is to be found in the striking number of uniforms one sees at many church services. It is not merely that a

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

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America: Slave or Free?

21 *Every German Factory Is Busy But Individualism Is Crushed*

Every wheel in Germany is turning. Every man has a job. Every pfennig of capital is invested. Production is at peak in a war economy.

In America wheels are beginning to turn, but unemployment is still estimated at between 5,000,000 and 9,000,000. Up to a few years ago unemployment in America ran between 10,000,000 and 14,000,000. At the same time the banks were clogged with idle money. There was idle labor, idle capital, and idle tools, and yet these three were not brought together to meet the Nation's incalculable demand for such things as better homes, food, and clothing.

Adolf Hitler put Germany to work. He did so by making Germany into a totalitarian despotism. But he did, in his own ruthlessly efficient fashion, put idle men, idle money, and idle tools to work. Today the whole great German nation-machine is running to the very limit of its productive capacity.

This is Hitler's economic challenge to the democracies. Here is his appeal to the thwarted and frustrated unemployed masses everywhere. There are those who declare that the easy-going Americans even now underestimate the revolutionary power of this German challenge to the old order of finance capitalism.

But what is the cost of this German system. The cost is nothing, say the Nazis, it is merely freedom! They have created a system in which an ant would feel at home. It is an anthill economy. The individual is sacrificed. The German ant can feel pride perhaps in his anthill, but he cannot feel pride in himself.

How far apart the totalitarian system is from the free economy of America can be shown in miniature at one point, the single question of starting a new business enterprise. In America, anybody can do it. In Germany it is very difficult. Perhaps the contrast can be told best by comparing the experience of two men in two different and far-off lands:

Slave Way

Fritz Mueller wanted to start a business. Fritz lived in Leipzig and knew that under the German form of regimented capitalism it might be difficult. Accordingly, before broaching the idea to the authorities he called on a trusted friend and laid his plans before him.

The friend was startled. He was a trifle alarmed. He looked at Fritz Mueller as though he had discovered heresy in the home of orthodoxy. He went to the window and pulled down the shade. Then, point by point, half pleading, half angry, he went over the matter.

"How can you start a business, Fritz?" he demanded. "The idea which you propose might have made money under the old order in Germany but consider where you are today. First of all you need capital. Where do you propose to get it? You cannot issue shares or stocks without Government approval.

"As you know very well, you cannot get funds from abroad today in Germany. To start your business, first of all, you must have full official approval."

Fritz nodded. He recognized that difficulty.

Credit Also Required

"But suppose you get capital. Then you will need credit. The same difficulties stand in the way. You won't be able to get a bank loan unless you have proper authorization. You will require Government approval; nay, Government co-operation at every turn."

Fritz breathed heavily. He knew that fact as well as his friend.

"Where will you get raw material?" continued his companion. "You wish to be a businessman. But in our state today businessmen are economic soldiers. Raw materials are rationed. To get them needs official approval at every step. They are watched as carefully as meat for the Army Quartermaster's Corps."

"I suppose what you say is true," said Fritz.

"But above all, my dear friend Fritz," expostulated his companion, "have you thought about your labor supply? The Government's need for labor is like a famine. They have even put children and old men to work, let alone convicts from the prisons. Every worker in Germany has a work-book in the hands of the authorities in which his whole life history, his aptitudes, and experience are set forth. You could get labor no more than you could get capital, credit, or raw material without permission of the authorities. You had better go home and thank your lucky stars you are not a businessman. I am a businessman and I know the problems."

Some Difficulties Disclosed

Fritz's friend knew he could trust his comrade so he told him some of the difficulties he was experiencing. Most of all he complained of red tape. There were forms to be filled out at every point. He had sold some optical instruments to Japan, and in order to make the barter exchange, 27 different and detailed blanks had to be filled out where a slip on any one might upset the transaction. In some cases there were hundreds of forms. Prices of his products were rigidly controlled, like everything else in the Reich; in fact, right down to membership fees in football clubs, and with the same meticulous care that decrees, for example, that there shall be four standards for Christmas trees, with fixed prices for each, depending on height.

Fritz's friend explained that he was in slight difficulty with the authorities: one of his workers had used a light truck to call on a young lady friend in the next town; that was putting the rationed gasoline to "improper" use and somebody had to be answerable for it. As to profits, well Fritz couldn't be expected to understand that, perhaps, but in a technically free economy where actually everything was either compulsory or controlled, forced loans to the state, forced contributions to party funds left little over if the firm broke even.

Fritz shook his head. Sadly he walked home. He had learned the lesson. In an anthill economy ants stick to their own hill.

Free Way

James Smith wanted to start a business for himself. James Smith lived in Anytown, U. S. A., and felt he had an idea and the initiative and drive to make his enterprise a success. Before discussing the matter with friends, however, he went to an old counselor of the family, Josiah Knightly, President of Anytown's First National Bank.

Mr. Knightly was pleased. He asked intelligent questions. Point by point he went over the matter.

"You'll need capital, Jimmy. That's the first thing. Our town needs a good new business like yours, if it is run right. If you and your family will put up $10,000, I'm pretty sure we can see our way to a loan on collateral. And if you make a go of it you can count on us to help you with credit. Have you thought about raw material, Jimmy, and your labor supply?"

James Smith laid memoranda before his friend. They indicated that there would be a plentiful supply of both. The banker agreed to take the matter under advisement. He mixed some caution with his encouragement, however.

"I like to see a young man start a successful business," he said. "I've seen a number as I looked out here on Main Street. Did you ever think, Jimmy what opportunities there are? This country is the richest on earth. We have raw materials. We have labor. As for capital, I'd hate to tell you, how much of this bank's funds are idle right now. What we need is some way of getting these things together—into production.

Many Enterprises Fail

"But I don't want to raise false hopes, either. I've just been looking through this brick-red colored TNEC monograph from Washington. It deals with the financial characteristics of American manufacturing corporations. A good many of them fail. That's the cost of keeping the avenue to opportunity wide open. Why, there are people in foreign countries—in Germany let's say—right now, who would give anything for the chance you have."

"You bet there are," said James Smith.

"At the same time," said Mr. Knightly, gravely, "these statistics show an extraordinary mortality of small, new companies in America. We do not have a planned economy, or a regimented capitalism over here. Small businesses spring up about where they want. But a good many of them are like the scrub pines in a forest, they never have much chance of success, of getting up to the sunlight in the fight for survival.

"See this chart, Jimmy? See all those lines starting off in the upper left-hand corner, where it says '100 per cent,' and tobogganing down to the right side? That is the record of small American firms in selected industries that managed to survive over a 10-year period, from 1926 to 1936. You're interested in furniture. Well, at the end of the period only about 35 per cent of the sample furniture factories were left in business. The machine-tool group was better, about 65 per cent managed to survive. The other lines deal with other industries.

Price of Free Economy

"I don't want to discourage you, Jimmy. But I want you to know what you're about, too. That's the penalty and the reward of a free economy: You take risks."

"That's just what I want to take!" said the other eagerly. "I figure that if I can run my plant at just half capacity I'll break even, and anything above that will be pure velvet."

"Half capacity," mused Mr Knightly, looking out on Main Street. "Did you ever think how many other plants are running at half capacity; did you ever think for a minute what this country would be like if all the plants and all the tools could be let loose to turn out all the products they're really capable of producing. Well, likely you haven't. But some day we'll approach it, maybe. The Germans have done it to make guns; why can't we do it to make goods for peace? And if we do do it, we won't do it by any anthill economy like the Germans either, that keeps men, machines, and money busy but that regiments the nation like an army cantonment! . . .

"All right, young man Come around next week after I've gone through these papers, and maybe we'll talk business."

"Thank you, Mr. Knightly," said James Smith. A minute later he was walking briskly down Main Street, whistling.

Totalitarianism does not respect the rights of individuals in economic organization. Its goal is efficiency, its means social militarism. Sometimes its regimentation is so great that it becomes top-heavy, and complaints of that sort come through occasionally even from patriotic German businessmen. But as a whole the German anthill is ruthlessly effective.

Contrasted with this, America has maintained its easy ways and its freedom of action. Everyone agrees that there have been wastes under this system. Nearly everyone agrees that in the days ahead, in competition with a militarized totalitarianism, and 80,000,000 hard-working, efficient Germans, some of these wastes will have to be corrected. But there are very few who would sacrifice the pride of individualism, the right to be one's own master, for the planned coercion of the Nazis.

The democracies do not think regimentation is the price of efficiency. They do not believe people put security above freedom. And they do believe, and are showing again today, that democracies can tackle the same job as the Nazis, by democratic means, and do it better.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Funds Voted New Air Line Over Atlantic

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—By the slim margin of one vote, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved funds yesterday for a new trans-Atlantic air mail and passenger line to compete with Pan American on flights from New York to Lisbon, Portugal.

Emerging from a welter of conflicting testimony in which both sides charged the other with attempting to establish a monopoly, the Committee voted to place in the $1,152,372,632 Treasury-Post Office supply bill an additional $1,216,000 appropriation for foreign air-mail service.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said the Committee acted with the understanding that $800,000 of this amount would be available to pay American Export Airlines for flying the mail on a new trans-Atlantic line and the remainder would provide for a fourth weekly mail pay load for Pan American.

In a confused session which some members left believing that American Export's bid for a new line had been rejected, the committee struck down, 13 to 12, a motion by Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland to add only $400,000 to the House-approved total of the bill, an amount sufficient only to finance an additional weekly flight by Pan American.

On the first roll call, 13 Committee members voted for Senator Tydings' motion and 12 against, but Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania complained that he had voted for it under a misapprehension. With his vote changed, the motion lost. The Committee then voted, 14 to 8, to insert the full $1,216,000 fund, a proposal which the House Appropriations Committee previously had rejected.

Meanwhile, the Committee made public more than 200 pages of testimony taken in closed hearings, in which proponents of the American Export's bid charged Pan American with operating a monopoly.

Opponents asserted, in turn, that the American Export Steamship Line, which controls 70 per cent of the stock of the air line of similar name, held a monopoly on ocean-borne mail and passenger traffic to Europe and was attempting to gain at least half of the aerial traffic at the same time.

Drive by South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An intensive campaign to promote industrial expansion in South Carolina has been launched here with the appointment by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank of a subcommittee and an advisory committee to function in conjunction with the South Carolina Council for National Defense. Funds for the Committee's work are being provided by the public and private utilities companies of the State.

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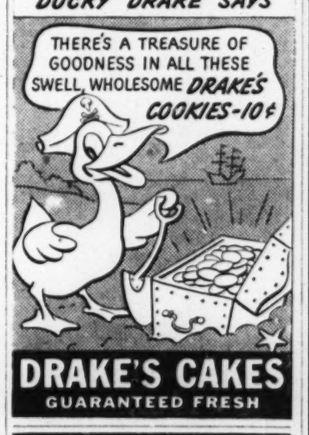

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Darlan Says British Ease Blockade for French Ships

VICHY, March 27 (AP) — Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, quoted today in the French Merchant Marine Journal, said many unescorted French merchant vessels recently had passed the British blockade at Gibraltar without challenge, although the English earlier had captured or sunk a large number of ships including several laden with food.

Admiral Darlan said ship traffic between France and Algiers and Tunis again is approaching normal, with 75 crossings weekly. Steamer connections with Morocco, French West Africa, Indo-China, and the West Indies also have resumed he said.

Merchant ships are now under construction in French shipyards and in the ports of the German-occupied area many sunken vessels are being salvaged, he added.

The Berlin radio in a radiocast heard by NBC in New York reported a large French merchant ship was convoyed by French warships under orders to protect her from the British even if they must use their guns, on a voyage from French West Africa to Casablanca, Morocco.

[A Government spokesman in Vichy announced yesterday that the French Navy had been escorting merchant ships on the high seas for many months.]

Itemizing the sea-borne imports, Admiral Darlan said that from October to February the Merchant Marine brought to France 363,000 tons of wine, 5,000 of meat, 260,000 of grain, 180,000 of peanut oil, 135,000 of fruit, 3,000 of fish, 35,000 of sugar, 3,000 of rum and 12,000 of cocoa.

Attack Repulsed

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—British War vessels shepherding convoys through the North Sea beat off a series of night attacks by German torpedo boats and shot down a German plane with a hit full in the nose, the Admiralty announced yesterday.

These reports were issued as reliable sources said Britain's answer to German extension of the Atlantic counter-blockade is a swarm of big American patrol bombers that comb the seas for Nazi craft as far as Iceland—500 miles from the nearest English cape.

Lockheed and Consolidated "Catalina" bombers bear the brunt of the aerial scouting.

The Admiralty said naval light forces hit several of the speedy E-boats and that it was probable some were lost.

The plane—a Messerschmitt 110—was shot down when it made a daylight attack on a convoy guarded by the destroyer Versatile, built during the World War. No British damage was reported.

Earlier officials announced a British plane had torpedoed and sunk a 6,000-ton German supply ship today off the Netherlands coast.

German activity over Britain was light today but two southern towns reported industrial buildings damaged by German aircraft.

One German plane was reported downed by ground guns, another by fighters.

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Add War Burdens: No Egg Shampoos

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—The Mayfair ladies who already have difficulty in obtaining cosmetics got another shock today—they will have to do without egg shampoos.

Maj. Gwylim Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, told the House of Commons that use of eggs for shampoos was an offense and a waste against which he intended to do everything possible.

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European Repatriation Full of Pathos

Wide World

Germans on Move to Fatherland

Upper: Germans from Bessarabia claiming their belongings after arriving at a Rumanian town near the Bessarabian border. They wintered in newly constructed special quarters in Rumania and will return to Germany. Lower: Repatriated Germans driving over a pontoon bridge into a Rumanian border town on their journey out of Bessarabia. Their migration was ordered following the return of Bessarabia to Russia by Rumania. This section was one of the most severely damaged in the earthquake in Rumania. Note the bridge in background dynamited in the crisis with Russia.

Peoples Move And Tragedy Stalks Europe

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP)—Under a Russian-German agreement which expired March 25 nearly 90,000 persons affected by the Polish war and the absorption by Russia of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia have been repatriated, Tass, official Russian news agency, says.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of history's greatest population movements is taking place in Europe today. It is destined to have a greater impact upon civilization than the epic-making migrations of the Huns and Turks, the Mongols and the Huguenots.

Meager stories which come from blacked-out Europe of this dramatic movement involving millions who have lost homes, property, and often families, are inadequate to portray the actual pitiful tale of human anguish which is being enacted. They gave slight intimation of the profound effect upon the social, cultural, religious, political and economic advancement of the world which only a mass uprooting of peoples of this magnitude could produce.

Whole Nations Transplanted

In Europe today whole nations are being transplanted.

Probably most definitive is the repatriation of German nationals from all parts of Europe. From Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia—Baltic States occupied by Soviet Russia—nearly 68,000 Germans were torn from their ancestral homes and shipped to Germany in less than two months. In the same period nearly 22,000 Russians and Lithuanians who lived in the Memel and Suwalki regions taken by Germany migrated to Russian territory.

Most of these groups were settled in Poland, in homes which were taken from defeated Poles with the ruthlessness of the German and Russian secret police. In Eastern Poland about 500,000 Poles have been driven into the icy steppes of Siberia. In the German occupied areas of Poland no accurate estimate could be made of the number of Poles who were evicted to make room for German "colonists," but some estimates state at the beginning of the year that as many as 1,200,000 had been herded, with only a handful of personal belongings, into the so-called Government-General area of Central Poland. Constant shifts of Poles are still taking place as Jews and Poles alike are segregated from the new German rulers of former Poland.

Steered by Nazi Motorcyclists

Besides Germans repatriated from the Baltic States, German colonists still being integrated into Poland include about 185,000 German nationals who "elected" to move to the Reich from their homes in the South Tirol of Italy.

From Dobrudja, former province of Rumania, came another 15,000 German nationals.

From Bucovina, also formerly part of Rumania, the evacuation of 45,000 Germans has been completed. And from Bessarabia, rich province ceded by Rumania to Russia, about 90,000 German-speaking peasants were driven across Central Europe to Germany by trained Nazi motorcycle corps in less than one month.

These are but a small portion of the 2,700,000 German nationals which Adolf Hitler has said he will repatriate to Germany. They are little more than that many instruments of international politics. There is no appeal for them. There was no appeal for the ancient peoples who shifted about with the same barbaric disregard for individual rights by the terroristic Assyrian empire builder Tiglathpileser III as early as 800 B. C.

Other Than Germans Involved

But Europe's seething mass of homeless wandering people are more than Germans. There are French, Belgians, Netherlanders, Poles, Spaniards, Italians, Rumanians, Greeks, Albanians, and Jews of all nationalities.

In Czechoslovakia Nazi rulers early this year began the evacuation of Czech peasants from 42 villages in Moravia, to make room for German "colonists." More than 20,000 persons in four counties were ordered to leave behind all but a few personal effects, and orders were posted that the Czech farmers were to be forbidden to acquire any new land.

Similar tales have been coming in from all corners of the continent ever since the Nazi war machine was put into motion in September, 1939.

The invasion of Poland precipitated the flight of nearly 100,000 Poles to Hungary and Rumania, whence they have been forced to flee in all directions, some to Africa, others to equally distant locales. Some 80,000 other Poles, seeking to escape the pincer of German and Russian troops moving in at opposite ends of their country, fled into Lithuania, only to find themselves soon engulfed as Soviet troops occupied that Baltic state.

Low Landers Affected

The invasion of the Low Countries in May, 1940, immediately began the march of about 2,000,000 Low Landers, soon joined by about 4,000,000 French.

Many have returned to their homes, or what was left of their homes, but many are still wandering about, rather willing to suffer the hardships of finding new homes and livelihoods than return to their countries under Nazi rule.

In Unoccupied France, where there are still large remnants of the five out of every 100 Spanish citizens who were rendered homeless by the Spanish civil war, countless refugees are living in the most abject poverty and suffering.

The choked bottleneck at Lisbon—almost the last point from which emigration from Europe is possible—offers them little hope of joining the few more fortunate ones who managed to escape.

In nine months, since May, 1940, Unoccupied France attempted to feed a surplus population of more than 7,000,000 migrants on the march. Today the free zone is still crowded. And the ranks are frequently augmented by such new arrivals as 70,000 former residents of the Province of Lorraine who were evicted by the Nazi conquerors, and 10,000 Jews driven out of Southern Germany.

Hard Lot for the Jews

All over Europe the story is the same. England is overcrowded with refugees of nearly every nation on the continent.

From Palestine to the Dominican Republic, and from South Africa to Canada, refugees from the Jewish pogroms are trying to build new homes. Germany has already driven out 350,000, and Italy has expelled nearly 6,000 of its 67,000, and Austria nearly 150,000. Less than a month ago 1,000 Jews from Vienna—families in large proportion—were turned out of the country with only scant belongings. Presumably they will be sent to the Lublin area of conquered Poland, where Germany is isloating millions of Jews from areas which have fallen under its control.

How many more people will be uprooted before the war is over is impossible to estimate. Already there are indications that President Roosevelt's estimate of between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000, made at the beginning of the war will be found to be conservative.

Donovan Calls for Decision In Face of Nazi World Goal

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, just returned from a tour of European and African war zones, depicted Nazi Germany last night as aiming at "absolute domination" of the whole world and called upon Americans to "make up our minds what we are going to do."

More specifically, he declared in a radio address over three major networks that assistance given to England under the Lend-Lease Act "is going to mean nothing in winning the war unless the goods we produce and ship reach their destination," and inquired:

"Are we going to deliver the goods?"

"This question must be answered now," he continued. "Are we prepared to take the chance? For there is a chance. There is a danger, and whatever we do we must recognize that the danger of attack exists."

Colonel Donovan said it was "foolishness" to believe "that it is for us to choose whether or not we will be attacked by Nazi Germany" or "that we can avoid attack if we will avoid provocation."

"A dozen European countries prove the foolishness of that belief," he declared. "We have no choice as to whether or not we will be attacked.

"Choice Is Hitler's"

"That choice is Hitler's and he has already made it—not for Europe only, but for Africa and Asia and the world. Our only choice is to choose whether or not we will resist. And to choose in time while resistance is still possible, while others are still alive to stand beside us."

Describing Germany as "a formidable, a resourceful and a ruthless foe," he warned:

"Don't underrate her. If we do, we deceive ourselves. Her victories have brought her new military and industrial strength. She got the jump at the start of the war. And has held it. But not yet has she met a full test.

"And until this test comes, it is better not to overrate her. Her greatest gains have been made through fear. Fear of the might of her war machine. She has so played upon that fear and her recent diplomatic victories are its product."

But, he added, "there is a moral force in wars that, in the long run, is stronger than any machine."

"I have seen these men, these Greeks and Britons, in their fighting," he said. "Whatever the result in that (Balkan) field, Germany will know she was in a battle. And I say to you . . . all that Mr. Churchill has told you of the resolution and determination and valor and confidence of his people is true."

Lease-Lend Provocation

Colonel Donovan held that two provisions of the Lend-Lease Act "could be considered acts of war"—authorization for the building of warships for England and for the repair of British ships in United States yards.

"Germany has ignored those acts, as she has many others the past year and a half," he said, "but we must not delude ourselves into thinking that she hasn't stored it up against us. We'll have to pay for it.

"We see in the papers that German raiders are in the South Atlantic, and that there are rumors of their presence in the North Atlantic. They may be there to frighten us and stop us. As a self-governing people, we must determine for ourselves what is the right thing for us to do. And having decided, we must then accept the consequences."

Colonel Donovan left Dec. 7 on a tour of observation that took him to England, the Balkans, the Mediterranean area and Africa, but disclaimed any official status. He had an interview with President Roosevelt and other officials upon his return, however, just before the President left on vacation.

Reported on 'Fifth Columns'

Following an earlier visit to Europe a few months ag on a mission for Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox he collaborated in a report on German "Fifth Column" tactics. Colonel Donovan, an attorney with offices here and in New York, served in the World War with the "Fighting 69th."

He delivered this report last night of his findings on his recent trip:

England — "The people went 'about their daily tasks as if no pall of war lay over them."

Gibraltar — "strongly forti fied."

Malta —"Still endures after something over 120 bombings and is still serviceable (as British base."

Cairo—The British have done "a better job than they have let the world discover" in the African campaign.

Greece — The Greeks "were not afraid" and "to them, liberty is a living thing."

Yugoslavia — Many Serbian soldiers "will seek to give some aid to Greece."

Turkey—"Not equipped with modern arms and not prepared to carry on an offensive at this time" but "pround" to be an ally of Britain.

Palestine—"I saw battalions made up of companies of Jews and of Arabs together, their political differences submerged in the need of common defense."

Baghdad — Germans seeking by propaganda "to incite rebellion among the Arabs in Irak and in Syria."

Nazi Aspiration

Everywhere, Colonel Donovan said, he found a belief "that Hitler's talk of an empire that will endure for a thousand years" was "a plain statement of Nazi aspiration" in event of victory.

Colonel Donovan added that "I learned one lesson which I want to report to my fellow citizens. . . . it is this: If you are going to have machines, you have got to have the best machines."

"Second-best won't do," he said. "It's better to have none . . . this war has already disclosed that people can be too strong in their belief in Maginot Lines and in making Maginot Lines out of concrete and out of oceans and out of machines, and believing absolutely in the machine and forgetting that man, who made the machine . . . can whip the machine. . . ."

"Before this war is over, you will see this demonstrated," Colonel Donovan predicted.

Informed observers told him everywhere, he observed, that the Nazi doctrine "is based upon the firm conviction that he who controls the productive capacity of Europe will remain its future master."

The Nazis, he said, would "retain an iron hand over every industry engaged in the production of instruments of war in all the conquered and occupied countries" to "make permanently impossible any successful resistance in Europe to the Nazi machine."

Germans Quit U. S. Fear War Near

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Nearly 200 German nationals were on the high seas bound for home today, because, their Consul-General said, of fear the United States might soon join the Allies.

They sailed last night—442 women, 14 children and 35 men—on the Spanish liner Magallanes, with Coruna, Spain, their first stop.

Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul in New York, said hundreds of other Germans had applied for visas in the past fortnight, but denied reports that all German citizens had been ordered to leave the United States.

He said those leaving feared they would be unable to "earn bread and butter" if the United States "openly" joined the Allies.

Hitler-Konoye Congratulations

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The German radio broadcast today the following exchange of congratulations between Adolf Hitler and Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan:

Prince Konoye: "On the occasion of Yugoslavia's adhesion to the three-power pact I take the liberty of expressing to your Excellency my heartiest congratulations. I sincerely rejoice at Germany's diplomatic success and am firmly convinced that this success will greatly contribute to the new order in Europe."

Herr Hitler: "I, like you, am firmly convinced that a further important step has been taken."

Wrigley Company Gives Part Pay to Soldiers

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—The William Wrigley, Jr., Company announced that it would pay employees entering military service a percentage of their civilian income so that their total earnings, including Army pay, would be reasonably close to what they received in normal employment.

Commissioned officers and employees earning more than $6,000 a year were excluded from the plan.

Britain's 'Secret Weapon'

(Continued from Page 3)

large part of the population, women included, is now in uniform. There is an unmistakable increase in the number of men, and particularly young men, attending services.

I have talked to a good many of these young soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and I have foud them frankly acknowledging that the war has forced them to look toward spiritual things for stability, guidance, and protection.

Dance Hall Episode

But these moral and spiritual "intangibles" are not limited to churches. On the contrary, they are, perhaps, most often found in the common walks of daily life and sometimes in odd places.

When a bomb dropped on the floor of a crowded London dance hall recently, causing a large number of casualties, one might have been justified in expecting that in this sort of atmosphere the calm courage and moral stamina which has upheld the British people through six months of blitzkrieg bombing would be lacking. Surely here in a dance hall, if anywhere, would be those "decadent" young Britishers the Germans so often have talked about. Surely here, one might think, there would be that panic and breakdown of civilian morale that Adolf Hitler has been aiming at with all his indiscriminate bombing.

But not a bit of it. All accounts of what happened when the bomb exploded agree that the same spirit of sacrifice, self-forgetfulness, consideration of others, prevailed here as in countless other bombing tragedies.

True sacrifice saves and will save mankind, not only in Britain but everywhere it is found. This is the greatest of the "intangibles"—one of the things which are not, as Paul says, that God hath chosen to confound the things that are.

Thus, inside this war, there are not only the outward things: bombs and planes and ships and submarines and battles and economic warfare and financial conflicts and social questions. There are other less tangible things going on inside the war, inside the hearts and minds of men and women, and these are the things that ultimately will decide the issues, and save mankind.

Today's article concludes Mr. Browne's group in the "Inside the War" series. Tomorrow, W. E. Lucas, who has returned to the United States from Lisbon, discusses "Portugal and the War."

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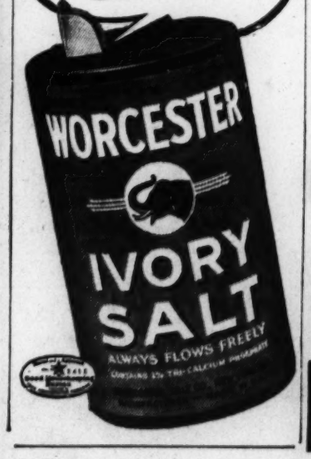

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Slave or Free? Serbia Takes Its Stand

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Serbia asserts itself. The same Balkan nation which first dared defy Turkish Sultans and broke the yoke of century-old slavery has also been the first to defy Axis dictators and throw off the yoke of a new enslaving treaty. One of the bravest peoples on the continent of Europe was driven to a crossroad, where it had to make a quick and momentous choice, and it chose what it firmly believes to be right.

These stern, resolute Serbian peasants had two pictures very clearly before their eyes. In one picture they saw a crushed Bohemia, and a helpless, wretched little Slovakia trailing in the dust behind goose-stepping Nazi despoilers. They also saw Rumania thrown prostrate to the earth, and left with only enough strength to salute masters, whom they hated.

They saw Nazi troops pouring into Bulgaria, occupying towns and cities, seizing telephone and telegraph systems, controlling newspapers and turning a free people into slaves. They saw their ally, Greece, struggling for liberty in a way that would have cheered Pericles in Athens, or made Leonidas proud at Thermopolae, and they perceived that they were to be used as a tool for destroying that brave ally which was fighting for a cause dearer to the Serbs than anything on earth.

Markham Authority On News of Balkans

Few contemporary writers have a more intimate knowledge of the Balkans than R. H. Markham, for many years The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in southeastern Europe.

He knows the peoples of Yugoslavia as friends among whom he has lived and traveled.

Back in the United States, Mr. Markham writes of Serbia's latest travail and of the social and historic factors which influence the Serbian's dramatic revolt against capitulation to the Axis.

Saw Picture Vividly

They saw men cringing all about them, bending their knees and uttering lies they knew were lies. They saw all elemental honor disappearing, all Europe disintegrating and all basic moral norms debased. The Serbs are simple, plain men of the open air and open fields and undimmed skies, so they saw that picture straight.

But they also saw another picture, and it, too, was very grim. They saw that if they chose aright, according to the dictates of honor, morality, liberty and in harmony with all the songs, stories, proverbs and patriarchal admonitions they had nourished for 15 generations, they would be attacked by Nazi cannon and Nazi planes.

They saw burnt homes, ruined cities, ravaged vineyards, fields laid waste and families destroyed. They remembered—every Serbian man and woman, from personal experience, how only 25 years ago their land had been overrun, neighbors had been massacred, all adult men had been separated from their loved ones and driven by invading armies into a long distant exile.

Bitterness of Remembrance

The Serbs remembered that their livestock had all been taken, most bridges had been blown up, their railway lines partially demolished and their little mountain land left largely desolate.

They remembered elemental things: hunger, cold, suffering, the cruel arrogance of invaders, the billetting of foreign soldiers in their little houses. All Serbs saw clearly that if they defied the Nazis they might immediately be attacked, their land invaded, one province after another torn away, and that the master of the mightiest army in Europe might decree the end of Yugoslavia—as it not so long ago decreed the end of Austria.

The Serbs, who live at the vortex of history and know international reality as they know their neighbor, clearly foresaw what must happen, yet they did not hesitate to make their choice for freedom.

They were true to themselves. They have a character, formed by a score of generations and that character spoke. They have convictions, passed down from father to son, from mother to daughter.

'Suoboda' Cherished

They assemble at market places, and seasonal fairs, they have many family festivals, at which relatives gather from far and near. And at all these places, on all these occasions, they sing songs, they tell folk tales, they repeat poetry, they listen to native troubadours, they relive the whole epic of their history. And on every page of that epic is the word "suoboda," freedom.

Their churchmen tell Serbs of freedom. The ardent teacher in the little one-roomed village school tells them of freedom. All their history books tell of freedom. Their whole literature glows with accounts of heroes fighting for freedom. Every single political campaign is a crusade for some kind of freedom.

The native dramas in the state theater at Belgrade portray struggles for freedom. Their folk hero, legendary "Marko, the King's Son" on his big white horse, is a galloping, jovial, ferocious knight of freedom. Their new little king comes down from the dynasty of the Karageorges, from old Black George, a Serb farmer, who led his neighbors in a fight against Sultanic despots.

Setting for Heroism

And the setting for these troubadours, for these tales at market places, these churches where Bible verses about freedom are read, and these sentimental family festivals, where men and women sometimes weep after hearing moving epic songs—the setting for all this are hills and woods, gulleys, deep sweeping valleys, a few august peaks, many austere defiles. It is the setting for freedom; it is an ideal stage for heroic action.

History itself has painted in the decorations, filling the scene with Lexingtons, Concords, Bunker Hills and Yorktowns. Peaks and woods and crags and passes all have intimate names and are as intimate companions, for each one marks a place where some Serb sometime made a stand for freedom.

On this stage are no castles, no grand estates, no walls that shut out common people, no grand manor house upon the hill with squalid hut beside the gulch for serfs and servants. Every Serb, though poor, was a master, and every humble house, even with earthen floors, was as a manor. Freedom they saw in the hills, freedom they breathed in the air, freedom they heard in the songs of their birds and the call of wild animals, freedom they felt in the gallops of their restless mountain horses.

Voice of History

Now all that history and all that sentiment has spoken in these Serbian people. It is not the result of mass action, no mob is in motion. This comes not from any propaganda, except the inescapable propaganda of a half millenium of history and the emperious propaganda of a national character speaking from the skies of dawn, the stars of night, the wind blowing over the hills, the firm steps of grandpas who have not bowed their heads and of Serbian children looking to the future. The only propaganda was the irresistible command of a nation's innermost conviction.

Serbia's common people took their stand. They came from village and town. They were merchants, pig raisers, lawyers. The church spoke in tones as thunderous as that of Joshua who cried "Choose you this day, whom you will serve!"

The High School spoke, as boys and girls in a hundred towns launched demonstrations. The University spoke. The political parties spoke. Co-operatives and peasant unions spoke. Writers and journalists spoke. Artisans pounding copper kettles or making pack saddles for donkeys, women washing clothes beside the brook or carrying loaves of bread on long boards to public ovens for baking—all spoke.

The People Dictate

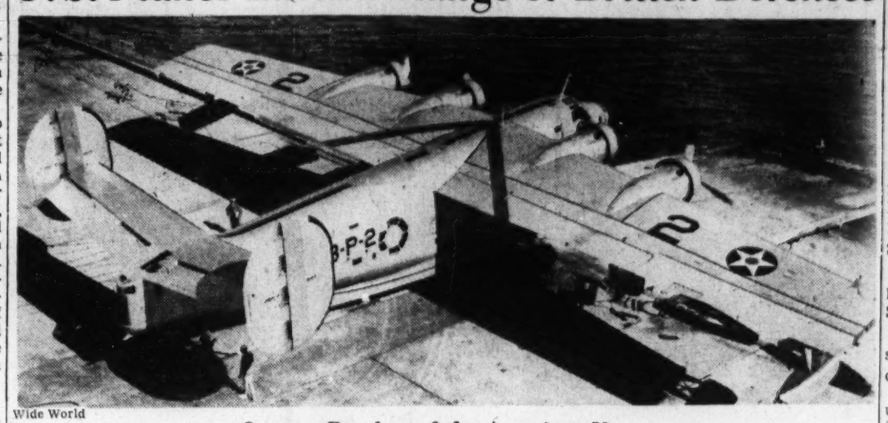
They spoke words not taught by dictator, but coming from their hearts. They spoke their own words. They dictated.

Loudest of all spoke the army, a people's army. From the time of the first Black George the Serbs have used the army as a vehicle for imposing their will. All Serbian men are in the army. There is no officers' class. Privates and officers come from the same home. There is no gulf between them. Serbian officers, unlike all others in the Balkans, may ride third class and many of them do. A Serbian captain sits on a wooden bench beside a private and beside a peasant woman with a kerchief over her head and moccasins on her feet.

The Serbs never revolt against their army. They revolt through their army. All of the many Serbian revolutions are made by the army. The people's army has always been the ultimate means for an expression of the people's will.

It is early to predict the result of this action; but one thing seems plain, that the boldest Balkan nation has shown itself true to its long traditions of independence.

U. S. Planes Extend Range of British Defenses



Wide World

Largest Bomber of the American Navy

This huge bomber is the product of the Consolidated Aircraft Company of San Diego, Calif. It has a wing span of 115 feet and weighs 30 tons. It is powered by four engines and carries a crew of nine men.

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—The British Air Force Coastal Command has been "tremendously increased" for the Battle of the Atlantic by new, fast long-range American-made patrol bombers that can scout the seas as far as Iceland, a reliable source disclosed the other day.

Newer types of Lockheeds have been bolstered, this informant said, by the American Consolidated "Catalina" patrol bombers.

The number of planes set aside for the Coastal Command from Britain's growing plane reserves was not given.

Philippines Ask Probe of Supplies to Axis

MANILA, March 27 (AP)—President Quezon has asked American defense officials to investigate reported heavy shipments of coconut oil from the Philippines, allegedly for reshipment to Germany.

Presidential Secretary Jorge Vargas said Mr. Quezon told Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde in Washington to inform officials he was ready and willing to ban shipments of strategic war materials which eventually might reach the Axis Powers.

Some observers said the situation could be corrected if the United States export control licensing system was extended to the Philippines.

Official figures disclosed that in 1940 exports of coconut oil and copra to Shanghai, Japan and Russia were very small while in January and February of 1941 exports of the same commodities were worth more than $700,000. Coconut oil and copra are used in the manufacture of explosives.

Syrian Strikes, Disorders Protest Nationalist Setback

BEIRUT, Lebanon, March 27 (AP)—General Strikes, marked by unruly demonstrations, gripped Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo in French-mandated Syria today in protest against the stand taken by High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz opposing demands of the Syrian Nationalist bloc.

This group seeks greater independence and a revival of the Syrian Nationalist Assembly.

Troops patrolled Damascus and streets, shops and offices were closed. Traffic was at a standstill.

General Dentz, who returned unexpectedly to Vichy March 25, is expected to meet Nationalist leaders March 29, and many sources expected he might be forced to grant concessions to placate the expanding movement and avoid more serious disorders.

[Reports from Vichy yesterday said 12 persons had been killed in Damascus and Aleppo in two days of rioting attributed to the Nationalist agitation and to food shortages. Martial law prevailed in several cities.]

New Cotton Measure Is Defeated in House

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The House passed legislation yesterday to restrict the Agriculture Department's authority to reconcentrate government-owned cotton. The roll-call vote was announced as 226 to 119.

The bill, offered by Senators Kenneth McKellar (D of Tenessee) and John H. Bankhead (D of Alabama), was designed to protect interior warehouses against heavy movements of cotton to port warehouses. It now goes back to the Senate for concurrence in a minor amendment.

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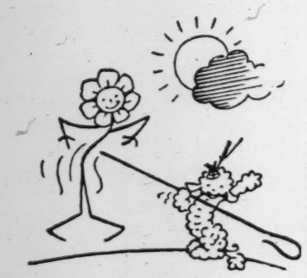

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Aborigines Study Collated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mrs. Daisy Bates, veteran worker among the aborigines of Australia for 35 years, has just handed to the Commonwealth Government her notes on the habits, customs, folklore and languages of the natives.

The original notes, made in the outback camps she shared with the natives, were pencilled on scraps of paper off jam tins, wrappings of stores and anything which would take legible marks. When she offered these notes to the Commonwealth it was found that she was the only one capable of deciphering them. So for the past few years she has been collecting them.

The task completed, she has now handed the result to the Commonwealth, and is returning to the desert blacks to continue the welfare work to which she has devoted her life.

Cynicism Is Laid to College Training

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—James K. Pollock, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, said here that "too much teaching of current problems by dilletantes" had developed too much "cynicism and distrust of our Government and politics."

"The blame for this situation rests squarely on college teaching," he told the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"If our instructors, both in high school and college, had been prepared to do their job adequately, we would not now be discovering so many improperly trained young people."

Mr. Pollock asserted that the teaching profession "in our democracy has not to this day established an independent position or status, free from political or local interference."

"It is safer to teach students the term of the President rather than to inform them about the local caucus or the state boss," he said.

Bombs Destroy Church of Pilgrims

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—The 17th Century Congregationalist Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial Church has been destroyed by incendiary bombs, it was disclosed.

The Church, in Southwark, South London, was built in 1616, and some of the Pilgrim Fathers worshiped there before they went to America. Burned with it was a pulpit Bible containing the signatures of prominent English and American preachers who had delivered Pilgrim Fathers memorial sermons there.

Yugoslav Shippers Bar Axis Ties

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The New York Times says that Yugoslav shipping men in the United States have been organizing to transfer their allegiance and assistance to Great Britain the moment Yugoslavia's adherence to the Axis brings it into conflict with Britain.

There are six leading companies, representing 25 to 30 vessels of 200,000 tons, involved in the "free Yugoslav" movement, the paper said.

Did the Trick

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—A man appeared at Mrs. David P. Dixon's door today and handed her 25 cents.

"What for?" she asked.

"A quart of milk I took from your porch. My car caught fire yesterday and I needed something wet in a hurry. It did the trick."

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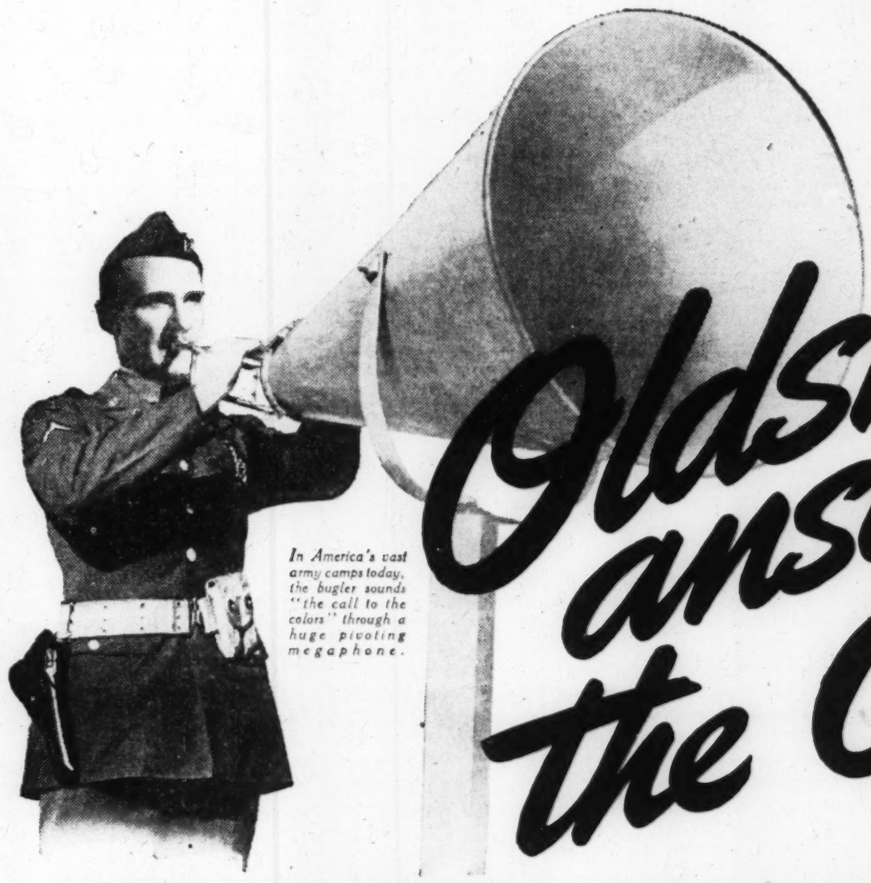
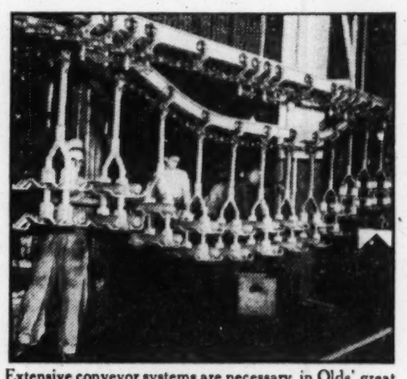


In America's vast army camps today, the bugler sounds "the call to the colors" through a huge pivoting megaphone.

Oldsmobile answers the Call!

WITH *SHELLS* FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE!

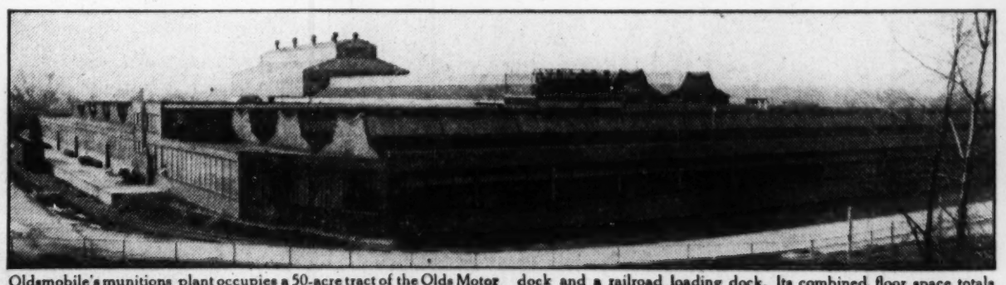


Extensive conveyor systems are necessary, in Olds' great manufacturing arsenal at Lansing, to transport shells from "upsetting" machines to shot-blasting machines to turning lathes—to keep production rolling in an unbroken stream.

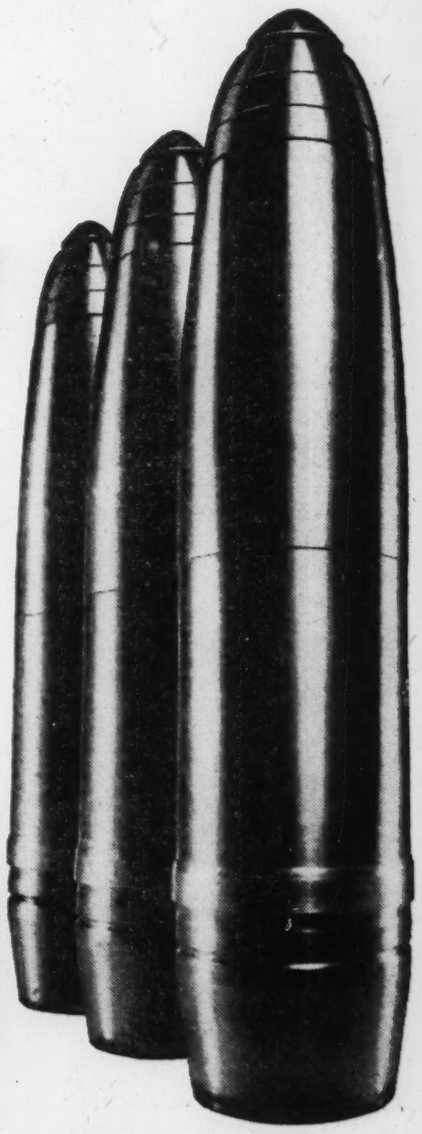
NUMBER ONE job of the Olds Motor Works *today* is for the United States Government. With Oldsmobile, as in all other Divisions of General Motors, National Defense comes *first!*

To speed the manufacture of ammunition for the U. S. Army's 75-mm and 105-mm guns, Oldsmobile has turned its modern forge plant at Lansing, Michigan, with its 157,662 square feet of floor space, into a great manufacturing arsenal—has converted high precision machines and machine tools to the purpose of forging and turning shells—has mobilized a regiment of highly skilled workmen, from among its veteran employees, to concentrate solely on shell production.

But Oldsmobile feels that its duty to national welfare goes further. Oldsmobile hopes to back its intensive defense program with a continuance of production activities to meet consumer needs—to the end that the jobs, the security and the well-being of everybody everywhere may be maintained and strengthened, the American way of living preserved!



Oldsmobile's munitions plant occupies a 50-acre tract of the Olds Motor Works properties. It includes four separate departments—Die and Maintenance shops, "Upset" and Press department, Hammer shop and Heat Treat and Machining department, together with an enclosed receiving dock and a railroad loading dock. Its combined floor space totals 157,662 square feet. Originally built for the production of heavy duty automobile parts, the former Oldsmobile forge plant proved ideal in layout for quick conversion into a modern shell manufacturing armory.



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"TO NEGLECT DEFENSE IS TO INVITE DISASTER!"

Greeks Gain Time by Yugoslav Action

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, March 27—Beneath the surface of Greece's current Independence Day celebrations two facts of major strategic significance are discernible.

The first concerns the fate of Yugoslavia.

The second concerns the morale of the Greeks.

The two are interwoven. For the Greek reaction to the Axis signature of the Yugoslav Government of Prince Paul, brought an appeal by Greece to the Serbs.

"We trust that the brave Serbian people," the Athens radio declared, "shall never suffer their glorious history to be blackened by an act which they themselves would classify as stabbing the allied peoples in the back."

Sign of Great Import

And the Serbs in Yugoslavia, who like the Greeks themselves understand the meaning of slavery, and of freedom, have answered.

To the "unsurrendering Greeks" the revolt of the Serbs comes as a sign of tremendous import. At a moment when Yugoslavia's leaders were submitting to totalitarian domination, the sudden change of Government in Belgrade has provided vital encouragement to the Greeks.

The strategic advantage of keeping Yugoslavia out of immediate Axis influence is recognized here. No one pretends to read the ultimate results of this situation. But for Greece—depending greatly upon British assistance—much hangs on the question of time. And the resistance of Yugoslavia's Serbs provides delays to the German military plans which greatly assist the defense preparations.

Greek Morale Sustained

Meanwhile, as the gravity of the politico-military situation provides a note of intensity for the Greek independence observances, it is accurate to say that it is impossible to discover any evidence of depression or of fear.

There is something fundamental about the Greek morale. It has been raised to a high point by the Grecian military successes, and by the opportunity to assess the Nation's own inner strength.

Soldiers at the front heard the broadcast of events in Yugoslavia and then cheerfully resumed their duties. The diary of an Italian prisoner has just told them of continued differences between Premier Mussolini and the Italian General Staff, and it is simultaneously noted how the most recent Italian actions have been unique in their conspicous lack of cohesion.

Prove Their Determination

Encouraged by this development as well as the earlier stirring victories of the Greek soldiers the morale in the fighting line has revealed no signs of impairment.

Even before Yugoslavia's revolt took form, the announcement of Belgrade's deal with the Axis was received with reaffirmations among all ranks of an unshakable resolution to fight on to victory. To prove their sincerity they repelled the Italians in one sector and scooped up more prisoners.

Moreover, Greece has been cheered by the closer Russo-Turk cohesion evidenced in Moscow's guarantee to Ankara of Russian neutrality if the Turks have to fight to repel aggression.

In Bulgaria, Rumania and even Hungary, according to reports here, sabotage continues to complicate the German war effort.

German Drive Deterred

Reports that Germany intended to strike in Greece last week, until Berlin was informed at the last minute of the strength of the opposition, miliatry, diplomatic, and moral, have been semiofficially confirmed by your correspondent.

Three military considerations deterred the German thrust:

1. The formidable terrain protecting the even more formidable Allied readiness in these regions.

2. The incomparably less vulnerable Allied communications from the Middle East to the Balkans than Herr Hitler's from Germany to the Balkans.

3. The obvious certainty of anti-Nazi "fifth column" incursions by oppressed Balkan peoples under Reich domination, stimulated by German military difficulties.

Combined with these in dissauding a German attempt at a blitz in Southeast Europe were diplomatic and moral coincidences such as America's diplomatic efforts which are known here to be partly responsible for keeping Yugoslavian opposition to the Axis deal alive; the risky—for Germany—enigma of the results of the Eden-Saracoglu conversations, the extent of Turkey's final commitments, as well as the tangible upheaval of Balkan popular opinion against totalitarian devices.

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No Gas—Even for a King

Wide World

It's Charcoal 'Gas Buggies' in Sweden

King Gustaf V of Sweden, with cane, is pictured as he was about to enter his charcoal-driven motor car in Stockholm. In back is a charcoal gas generator. Even the King obeys the strict government restrictions which have curtailed the use of gasoline in Sweden as the war in Europe cuts down imports of gas and oil.

German Efficiency Clever but Not Flawless

BERLIN (AP)—What Germany needs is a little longer time between wars so the people can enjoy being efficient.

They think of some of the fanciest things to do.

For instance, the chemist who determined that gasoline could be made out of water, coal, and a few other cheap and simple ingredients didn't have to prove that he could make it more cheaply than other gasoline. He just had to show that he could make it.

Promptly the Government, which more than a half dozen years ago wanted to start piling up supplies of gasoline for its air force without having to rely on imported petroleum, ordered the manufacture started.

It costs more money than petroleum gasoline—or, in the case of Germany, more labor—but various companies, including exiled Fritz Thyssen's plant at Duisburg, were told to get busy and make gasoline out of coal. They did, and the Government paid them for it.

Ingeniousness and Obedience

That is what efficiency means in Germany. It is a combination of maybe 25 or more per cent of ingeniousness and forethought, and about 75 per cent of a national disposition of Germans to do what they are told.

One sees a lot in civil life here that never would stack up against American efficiency. For instance, four men here will spend nearly an hour carrying a load of coal into a house, a basketful at a time. An American with a dump truck would do it in 20 minutes.

Efficient as Germans undoubtedly are, many of their "efficient methods" must be counterbalanced by human labor. The manufacture of artificial gasoline, for instance, takes enormous quantities of coal and labor.

The thousands of motorcycles and horses drawn into Army use have left cities without adequate transportation. This made the Army efficient, but men and women pull light trucks and wagons about the streets, equipped with a harness designed for the purpose. There are fleets of bicycles with sidecars.

Electric and gas iceboxes are well known, but such comforting household efficiencies must be forgotten by most people. Special permits are required for buying any such heavy metal object.

Garbage collection is efficient and systematized. Apartment house owners must have a uniform type of metal can which fastens to the wagon and dumps almost automatically.

Hot Water Limited

The efficient saving of coal by limiting hot water to two days a week is causing a plumbing problem. Drains clog up for lack of hot water to heat them. And during the heatless days in winter many pipes freeze and break.

In war, nothing is spared to make things run more smoothly. Pilots flying over France wore ordinary aviator suits. But when they attacked England they donned soft, quickly inflatable vests. Somebody had thought that out in advance and some manufacturers were told to make them.

Now, if the fliers fall in the Channel, they can blow up their own vests to serve as life preservers. Better still, they can crack a little metal capsule of compressed air and the vest is inflated automatically.

When the Army moved into the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, the supply companies were already provided with printed money with which to buy supplies.

The same money still is in use. Frenchmen use it right along with their own francs. With it, Germans can buy things in France, but Frenchmen canot buy things with it in Germany. It isn't good in Germany.

Equipped for Rapid Marches

German soldiers need not wear socks. Many do, but in addition they have cloth to wind around their feet and pull their boots over them. With that combination they were able in the French campaign to march as much as 35 to 40 miles a day. Those boots may not look good to American soldiers, but military observers here think they are fine. Shoelaces never break—they don't have 'em.

Officers' uniforms, especially the overcoats, have a cuff that turns back halfway to the elbow. It is a handy place in which to carry orders and necessary papers. The stuff can be flicked out with a finger. No searching in pockets.

For their own protection, Germans have perfected through the Nazi party organization a quick working system of relieving people who are bombed out of their homes.

Within a matter of hours they can be raked out of the ruins of their own homes and housed with neighbors.

The Party pays for rebuilding the houses if rebuilding is possible. New clothes are provided to replace those lost; furniture, too.

The blackout is thoroughly black, but German chemists devised a white paint for marking curbs on dangerous intersections. It glows dully under an ultraviolet light.

Flashlight batteries are scarce, and you have to have a light with you in the blackout. So a little generator operated by squeezing the hand provides a light. Bicycles have generators running against the tire to provide lights for riding in the blackout.

Subs Built in Sections

Germany's submarine fleet also is a sample of efficiency. Its big steel plants are in the Ruhr. So submarines are built in sections, hauled to available assembly plants, one third of a submarine at a time, and stuck together like three sections of a sausage, with much of the filling already in. Naturally, it speeded up deliveries and took the building away from the coast.

In peace or war, Germany cannot supply itself with as much fruit as it wants. So vitamins are fed to school children with the onset of cold weather.

The whole country is key-ridden. The one key that suffices for an American home is matched here often by five or six. A big key is required for the gate outside many houses. A still bigger key, sometimes six inches long and thick in proportion, is needed for the heavy main door to the apartment house, one more key to the elevator, and one or two more to your own door. And the same thing goes for your office, plus an additional one to open the mail box. A half pound of keys in a pocket is no exception.

And finally, just to make the whole thing safe, thousands of persons pay out three to five marks a month to have a watchman wander about the streets at night testing whether they have forgotten to lock their doors.

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Yugo Revolt Ousts Regency

Continued from Page 1

late great-uncle, and includes Dr. Radenko Stankovitch, and Dr. Ivo Perovitch.

King Peter was said by the radio to have issued the following proclamation:

"I have decided this morning to take into my own hands the royal powers.

"The Regents understood my reasons and resigned and my faithful Army and Marines have put themselves at my disposal and already are executing my orders.

"I invite all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to rally around the throne. I entreat them in these solemn circumstances to maintain both internal and external order.

"I have asked Gen. Dusan Simovitch to constitute a new government.

"With faith in God and the future of Yugoslavia I invite my people to do their duty."

King Peter normally would have taken over full powers on Sept. 6, when he becomes 18 years of age.

He ascended to the throne on Oct. 9, 1934, when his father, King Alexander I, was assassinated at Marseille.

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Churchill Pledges All Aid Possible in Yugoslav Stand

Continued from Page 1

swept into France, Britain had "a series of notable victories."

"But there is another supreme event more blessed than victories, namely the rising of the spirit of the great American Nation and its ever more intimate association with the common cause.

"Much of that has been accomplished by the sentiments aroused in American breasts at the spectacle of courage and devotion shown by the simple and ordinary folk of this country in standing up to the fire of the enemy.

Combined Efforts Needed

"Britain could, I believe, save herself for the time being. But it will take the combined efforts of the whole of the English-speaking world to save mankind and Europe from the menace of Hitlerism and to open again the paths of progress to mankind.

"Therefore I say that if we look back on these events, all of which have added to our strength and means of survival and carry us forward upon our journey to success—if we look back upon them we must see that we have much to be thankful for.

"Do not let us ever suppose that our troubles are ended.

"There is another matter. The Battle of the Atlantic must be won so that food supplies and munitions and every form of American aid may come to us in ever growing volume.

"That battle is fought against surface raider, against aircraft which steal out from French or Norwegian coasts and against U-boat. . . .

"It engaged the deep interest of great people on both sides of the ocean and I cannot doubt that, before many months are passed, I shall be able to declare to you that it has been decisively won.

"But there are other difficulties and dangers which beset us and we cannot expect to have successes uncheckered by reverses. . . .

"We cannot tell how long the road will be. We only know that it will be stony, painful and up-hill and that we shall march along it to the end."

The Prime Minister said the "interests of national unity" caused him to forgo producing a "catalogue of war aims and peace aims," and went on:

"Everyone knows quite well what we are fighting about, but if you try to set forth in a catalogue what will be the exact settlement of affairs in a period which I see as unforeseeable . . . you will find that the moment you leave the area of pious platitude you will descend into the arena of heated controvery and that would militate against the efforts we are making. . . ."

"I was glad to see that the illustrious leader of the American people, President Roosevelt, is of the same opinion, though in our correspondence the topic has never been mentioned," Mr. Churchill added, recalling President Roosevelt's statement that there was not much us talking peace aims until Hitler was defeated.

"For the time being," he continued, "the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism is a sufficient war aim and will open the door to every worthy peace aim."

Mr. Churchill's report of trouble in Yugoslavia came within 24 hours of a British radio plea for Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to resist German domination of Yugoslavia. It was delivered by Lieut. Col. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

Speaking in Serbo-Croatian, Colonel Amery urged: "Keep the flame of national spirit alive."

"In this war are you going to be content to leave glory to the Greeks alone and be classed with the Rumanians and Bulgars as second-class men who follow the Germans because they dare not face them in the field?" he asked.

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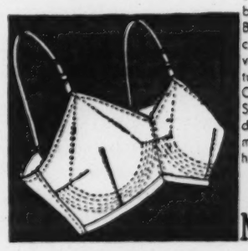

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Japan to Nazis: You Lead; Nazis: No, You

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eight years ago—on March 27, 1933—Japan gave notice of its withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Only a month before Yosuke Matsuoka had dramatically led the Japanese delegation out of a League session as a protest against that body's censure of Japan's conquest of Manchuria. Now, by a coincidence that is perhaps not accidental, he is celebrating the anniversary of this decisive act in the capital of the Third Reich.

By withdrawing from the League and rejecting all suggestions for an orderly and peaceful settlement of the Manchurian dispute Japan emphasized its defiance of Europe and America, its determination to pursue its own course in the Far East without regard for international commitments. It marked the beginning of a period of isolation. Mr. Matsuoka's present visit to Berlin—in the role of Foreign Minister of Japan—marks an important milestone in a new policy of involvement, of closer association with Germany and its Axis satellites.

The beginning of this policy could be discerned in November, 1936, when Japan and Germany signed the so-called anti-Comintern Pact with which Italy associated itself in the following year.

Behind the smokescreen of common action against the Communist International—which was not, incidentally, a serious force in any of the signatory powers—the three expansionist powers were signing a vaguely phrased contract of mutual understanding which could be expanded more definitely at will.

German pressure on Japan to transform the anti-Comintern Pact into an outright military alliance became stronger as the outbreak of the new European war came closer. This pressure found a willing response in some of the younger Japanese military and naval officers and in civilian diplomats like Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome, who saw in all-out co-operation in aggression Japan's road to a vast empire.

Pact Aided Moderates

But the more moderate elements in the Japanese Government were able to stave off this demand for a time and gained some support for their position when Herr Hitler signed his spectacular non-aggression pact with Mr. Stalin. This move was unforeseen and came as a painful shock to Japan, where the anti-Comintern Pact had always been regarded as anti-Soviet in its implications.

But the German victory over France in the summer of 1940 supplied the decisive argument for closer Japanese co-operation with the Axis. It swept out of office the moderate Cabinet of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, in which the Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, had opposed the idea of military alliance with Germany. It brought back into office Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who had been Premier when the war with China began, with Mr. Matsuoka as Foreign Minister.

Educated in America and able to speak English fluently, Mr. Matsuoka has been one of the most forceful and ambitious personalities in Japanese political life. As a general rule in Japan it is only generals and admirals who speak their minds plainly and bluntly. The Japanese civilian is apt to take refuge in euphemisms, platitudes and understatements. Mr. Matsuoka is an exception. I interviewed him whenever I could in Japan and Manchukuo, because he could at least always be counted on to say something positive and coherent.

For some years he was an energetic head of the South Manchuria Railway Company, and hence a sponsor of railway building and industrial and port development in Manchukuo. A vigorous nationalist, not least, perhaps, because he personally experienced anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast, he is more agile and flexible in his mental processes than the fanatical type of militant Japanese nationalist who knows no country but his own.

During the last few months he has played several tunes in his public statements. The long debated military alliance with Germany and Italy finally signed Sept. 27, 1940, and Mr. Matsuoka has reaffirmed Japan's loyalty to this instrument. He also put forward a very sweeping claim when he recently told the Diet that Oceania—the part of the Southern Pacific which includes the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand—should be made a place "for Asiatic peoples to migrate."

Partial "Out" Prepared

On the other hand he has expressed regret at the idea that war could occur between Japan and the United States, has spoken of the generally destructive effect of the war on international civilization and has even prepared himself a partial "out" by reserving Japan's right to judge when the terms of the alliance with Germany are to come into effect.

In his talks at Berlin Mr. Matsuoka, it may be assumed, will follow the conventional pattern of power politics, whatever soothing communiqués may be issued. He will try to get as much from Germany and to give as little in return as may be possible. Germany would certainly appreciate it if Japan would come into conflict with the United States in the Pacific.

But a Japanese attitude on this question which will never be absent from Mr. Matsuoka's calculations was recently set forth by Admiral Gumpei Sekine, a former chief of publicity in the Navy Ministry at Tokyo. Admiral Sekine suggests, perhaps with an admixture of wishful thinking, that all-out aid to Great Britain makes it impossible for America to take a strong stand against Japan in the Pacific. Without a two-ocean navy it cannot "hunt two rabbits at the same time," in the words of Admiral Sekine.

So, just as Germany would like to put Japan forward as a diversion in the Pacific, attracting British and American naval forces to that part of the world, so Japan would like to leave the risk of the initiative to Germany, rushing in to gather up the Far Eastern spoils if and when Germany delivers a knockout blow against Great Britain. It is against this background that the drama of Mr. Matsuoka's conversations in Berlin will be played. The events of a fairly near future will probably show which partner consented to assume the risk of attemtping the major offensive or whether some scheme of simultaneous co-ordinated attack in the Atlantic and in the Pacific was worked out.

Ends of Axis Meet

Wide World Radiophoto

Berlin Welcomes Japanese Leader

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, right, greets Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, on the latter's arrival at the Anhalter Station in Berlin. Mr. Matsuoka was accorded a warm welcome by the Nazis and immediately started a series of conferences with German leaders.

Matsuoka and Hitler Talk Over Problems Facing Axis

BERLIN, March 27 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka called on Reichsführer Hitler today and they were reported to have engaged in what were officially described as "thorough-going conversations" covering questions confronting the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

The Japanese statesman saw Herr Hitler after conferring for several hours with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, which an official announcement said produced "full understanding on all problems of the Three-Power Pact."

Herr von Ribbentrop spoke in English. The explanation was that, in the case of an intimate friend, one can use English even in wartime.

Immediately after the meeting, which took place in Herr von Ribbentrop's official residence on the Wilhelmstrasse, the Nazi Foreign Minister drove to the Reichs Chancellory to report to Reichsführer Hitler.

Mr. Matsuoka previously laid a wreath on the memorial to the Unknown Soldier.

Authorized German sources intimated that the question of the position of the Axis powers in world affairs was carefully considered by Mr. Matsuoka and Herr von Ribbentrop.

Japan in Money Crisis at Home and in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Currency problems in the Nanking-Shanghai area are multiplying rather than diminishing. The most recent oddity reported here is the circulation by the Japanese of a sort of counterfeit $5 note of the Central Bank of China, Chungking, which on one side looks exactly like the real notes but on the other side bears a text in Chinese reading in translation as follows:

"Certificate For Soldiers Who Return.

"This is a special certificate to be distributed among soldiers who want to return to the camp of the New Central Government (i. e. Nanking). Soldiers who would like to take active part in the 'Peace to Save China Movement' are welcome. By special arrangement with the Japanese Army and our own troops, any soldiers who pass the front line with this certificate will receive immediate protection and will be given every help for service of the New Central Government (of Wang Ching-wei).

"Issued by the Headquarters of the Pacifying Forces in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces."

Nice Little Messages

There are also slogans—"To Safeguard Your Life" and "Welcome to Take Part In Peace."

While on the face of it these pseudo-notes are designed for propaganda use, it is understood that the illiterate farmers have been receiving them from unscrupulous persons of various nationalities as real money, only to be rudely undeceived when they try to buy something in the city.

The authentic currency from Chungking is still allowed to circulate even in the Japanese-controlled areas of Central China—in the foreign areas of Shanghai it is the prevailing legal tender—but some trouble has been caused in Nanking and elsewhere by the activities of patriots who have stamped this money with slogans such as "Don't trade with the Japanese, or Chinese traitors." Needless to say, persons accepting money so stamped are dealt with harshly when detected by the Japanese Army or the Wang Ching-wei officials.

Merely Pieces of Paper

Japanese military notes continue to be the only money which can be used in buying transportation on the railroads, and for a few other purposes where control of the Japanese Army is closely exercised. Not only is this a mere "printing-press currency" with no pretense at solid backing, but the notes bear no serial numbers. Counterfeiting of them is easy and it is believed that some Chinese have been turning out authentic-appearing military yen.

The notes of the Chinese "puppet" Hwa Hsin at Shanghai have never had much circulation but they continue in existence, to perplex such people as come in contact with them.

Additional to all this, yen notes of the Bank of Japan circulate in the Japanese-dominated "north of the Soochow Creek" area in Shanghai, while various other currencies such as the American dollar and the British pound sterling are often encountered though they are not in general use for commodities negotiations. Everywhere there are exchange shops which will turn one sort of money into another for a small fee, or (also for a fee) provide change for Chinese currency.

Nice Profit for Smugglers

New Japanese port regulations forbidding travelers to bring into Japan more than five yen in Japanese money are expected to deal a death-blow to the hitherto flourishing Shanghai trade in Japanese yen, which may be had here at not more than half the official rate prevailing in Japan. Smugglers, however, will presumably continue to deal in this money because of the handsome profits to be made when their operations are successful.

A few months ago it was possible to take unlimited quantities of Japanese currency into the country. There were ways of converting it into foreign drafts at the official rate of exchange. Thus a good many Shanghai residents took Japan holidays on Shanghai-bought yen and netted not only a free trip but a handsome profit. That couldn't go on indefinitely, of course, and recently, as a first move, those entering the country were limited to 200 yen in cash with an additional bank draft for 500 yen or more.

The new ruling, which caught visitors by surprise, clamps down the lid. It proved extremely embarrassing to a great many people who had provided themselves with several hundred yen apiece in Shanghai and who found themselves unable to take it ashore, or to dispose of it on board their ships.

Job Openings for Nisei Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Nisei college graduates — American-born children of Japanese parentage—have greater vocational opportunities outside the Japanese community than they had 10 years ago, and today they enjoy better than a 50-50 chance of breaking into local American business and industry.

These are conclusions of the Nisei Business Bureau based on the findings of a survey on "Job Opportunities after Graduation," now being conducted by the Japanese Business Students Club at the University of California at Los Angeles.

More than 800 nisei are now enrolled in California colleges and universities, but approximately 2,500 graduates have yet to find employment in fields for which they have been trained, according to the records of the Nisei Business Bureau.

The student survey covered 70 firms in Southern California. In answer to the question, "Are any nisei employed in your firm today?" more than half of those who replied answered in the affirmative. More than half of the firms which answered a questionnaire indicated that they "might employ nisei today," if business warranted additional help and if competent nisei presented themselves for the positions.

Not quite so definite were conclusions to be drawn from the questions: "What qualifications must nisei job-seekers meet? Should they be like any other capable American applicants and nothing else? Or must they have mastery of the Japanese language and psychology?"

While many of the firms declined to answer or comment on this phase of the survey, the prevailing opinion seemed about equally divided as to whether nisei graduates should have a knowledge of Japanese language and psychology.

Conducted under the direction of Cedrick Shimo, president of the Japanese Business Students Club, the survey listed a large film company, chain groceries, oil concerns, banks, department stores, an advertising agency, and an engineering company among organizations which indicated that they "might hire nisei today or in the near future."

This research effort by the students is one of a series of comprehensive studies undertaken as a means of helping nisei graduates find employment in technical fields for which they have prepared themselves in college. First president of the club, Shig Takeda, who was graduated from the University of California here last June, is now a deputy collector for the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

According to figures compiled recently by the Nisei Business Bureau, approximately 130 native-born Americans of Japanese parentage are now in Federal, State, County and City Civil Service.

Americans Are Held in Korea

TOKYO, March 27 (AP)—Fifteen persons, including at least eight and perhaps 10 Americans, were reported under arrest in Korea today on charges of campaigning against Japan's war in China.

The Japanese Foreign Office assured United States Embassy Secretary H. M. Benninghoff, who presented a protest on behalf of Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, that a prompt and thorough investigation would be made.

Most of those said to have been arrested were believed to be missionaries.

United States Consul General O. Gaylord Marsh at Keijo was reported conferring with the authorities in Keijo on the charges against the Americans. First reports to Tokyo had said he himself was under arrest, but these later were declared erroneous.

British and American Embassies here were informed that Korean authorities had seized the records of the Presbyterian treasurer and searched a number of houses. Information available in Toyko indicated a roundup of missionaries had been under way for some time.

The missionaries, a Tokyo newspaper dispatch from Korea said, circulated thousands of copies of "extremely seditious anti-nationalistic, anti-war prayer sentences and held anti-war prayer meetings throughout the Peninsula."

Chinese Take Town

HONG KONG, March 27 (AP)—Intensive fighting in Kiangsi Province, climaxed by the recapture of Kaoan by Chinese troops, has cost the Japanese 20,000 casualties in the last two weeks, the Central (Chinese) News Agency reported today.

Quoting field reports from Chungking, the Agency declared the Chinese were pushing on from Kaoan toward the Yangtze River port of Nanchang, 50 miles to the north.

Chinese artillery was reported to have heavily shelled one contingent of Japanese troops retreating across the Chin River, sinking many launches loaded with troops and supplies.

N. Y. District Chief Likely Councilman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The Councilmanic seat which Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican, vacated when he was elected last month as Representative from Manhattan's Seventeenth Congressional District, will go to Lester Baum, Ninth Assembly District leader, if Republican recommendation is followed as expected. The City charter provides that the succession fall to a Manhattan Republican and the Executive Committee of the New York County Republican Committee today had authorized the designation of Mr. Baum.

Action on the choice will be taken at the next meeting of the City Council. Mr. Baum was a member of the old Board of Aldermen and his activity in Republican organization affairs took him as a delegate to the Republican National Convention last year. The designation was unanimous and had the special support of Thomas J. Curran, Republican county leader.

Swagger Sticks Come a Cropper

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., March 27 (AP)—Add to the casualties of mechanized warfare the swagger stick.

Once a "must" item in the kit of every well-groomed officer, a single swagger stick is in use at this huge Army training center.

Lieut.-Col. Theodore Arter, Third Corps Area public relations officer, said the stick was never authorized equipment for officers, although there was no rule against them.

"About the only place you see swagger sticks now," Colonel Arter said, "are in the British Army and the movies."

He explained that the swagger stick is a holdover from the days when virtually all officers rode horses and carried crops.

One veteran officer of the tank outfit here summed up the situation thus:

"Swagger sticks were swell when the officers rode horses. But a swagger stick isn't much good with a balky 10-ton tank."

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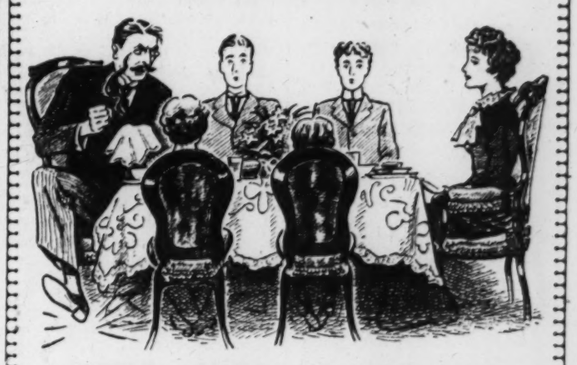
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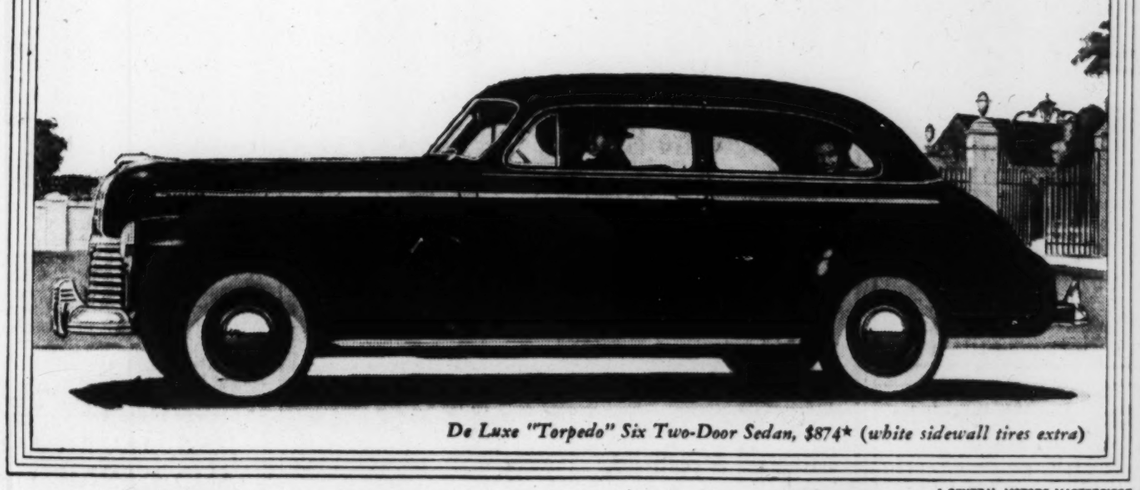
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Both Sides Show Concern Over Bethlehem Defense Lag

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 27—One could find ground for believing that the strike against the Bethlehem Steel Company was failing or succeeding, but underneath was a possibly more significant concern among the workers on the street as well as among company officials that production for defense should soon be back to normal or better.

Some indications are that the strike was called with relatively small and loose preparation, and has taken some of the organizers by surprise in the public attention it has commanded.

R. A. Lewis, General Manager of the plant in Bethlehem, declared, "All steel-making departments are continuing to operate on a normal basis. All divisions of the plant are in operation, and all the mills are running on normal schedule. More than 85 per cent of the regular forces are at work."

"Normal basis" was construed by a company spokesman to mean the average of a seven month period before the strike, when the plant was running at from 95 to 103 per cent of rated capacity.

The proportion of men claimed to be at work was 5 per cent higher than the previous day, and some observers said a slightly lesser number of men on the streets outside plants seemed to indicate that some had returned to work notwithstanding continued picket lines. Some of those not yet going in were said to be restive over the implications of delay to the supplies of steel for shipbuilding in the national defense program.

From strike headquarters of the Steel Workers organizing committee came assertions that the number at work was but a small fraction of that claimed by the company. A young worker, Gerald Czerwinski who said he came out of the mill this morning, declared that in his shop, one of the merchant bar mills, a single crew of 20 men was trying to keep up the production of three ordinarily larger shifts.

He said men had been working double shifts of 16 hours on duty and eight off until last night, and were tired and hungry for hot food, though hundreds of cots had been brought in and an effort was being made to set up kitchens inside. He looked as if he had not slept for a long time, but went to the S. W. O. C. headquarters to sign up before going home to his family.

Some men were staying inside the plant against their will, he asserted, because company men told them they would be beaten by strikers once they got beyond the range of police protection. Experiences of some workers showed this was not altogether idle rumor, though the extent of violence has not been great since State troopers took over the situation from local police and since union officials have frowned on the turning over of cars and other disorders.

In fact, the crowds on the street have the aspect of enjoying a quiet holiday rather than of tension. Meanwhile, efforts went forward toward affecting a settlement as Walter L. Trumbauer, company labor relations representative met with John V. Riffe, C. I. O. district organizer for Bethlehem plants, and a number of members of the strike committee. At the same time there were reports that a mediator from the Federal Conciliation Service had had a long conference last night with a high company official, but no public representative was included in this morning's meeting.

From Production Line to Picket Line

Wide World

Strikers March Again Before Bethlehem Steel Plant

Picket line in front of Bethlehem Steel Company plant in Bethlehem, Pa., a short time after Pennsylvania State Police gave striking workers permission to resume their protest parade. Congress of Industrial Organizations strike leaders had threatened to re-establish the picket line "by force, if necessary," when the order came from the State Police permitting them to demonstrate as long as they maintained order in the vicinity of the strike bound mill.

Allis-Chalmers Orders Strikers to Work

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., strike bound since Jan. 22, today instructed some of its production workers to report for duty today in order that full operations on $45,000,000 worth of national defense orders can be resumed tomorrow morning.

This was the company's answer to the Federal Government's demand for immediate cessation of the strike, which threw 7,800 production men out of work and has delayed construction of 25 destroyers for the U. S. Navy and powedr mill operations.

The Government's order was dispatched from Washington by Secretary of Navy Knox and William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, late yesterday. Replying by telegram, the company said today:

"We are complying immediately with the request which you have made in the interest of national defense. All of our employees are being notified to report for work. Some are being called in for work this afternoon so that the plant may be in full operation by tomorrow (Friday) morning.

"As you suggest, negotiations will be continued with the union bargaining committee (representing Local 248 of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union) while all men are at work, and such pay increases as are finally agreed upon will be made retroactive to the day operations are resumed."

The telegram was over the signature of Max W. Babb, company president.

The company expressed a desire to work a full day Saturday and willingness to pay overtime for it, but said there would be no interference if the union insisted on going through with a mass meeting called for Saturday morning.

Pending a study of the company statements, union leaders deferred comment.

Miss Perkins' View

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (AP)—Arriving for a conference with labor conciliators, Secretary Perkins told newsmen she doubted if Communism had played a large part in the defense industry strikes.

"These strikes would not have been important if some had not occurred where there was a rush for materials," she said. "They have occurred because the firms took on a lot of new workers, wage adjustments in some cases were slow and there was much organization of workers."

Increases Asked

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—A general 15 per cent wage increase for 18,000 workers in the shirt manufacturing industry in New York and other eastern States has been asked in formal notices served on the Shirt Institute, Inc., and the National Association of Men's Shirts and Boys' Blouse Contractors.

Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.) said their request upon the two associations was preliminary to similar demands to be made on behalf of 100,000 workers in the cotton garment industry.

Strikers File Charges

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., March 27 (AP)—A complaint that officials of the strike-bound Interwoven Stocking Company plant refused to bargain collectively was filed yesterday with the National Labor Relations Board by Branch 92 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Julian Caldwell, union president, asserted that the complaint filed with the regional board at Baltimore declared that the company "refused on March 11 and at all times thereafter to bargain collectively."

The union also charged that company agents "attempted to discourage employees from joining or remaining members of the union."

Union Spurns Vote

UTICA, N. Y., March 27 (AP)—Textile Workers of America (C. I. O.) officials rejected today the offer of the Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., to hold a National Labor Relations Board election if striking employees return to work.

The election offer was submitted last night by A. H. Crossman, Company President, through Mrs. Anna Weinstock, U. S. Labor Department conciliator. The latter left last night after asserting, "I found no basis for a joint conference."

Peaceful picketing continued at the two plants with policemen on guard.

Bethlehem Parley Starts; Under Federal Pressure?

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 27 (AP)—A basis for settlement of the strike at the parent plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, busy on $1,000,000,000 of defense orders, was sought today in a meeting of representatives of both the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the company.

It had been reported the meeting was arranged "under pressure" by Federal conciliators, concerned over any delay in production of defense materials, but they did not attend.

Meanwhile, under the supervision of patroling State police, pickets were reduced to a dozen at each gate of the plant today as the moves for a negotiated settlement of the strike called three days ago got underway.

Approximately 50 members of the S. W. O. C. returned to each of nine gates late yesterday. The ranks were thinned early today.

Troopers, who smashed massed picketing Tuesday night, were on duty near all gates. More than 200 stood guard. The pickets were kept strictly in line and in an allotted area beside each plant entrance.

Fifty women, members of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, C. I. O., appeared at the main gate and paraded for half an hour.

They carried signs proclaiming sympathy with the S. W. O. C. strike and cheered the pickets. Police offered no objection.

A 15-man C. I. O. committee drew up the terms under which it said union men would return to work on the plant's share of the company's defense orders.

The S. W. O. C. terms revolve around suspension of an election by the employees' representation plan, which the S. W. O. C. contends is company-dominated and which the National Labor Relations Board has directed the company to disband.

The E. R. P. election to name collective bargaining representatives precipitated the strike and S. W. O. C. leaders maintain they will carry the strike to other plants if E. R. P. elections are held.

Election Postponed

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 27 (AP)—Postponement of an employees' election averted yesterday a threatened walkout of unionists affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the giant Cambria works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, where millions of dollars worth of defense materials are being produced.

The Employees Representation Plan, which had planned to start the election yesterday and continue it through today and tomorrow, announced the vote had been delayed to avoid "trouble" and disruption of the national defense program.

Although the E. R. P. did not announce another date for the election, informed sources said it probably would be held Friday.

U. S. Steel Tension

PITTSBURGH, March 27 (AP)—Another crisis in negotiations between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United States Steel Corporation appeared to be developing today as 100 leaders of local C. I. O. units at corporation mills were called into session unexpectedly.

News of developments during formal negotiations for a new union contract has been withheld by both sides since the conferences began March 20.

Informed steel sources heard, however, that the deadlock which caused C. I. O. chieftain Philip Murray to reopen the four-year-old agreement to press the S. W. O. C. demand for a 10-cents-an-hour pay rise, has not been broken.

The contract automatically will expire March 31, unless an understanding is reached. While Mr. Murray and the S. W. O. C. Executive Board were voted full authority to make the best terms possible or take any steps needed to enforce the union's nine-point program, it was understood he desired to confer again with the men from the mills before acting.

Battle at Harvester's Plant

RICHMOND, Ind., March 27 (AP)—After a head-bashing battle between local police and pickets at the gates of the International Harvester plant here this morning, state police raided the downtown headquarters of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee and arrested all those in the headquarters on assault and battery charges.

Those arrested included Clifford Kerr, President of the F. E. W. O. C. local, and Robert Foley, an organizer.

Capt. Walter Eckert, who led the State Police, said about 160 of his men had been concentrated at Richmond in anticipation of disorders in connection with the reopening this morning of the Harvester plant, closed since the F. E. W. O. C. called a strike Feb. 17.

Some State officers formed a double line on the sidewalk in front of a stairway leading to the second floor headquarters of the union while others entered the building and herded all those inside the headquarters to waiting state police cars.

The raid came soon after the wild melee outside the Harvester plant where local police battled about 100 pickets to clear a path for workers who responded to the company's published announcement that the plant would reopen this morning.

Chicago Mayor Aids

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Kelly agreed to act as an intermediary in a labor dispute at the McCormick Works of the International Harvester Company while Congress of Industrial Organizations strikers and sympathizers paraded to the City Hall to protest against what they termed "police brutality."

The Mayor, after a two-hour conference with company officials yesterday, said they refused to bargain with the C. I. O. strikers. "Company officials say they don't know who to bargain with because there never has been an election to determine the bargaining agency," Mayor Kelly added.

He said he would ask National Labor Relations Board officials about the election issue.

To a C. I. O. request that the dispute be referred to the new National Defense Mediation Board, company officials answered that they understood this Board would act only to prevent strikes, not in settling them, the Mayor reported.

Several hundred demonstrators marched up La Salle Street to the City Hall early in the afternoon. About 100 were admitted to the City Council chamber gallery. Robert Travis, field representative of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, told the Aldermen he was prepared to submit affidavits to support charges of "police brutality on the picket line." This complaint was referred to the labor committee with a recommendation that it conduct public hearings.

Ford Labor Hearing Ends

DETROIT, March 27 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board, without hearing testimony from Henry and Edsel Ford, yesterday concluded its hearing on a petition of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) for employee elections at the Rouge and Lincoln plants of the Ford Motor Company.

Attorneys entered stipulations agreeing to the facts concerning four principal points at issue, and the Union's counsel, Maurice Sugar, withdrew his demands that Henry Ford, Company founder, and Edsel Ford, its President, appear as witnesses along with Harry Bennett, Company Personnel Director.

Attorneys have five days in which to file briefs containing their written arguments or to request permission to submit oral arguments to the NLRB in Washington. The NLRB at Washington will give a decision.

The stipulations agreed:

1. That 90 per cent of the output of the two plants was shipped outside of Michigan and that approximately half of the materials used in production were received from other States. The Union had contended the Company was engaged in interstate commerce and was therefore under the NLRB's jurisdiction.

2. That separate elections should be held in the two plants if the Board grants the Union's petition.

3. That the Board shall decide whether patternmakers at the Rouge plant who are American Federation of Labor members must participate if an election is ordered.

4. That pay-roll records of the Company will be made available to the NLRB when and if an election is decided upon.

Ford Cited

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said yesterday the Board had cited the Ford Motor Company for "unfair labor practices" at its Edgewater, N. J., plant and had ordered a hearing April 24 in New York.

Charges against the company, Mrs. Herrick said, were filed with the board by the United Automobile Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with the claim that between 1937 and 1939, 26 employees of the Edgewater plant had been discharged "for union activities."

The complaint added that the company "interfered with, restrained and coerced, and is interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees in the exercise of the right to self-organization, and to form, join and assist labor organizations."

Interesting Chapter

REXBURG, Idaho (AP)—What is this, a conspiracy?

The Beta Sigma Phi Chapter's new President is Maxine Hallstrom, Maxine Scow is Vice-President, Maxine Neville is Treasurer, and Maxine Rice, retiring Vice-President.

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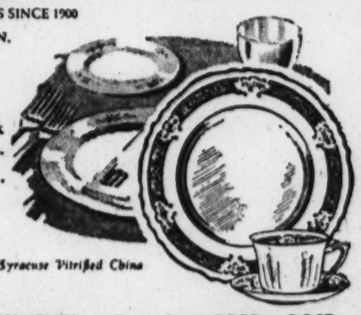

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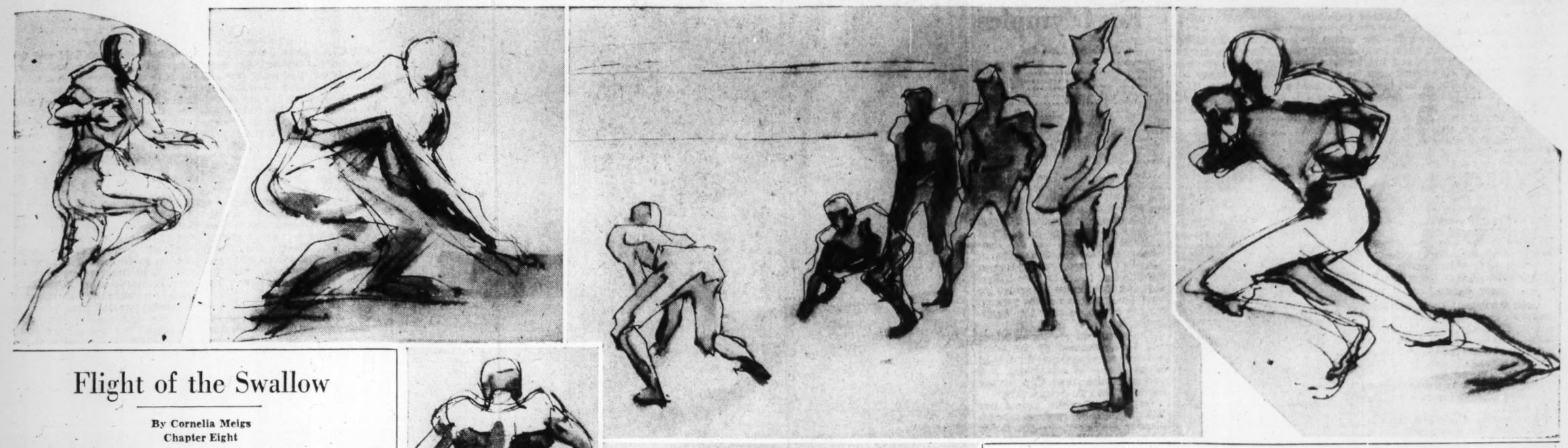
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, March 27, 1941

A Thursday Page



Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs
Chapter Eight

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry were overcome by the seeming failure of a plan they had worked out to help their artist neighbor. When the celebrated art critic Thomas Waltham was a guest at Aunt Sarah's, they planned to carry him off to give John Highbury criticism and encouragement. Their plan went awry first when they discovered that the occupant of the car in which they had hidden was not the man they had taken to be Mr. Waltham. Making the best of it, they went on to their neighbor's, where John Highbury curtly refused to let the visitor look at his picture. Soon after, he apologized and entertained them on the terrace; the visitor, striking a match, dropped it, alight, on the leaves of an open magazine, which flared up. His host, greatly concerned, hurried him into the kitchen to put water on smouldering patches of his coat.

Time passed while the two children sat without speaking on the steps of the white house. Sylvia could see a bit of the road that led across the hillside from Aunt Sarah's house. A stream of cars began to pour along it, the last of the guests were going home. How long it seemed since they had sat down to that endless luncheon, since they had crept into the car. Why had they ever thought they could do anything, by such means, even if it was to help John Highbury. If they had asked advice from anyone, from Aunt Sarah, from Matthews even, they would have been warned not to try such a thing. But, of course, first of all, they should have asked John Highbury. How foolish it is to try to do things for people without first getting their consent.

The cars had all gone by now and the road was empty. No, there were two people moving along it on foot, a girl and a man. Without being able to tell just how she knew them, she was sure that the girl was Emily White, the girl who had helped at the school, and that it was the teacher, Hiram Stone, who was with her. They left the road and began climbing a steep path which crossed the hillside some distance above it. They walked slowly, stopping often to look out at the view.

Sylvia remembered now that she had seen two people on that path at other times, for she could catch a sight of it when she looked up from Aunt Sarah's garden. They must come often, it must be the only place where they could walk and talk without being disturbed. Emily certainly did not have a happy time at her sister's house. Why didn't she go away? But perhaps, there was nowhere for her to go. How strange and terrible that would be, to have no place in the world where you could go and be sure of finding safety and happiness.

A Peremptory Summons

She saw a car come up the road from the direction of the village, a little jerky car that struggled and complained at the steep places in the climb. One gets to know cars, as one gets to know people, in a place so small that there are not very many of either. So Sylvia knew that this was the little, cranky automobile that Mrs. Morris drove, Emily's sister. It stopped abruptly and the horn blew a harsh command. Emily and Hiram stood still on the path, Emily was hesitating, Hiram was probably telling her that she need not, should not go. The horn blew again. One cannot argue with an automobile horn, one has to go or stay. Emily went. She came down into the road, climbed in, and the car jolted away. Sylvia saw her lean out to wave her hand to Hiram as they turned a corner of the downward bend and went out of sight.

"How mean, how selfish of Mrs. Morris to make Emily go back," she exclaimed aloud. Emily was a help to her sister of course, but she could have been spared for a little time to be happy with Hiram Stone.

Larry did not answer. He had not been watching as Sylvia had. He had been sitting with his chin in his hands and his elbows on his knees looking miserably at the grass before him.

But suddenly Sylvia, when her attention came back to what was close beside her, began to see all at once that Larry was not brooding any more, he was listening. Certainly it was a strangely long time that had passed since the two men went into the house. Could the visitor possibly have gone out some other way, and taken his way off without a word, so great was his disgust with these two who had brought him there?

But no, two men's voices were going on steadily in the living room inside, with no sharp questions or angry answers this time, just with steady, quiet, friendly talk. The words were not clear beyond the door, but certainly it sounded, it surely sounded as though they were deep in friendly discussion. Then they got up, they were crossing the hall, Sylvia moved closer to Larry, thinking that they were coming out, perhaps to reproach both Larry and herself with the mischief that they had accomplished. But they went on, another door opened, they had gone into the painting room. Could anyone believe it? John Highbury's voice rose higher for a moment.

Voices From the Studio

"The thing, as I see it is the motion. That is what I am trying to do." They were looking at the picture! They were talking about it! Now the man whom they had brought was talking a long time by himself, he must be giving advice. All this after what had happened earlier, the mishap to the car, John Highbury's shy rudeness, the setting of the papers on fire. Larry threw his arms about his knees and rocked forward and back in a spasm of silent laughter.

"He did it on purpose," he chuckled, speaking hardly above a whisper. "He did it himself, with the matches."

"What do you mean," Sylvia cried, but also below her breath, "He set the papers on fire himself, because he meant to?"

Larry nodded. "When we told him about falling down the well he said that it took something like that to get a person acquainted with John Highbury. He seemed to think that he couldn't very well fall down the well, too, and he did this instead. Out here, after the rain, it wasn't very dangerous, it couldn't set the house on fire!"

A long time passed, and then the two men came out together. Both faces were beaming. "I can't thank you enough," John Highbury was saying, "It is wonderful to have someone, someone outside, take such an interest at last and to spend a whole afternoon on small affairs like mine. It was too good of you to think of it."

"It wasn't just exactly my idea in the first place," the other answered. "But of course as soon as I heard about a picture I was anxious to see it. That is how art goes forward, people paint, and people like me, who cannot paint, can at least look and advise. I'm glad if anything I have said would turn out to be a help to you. Let me know when the picture is finished. You have to thank this pair of young persons for my being here. There are not many who can boast of having such energetic agents. I'd know anywhere, that they were Lydia Thurston's children, not by their looks so much as by their spirit. I have never before seen a man have such faithful and such enterprising friends." He shook hands with all three of them and got into his car.

An Identity Disclosed

"Would you like me to drive it down to the road?" John Highbury offered.

"Oh, no, I am an awkward driver, but I am safe enough when I am not startled. By the way, where is the nearest telegraph office? I shall have to send a message or so to explain why I have been so delayed. Shall I say that I was trapped? But I'll keep it out of the papers. It would make rather too startling a headline. 'Young adventurers trap elderly art critic, Thomas Waltham'."

He put the car into motion and rolled away. Larry, with his jaw dropped, stood looking after him.

"It—it was Mr. Waltham after all?" he stammered.

"Yes, surely it was Thomas Waltham. His coming here is the greatest thing that has happened to me since I began painting."

"We—we got a little mixed up." Larry confessed, looking sheepish.

But for Sylvia the sudden knowledge was quite too much. Embarrassment, chagrin, surprise and relief had all poured over her head too quickly and she could bear no more. She buried her face in her arm and burst into tears, into shaking sobs which she could not stop. John Highbury sat down in the big chair where the small Mr. Waltham had sat half an hour ago; he took her on his knee, let her bury her face against his shoulder.

"There now," John Highbury kept saying, his voice so kind and tender that it sounded almost like Mother's—"There now. It is all over and it has turned out—oh better than you could ever dream it would. I needed just such help, just such encouragement, and from a man like Thomas Waltham! To think that I have had it!"

John's Turn to Explain

"We didn't mean it to go so wrong," sobbed Sylvia. "We just wanted to help you, the way friends help each other. And it seemed so awful, painting up here all alone, every day, with no one to say anything. We couldn't bear to think about it. We meant it to go so well."

"I agree with you that that was not the best way to go about reaching your ends," John Highbury said. "But after all, what really went wrong was through my behaving so badly. I was startled and ashamed to have a great man see my picture just at the minute when I was so dissatisfied with it myself. Can I never get over being obstinate, and sharp, and bent on my own way when people offer me their ideas and their help? It has been my undoing many times before. I hope this is a lesson that I am never going to forget."

They sat very quiet for some time, Sylvia still on his knee. Suddenly John Highbury spoke again.

"You told me freely and generously about yourselves, and because of some stubborn pride, I did not tell as fully in return who and what I was. I am your cousin, had you guessed that? Sarah Thurston is my aunt, too, though I was so near her age that I had, years ago, fallen into the way of calling her by her first name. She does not speak to me now. When she did, she used to call me Johnny. I think you had better call me that, too."

"But how—how do we ever come to be cousins?" Larry demanded. "And why didn't we know it?"

"That," said John, his head drooping a little, "that is my fault, too." He sat thinking for a little, then he began to smile.

(To be continued next Thursday)

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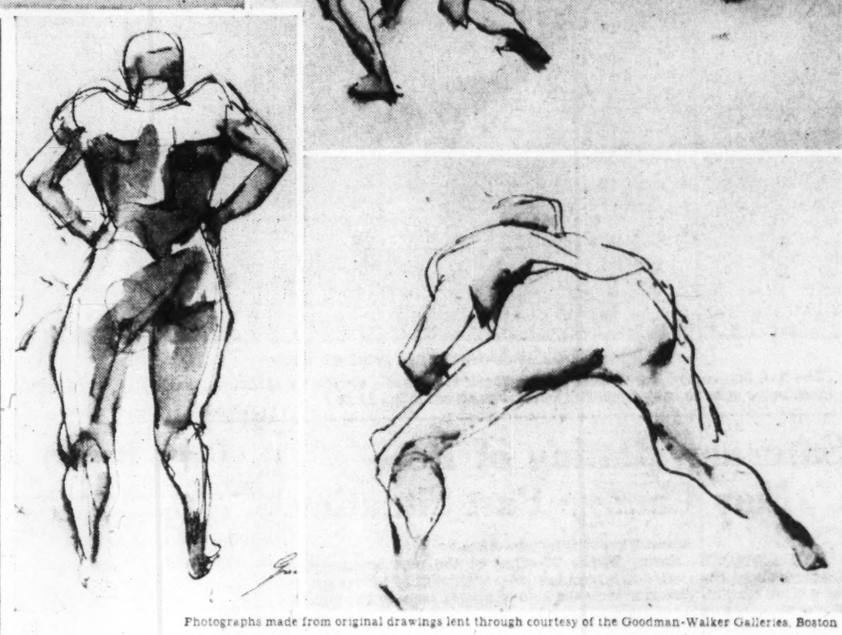

Photographs made from original drawings lent through courtesy of the Goodman-Walker Galleries, Boston

Football in the 'Off Season'

The months of March and April invite college coaches to get their youthful aspirants out for what is termed spring practice. At this stage of the season, the varsity coaches spend hours with youngsters they have not had the opportunity to know and drill fundamentals—so necessary to the hurry and rush of fall football—into promoted freshmen and "unknowns."

In these pictures, Donald Greason, a New England artist, gives us vivid sketches of the activities in spring football. At the extreme ends are youngsters being taught proper ball carrying. Other scenes illustrate stances and rudimental features so vital to the welding of great football teams. Mr. Greason, during the past few years, has worked diligently on sketches of men in action. The drawings are made with swift strokes of a pen and completed with a few washes of color, or diluted ink, trailed across the surface. The artist tries to say a great deal with as few strokes as possible.

Tunbridge Wells Recalls the Past

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—2

By Clarissa Lorenz

We had heard that the Queen Mother collected Tunbridge ware, and so we asked where we might find some, directly we arrived at "The Wells." At an antique shop, I was surprised to find that it was not china but a kind of old-fashioned sampler work done in wood-cubes or elongated triangular pieces inlaid by hand. The craftsman worked with about 120 different kinds of wood imported from all over the world, England contributing sycamore, barberry, acacia, pear, yew and mulberry. This marquetry or wood mosaic flourished in the early days of the Restoration, when demure ladies with poke bonnets and dainty striped parasols strolled under lime trees along the fashionable promenade called The Pantiles.

A Town on Hills

In our antique shop, we found several choice examples made over 150 years ago—a cribbage board of hollywood, and a Pope-Joan board of satinwood. The latter was a card-game board with eight compartments. Wasn't it Pope-Joan that the lively Lady Teazle played to put the curate to sleep in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal"? Luxury objects these game boards were, meant exclusively for the delectation of the ladies. Although the small scale of the ornament limited the size of the article, we did see two magnificent large pieces—a chess table of groundwork maple, and a "chromatrope." This was a kaleidoscope table, whose revolving mirrors allowed one to enjoy endless variations of the 129,540 sections of wood, in their natural colors, which formed the pattern.

We asked the shopkeeper how it all began.

"No one knows for certain." She was a pleasant-faced woman in lavender and pince-nez. "Some believe it was brought into England by an Italian mosaic-worker who settled here early in the 18th century. Others believe that the crude German toys sold at the fair, when the Court visited The Wells during the Restoration, inspired the idea."

"It was probably a much nicer place when Dr. Johnson and Samuel Richardson walked on these pantiles," remarked Emily, coming away with a glove-mender and a workbox.

"A provincial English inland pleasure town with a past," is what the guidebook called Tunbridge Wells. Like Rome, it is built on hills. The roads are steep and the air very bracing. As a preliminary to Stonehenge, which was down on our itinerary, we stopped to admire the famous Toad Rock on Rusthall Common. Toad Rock is to Tunbridge Wells what the Leaning Tower is to Pisa. We didn't think the rock looked much like a toad, still an inland rock of that size is a rare object, and we formed part of a large audience who had made the pilgrimage to Rusthall. It was too late to do any more cycling that day, so we spent the night at an inn near The Pantiles, as Emily insisted on calling it. She did not care for its modern name, The Parade.

Bright and early the next morning, we continued south toward Newenden and Northiam. We passed through a village consisting of a row of shops which read, "Blinks the Butcher," "Art Needlework" (displaying bundles of raffia in the window), "The County Police," "Tomkins the Greengrocer," and the Postoffice, over whose roof Virginia creeper sprouted up riotously into little bushes.

Village Vistas

Being an artist, Emily was perpetually tempted to stop and draw—the plump woman in grey with apple-red cheeks and a figure like a Toby jug, who walked along country lane with a basket over her arm; the two small girls with pigtails in front of a blacksmith shop who rocked back and forth on a wooden horse; the coveys of children trooping to school with brown leather satchels on their backs; the distant field, which the sun had lighted up like a giant topaz; the powerful, bearded farmer, wearing a brown tunic and feeding his pigs in a farmyard rampant with geese, sheep and hens; the brook that wound its platinum way around his ancient brick farmhouse and into a pond, where white ducks swam among the duckweed like toys and turned dizzy somersaults.

Emily did finally succumb at the cottage with the thatched roof and whip out her sketchbook. In the doorway stood a tall farmer and his wife, waving goodby to their child. Scarlet geraniums blossomed in a box over the transom. In the garden, a tot in blue pinafore was playing with a big yellow ball, while a police-dog ate a bone for his breakfast. The soft May breeze sent a coil of smoke wavering up the chimney, set the pampas grass to swaying in the garden, and the ailanthus to spinning like Catherine Wheels on tall stalks against an azure sky. Under its heavy canopy of lichen and moss, the shed adjoining the cottage was picturesquely caving in at the roof.

After lunch, we reached Newenden by easy stages, a term which I suppose can be applied only to cycling nowadays.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

List of Books Reviewed

Cousins' Luck, In Louisiana Bayou Country, by Rose B. Knox—Illustrations by Manning de V. Lee. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Growing Pains, by Wanda Gag. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., $3.75.

Caravan Island, by E. H. Young—Illustrations by H. J. Haley. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.00.

Little Jungle Village, by Jo Besse McElveen Waldeck. Illustrations by Katharina von Dombrowski. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

Making Models of Famous Ships, written and illustrated by Ray J. Marran. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.00.

Among the New Books

Book Reviews

Among the Bayous

It was indeed like living at a merry house party most of the time for Denee Burke and her eleven cousins in "Cousins' Luck," by Rose B. Knox. The family plantation in the Louisiana bayou country was on an isle in the marshes—Petite Anse. It was spring when Denee returned with her father to his boyhood homestead.

In the eyes of her cousins, Denee seemed much of a world traveler. To be sure she had lived in the West Indies. To this prestige, too, had been added her most recent experiences of flood and broken levees on the sugar plantation at Lenoire. Their journey down the Mississippi had delays due to the havoc caused by the high water. Though it was hard times that had made the Burkes flock to Petite Anse, success was in store for them, both in the sugar crops and in the island salt mines.

A true bit of collector's experience is woven into the pattern of this delightful story of southern life. The discovery of a famous news-sheet "The Petite Amateur" actually published by the children on Petite Anse in the year 1879 and 1880 gave the author's imagination the incentive. Petite Anse is now called Avery Island and was the real spot where real cousins had real adventures.

An Artist Arrives

Among the new books, is a volume of diaries with a title that in itself evokes tears and laughter, "Growing Pains," by Wanda Gag.

Hundreds of boys and girls who are this year nearing the final years of their high school courses must vividly remember the first appearance among their favorite picture books of one, the title of which it was unnecessary to be able to read. Little black cats fairly seemed to tumble from between its bright orange and red jacketed book covers. "Millions of Cats," in 1926 was the first published picture book created by Wanda Gag, an American artist who is today counted an outstanding print maker. In "Growing Pains" she unconsciously charted with both painstaking effort and buoyant naïvety the first steps that led her slowly and steadily to this goal.

At the age of fifteen, in an old ledger that had belonged to her father, Wanda Gag began to write her first diary. From the earliest jottings of disappointments and meager successes in her earnings for the family budget, her notes expand with a spontaneous and constantly increasing interest revealing the intimate home life at New Ulm, Minnesota, and her student experiences at the Art Schools in St. Paul and Minneapolis. There were, at this time, eight in her family—her mother and seven children. She was the oldest.

This autobiography of the years from 1908 until 1917 closes with her departure for further training in the East, the way to which was opened by a scholarship.

Five Holiday Makers

In "Caravan Island," by E. H. Young, it was a toss of a penny "Tails we go!" that settled two questions about the holidays for Aunt Judith, Stephen and Cicely. Original plans for a camping trip remained unchanged and two unknown cousins were to be annexed. As the aunt flipped the penny, she might well have played with the thought, "What a toss-up the whole venture is!"

Stephen and Cicely had understood all along that these holidays would be different, in that they had not been specially arranged for them. It was the holiday of a grown up person who wanted them to share it with her.

The happenings in three weeks of camping, in and out of a caravan at the foot of a mountain on an island off the coast of Scotland, gave all four youngsters glorious chances to be themselves—at their best and otherwise. Their aunt was a sport and knew all the time that camping always did just that. True to life are the refreshing adventures of these five holiday makers.

South American Jungle

A story of children in tropical South America is "Little Jungle Village," by Jo Besse McElveen Waldeck. Peh-weh and his sister Man-ó lived the simple, independent life of native Arawaks in the jungle depths beside the Cuyuni River, in British Guiana. They are real children whom the author met when she went far up the Cuyuni River. They had grown up without seeing a house, a gun, or a white man; but they had learned to see and hear all jungle sights and noises wherever they went.

This book has great charm, in story and illustrations, as a picture of Indians today in whose lives the discovery of the American continent by white men centuries ago has made no difference.

A Ship Model Hobby

If whittling is one of your hobbies, a book for you is: "Making Models of Famous Ships," by Ray J. Marran. If models of ships and boats are what interest you most when you visit a museum, this book tells you very practically how to start in with pieces of soft wood—white pine or redwood—a pocket knife and a scroll saw, to make a collection of your own.

The designs are carefully worked out for these "water-line models." Beginning with the types of boats used in ancient times on rivers and inland seas, there are included the replicas of the sailing ships used by explorers and merchants on their ocean voyages around the world, and also models of modern sailing craft. Besides containing all the details necessary for whittling the models, the book as a whole in its arrangement of pictures and descriptions gives a connected story of transportation.

The chapters on ancient ships and ships of early explorers were first published as a hobby series on The Young Folks Page of The Christian Science Monitor two or three years ago.

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DEER HARBOR, WASHINGTON

Reardon May Be Spark-Plug to Bruins in Play-Off Game on Toronto Ice Tonight

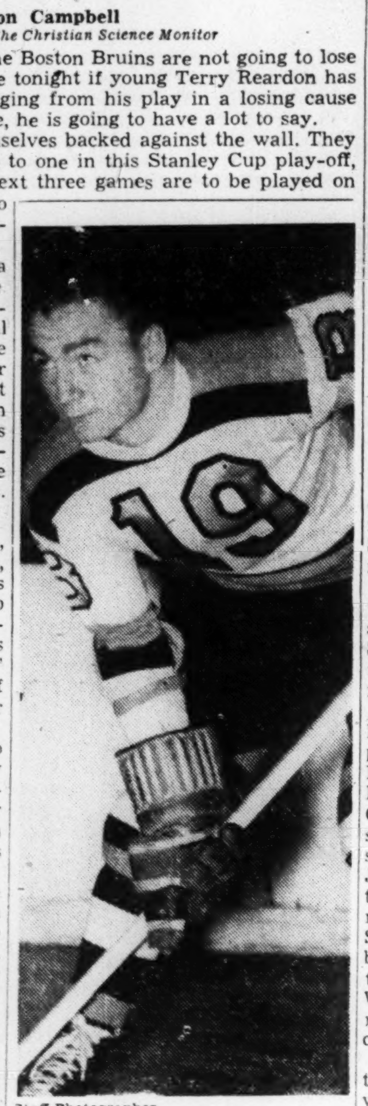
Aggressive Little Forward Disappointed in Team Play

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., March 27—The Boston Bruins are not going to lose to Toronto Maple Leafs again here tonight if young Terry Reardon has anything to say about it, and judging from his play in a losing cause last Tuesday and his attitude since, he is going to have a lot to say.

Right now the Bruins feel themselves backed against the wall. They are down to the Leafs two games to one in this Stanley Cup play-off, and they know that two of the next three games are to be played on Toronto ice. If they are going to come out on top, they feel, a victory is practically a must tonight.

Yet the attitude of the club as a whole is not one of confidence Rather it is one of simple determination, a feeling that they will do their best but that from the way the Leafs are playing their best will not be good enough. That is the predominant attitude, it can be seen in the way the players lounge about the lobby, in the expressions on their faces, and in the sympathetic glances from friends.



Staff Photographer
Terry Reardon

Team Spark-Plug

Upon the face of Terry Reardon, however, is no such look. He too, sits in the lobby, feels Tuesday's catastrophe deeply. Yet, in reply to a question on tonight's game, he declared, "Sure we can beat this club, and we can do it tonight." Terry, in fact, is in a fair way of becoming a belated spark-plug for the team.

This sounds a bit like Horatio Alger stuff, but with young Terry there is not even a hint of braggadoccio. The Winnipeg youngster who is completing his first season in the major league fully believes what he says.

When Tuesday's game was finished and the players gathered in the dressing room, there was no one who took defeat any harder, and no one who made any more noise about it. Terry spent a full night on the ice and was given quite a going over by the Leafs, yet, he never once gave ground. He kept coming back for more, always gave his best, and he was voted the third star of the night behind Syl Apps and Billy Taylor.

Terry Aggressive

Back in the dressing room he kept on battling. He told a few of the players just what he thought of the game and told them that they still could beat Toronto. Not the best hockey player in the world, or even the best on the Bruins for that matter, Terry takes off his hat to no one in the matter of spirited aggressiveness.

And a little more aggressiveness, a little more fire, is what the B's need. They will receive much stimulation with the return of Bill Cowley to center ice, even though it is doubtful just how effective the Ottawan will be. They are heartened by the fact that Bobby Bauer will be in better condition. But they still could use a few more boys like Reardon.

Fully cognizant of the necessity for an improvement in the team's morale is Manager Art Ross, whose plans for tonight call for him to assume a more active part in the team's direction. Ross still has all the confidence in the world in his All-Star coach, Cooney Weiland, but he intends to give the boys a little pep-talk before the game that will startle them into giving the Leafs something to remember.

More of a Threat

With Cowley back and Bauer better, the team's two most effective lines should be more of a threat. Roy Conacher, strangely enough, has been like a ship without a rudder without Bill beside him, and if Cowley can put a few passes on his stick, Roy should make Turk Broda jump. With Bauer able to skate with Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt, and Conacher returning to normal, the Bruins should close up the Leafs' left wing which was open all night Tuesday and from which Sweeney Schriner scored his two goals, Syl Apps two of his, and Bucko McDonald his looper from the blue line.

The third line will find Jackson working between Herby Cain and Reardon. McReavy, the replacement from Hershey, will be the extra man. Mel Hill, according to latest plans today, will not dress.

Over the Blue Line

Although this is Terry's first full winter with the Bruins, he played five games with them in mid-season two years ago. He also saw service in the final play-off game with Rangers last spring, and helped score Boston's lone tally. He has been playing hockey since he was 12, and as an amateur was a team mate of Wally Stanowski of the Leafs. He played with St Boniface Seals, which won the Memorial Cup in 1938. Terry, however, had joined Brandon Wheat Kings that year. He turned pro in 1938-39 with Hershey. He is the oldest of four children, the others Kenny, 20; Larry, 16; and Patricia, 14. Kenny plays with Montreal Canadiens.

Cowley skated at noon again today. The decision to play him came yesterday after he worked out at the Gardens. He showed a tremendous improvement over Tuesday, but still cannot travel at top speed. Bauer did not skate, giving his foot a complete rest. . . . Johnny Crawford, who was hit by the puck just above the knee in Tuesday's game, is all right.

▸ ▸ ▸

There is no getting away from the confidence expressed by the Leafs. There is talk by Toronto followers now that the next two games will end the series. Syl Apps should be better. He scored three goals Tuesday, but he never scored three goals any more easily in this career. Bobby Bauer knew he was not right when Bob Davidson skated away from him on a breakaway. "Any time he does that," says Bauer. "I might as well take a seat on the bench."

▸ ▸ ▸

A special train will await the Bruins after tonight's game, it should get into Boston shortly after noon.

First Game In Play-Offs For Olympics

Probable Line-Up

Olympics		N. Y. Rovers
Dumond, lw		rw, Kroller
Chaisson, c		c, Dotten
Fitzgerald, rw		lw, Tilson
Baronowski, ld		rd, Trainor
Yourkewicz, rd		ld, Sawchuk
Polich, g		g, Fischer

Spares: Boston — Desrosiers, Stubbs, Guibord, Sullivan, Barry, Thompson, Andersen, Walsh, Belland, Jeremiah; New York—Hamilton, Dartnell, Parker, Brownridge, Check, Ferens, Wilson, Hollinger. Referee—Gallagher. Linesman—Kellaher. Face-off—8:30 p. m.

The Boston Olympics open their bid for the national title tonight at the Garden when they play host to the New York Rovers.

This evening's game is the first of four in as many days. Final schedule plans call for the Bostonians to face the Sea Gulls in Atlantic City tomorrow night; meet the Skeeters in River Vale Saturday; and then return to Garden ice for their final game of the year on Sunday afternoon with the Washington Eagles.

The winner of the series, which will be determined by the point system, will be declared the United States Senior A champions, and will meet the Allan Cup winner for the North American title.

Only Jack Costello, second line left winger, is not ready to take his place in the line-up tonight. Coach Hago Harrington will have Ed Barry, Dan Sullivan, and Paul Guibord as his strongest line. The starting trio will have Ray Chaisson pivoting for Fishy Dumond and Johnnie Fitzgerald. The third Boston wave will feature Gerry Desrosiers at the center post. Junie Stubbs is a certainty at right wing, but the left side of the line has yet to be settled on. Either Harpo Walsh, Frank Sullivan, Bob Jeremiah, or Mid Belland will get the call.

Boston has drawn a problem for their first opponent. The Rovers wound up the Eastern League cellar, but as the season drew to a close, the New Yorkers were skating better than any club in the loop. In the last four games between the two rivals the Rovers handed the locals three defeats.

Harvard Nine Entrains For South Sunday

Harvard's veteran varsity baseball team, rated stronger than last year's squad, leaves Sunday for the annual Southern spring vacation trip.

The Crimson will meet the University of Maryland, March 31; George Washington, April 1; Navy, April 2; Georgetown, April 3; and Pennsylvania, April 5, in the first game of the Eastern Intercollegiate League schedule.

Coach Floyd Stahl figures that the team should develop into a fairly strong combination. The infield, with three veterans, should be steadier than last year. The pitching staff should be very well balanced, though no individual hurler is expected to be as good as Captain Tom Healey was last year. The outfield will be staffed with three veterans, but will be of somewhat uncertain quality because of the loss of two of last year's hitters, Torby Macdonald and Les Pitchford. Bob Fulton, who was a consistent hitter last year, will be missed from the catching squad, but veteran Bob Regan, who caught the third Yale game last June, will fill the position adequately.

Coach Stahl will start the following men in the regular lineup on the spring trip, though the batting order has not been decided upon yet: Bob Regan, catcher; Bill Tully, first base; Bart Harvey, second base; Capt. Fred Keyes, shortstop; Gil Whittemore, third base; Lou Clay, left field; Bill Haussermann, centerfield; and Ed Buckley, right field.

Four pitchers are rated even at present and will see regular duty on the trip. They are Jack Schwede, a letterman who relief-pitched in the first Yale game last year; Burgy Ayres, who plays football, hockey, and baseball, and who pitched a 4-2 win over Yale in the third game last June; Charlie Brackett, letterman two years ago who was ineligible most of last season; and Mort Waldstein, sophomore southpaw. Lou Clay, a letterman who pitched some last season, but played first base in the Yale series, will be drafted from the outfield for any necessary relief pitching during the spring trip.

The only newcomer in the regular infield is Harvey, who did a consistently good job for the freshmen last year.

Second Baseman Getting in Stride

Bobby Doerr Featured at Plate

The Red Sox second baseman is getting ready for a good season as evidenced yesterday when he hit three home runs to help down the Phillies at Miami, Fla., 11 to 7.

Five Outfielders Relieve Joe Cronin of Concern There

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, March 27—While the Boston Red Sox were getting acclimated early today in the vicinity of the beautiful Nacional Hotel, prior to their exhibition game with the Cuban all-stars at Tropical Stadium, Manager Joe Cronin sat under a potted palm and talked about his outfield. Finney, of course, could fill in at third and Pete Fox take over the right field if necessary.

"It's one angle of this spring training trip that I haven't had to think very much about," said the skipper. "You knew and I knew long before we got to Sarasota that Williams, Di Maggio and Finney would do the patrolling, and there isn't any reason why this trio shouldn't be improved over a year ago.

Di Maggio Better

"Young Di Maggio is getting better each time out," Cronin went on. "He was pretty good in the beginning, but now that he knows the hitters and parks around the American League he's bound to be a better defensive outfielder. He'll make a few catches this year that he just missed in 1940. Williams may never be a great defensive player, but he doesn't drop them once he gets his hands on them. You remember how Finney went in right field last spring. I didn't think I'd ever be able to get him out of there and give Di Maggio his chance.

"I think Fox will help us," Joe said "He'll be good insurance because he can play in left, right or center. He can go and get them, and he's a lifetime .300 hitter in the American League. At Fenway Park he has always been an effective sticker. He beat us a good many times when visiting Boston with the Tigers. Spence did very well as our fifth outfielder and pinch hitter last year, and I'm confident he'll come through for me again. There wasn't much chance for a young fellow like Johnny Barrett to break through this quintet, so we had to send him back to the minors."

Cramer Missing

At the plate in 1940, the trio of Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio and Lou Finney had a combined batting average of .321—one of the best offensive outfields in baseball. It was Finney's fine all-around play and young Dominic's remarkable fielding work that prompted Joe Cronin to trade Doc Cramer during the winter. Williams finished the season with a .344 average and 113 runs driven in. He had 23 homers. Finney closed at .320, dividing his time between right field and first base. When Cronin moved Jimmy Foxx from first base to behind the plate, Lou took the open infield berth. Di Maggio, along with his sensational defensive play, came up with a highly respectable .301 hitting mark as a freshman.

With each passing day it becomes more apparent that Di Maggio is the greatest center fielder on the Red Sox since Tris Speaker. When a ball is hit out that way, you just forget about it. You know little Dom will get it. His leaping, glove-hand stab of Jimmy Gleeson's bid for a homer at Payne Field a short while ago was one of the greatest catches in Grapefruit League history. Dom amazes you with the start he gets on a ball. Even in the sandy outfields of Florida, they rarely hit one past him.

Since the middle of winter therefore, Cronin has been set on his outfield. For a while it was hinted that Pete Fox might chase Finney to the bench; or, that the manager of the Red Sox might alternate Lou and the former Detroiter, depending on the opposing pitcher. Fox bats right-handed, while Finney is a lefty. But Cronin points to Finney's flattering 1940 records and asks: "How can you keep a guy like that on the bench? He's one of the best buys this club ever made."

The Red Sox have the ideal setup for outfield reserves—Stan Spence, a left-hander, and Fox, a right-hander. They probably will take care of the more important pinch-hitting jobs. Fox hits a longer ball than Spence, but Stan has been piling up singles and doubles here in the Grapefruit League. A couple of other ball clubs in the majors would like to have him in there every day.

▸ ▸ ▸

The Red Sox got a rather warm reception when they walked off the boat. The Cubans are great baseball fans. They remind you of the crowd that follows the Brooklyn Dodgers.

▸ ▸ ▸

Cronin and his boys found Tropical Stadium a good place to work out. Being a natural bowl, the sun beats down on you without the benefit of a cooling breeze. "If the Dodgers worked here for a month, they must be in shape," said the Red Sox manager.

▸ ▸ ▸

The series with the Cincinnati Reds continues tomorrow here. Owning some of the biggest player names in the big leagues, the Sox and Reds should draw well.

Saturday Batting of Bees May Change Past Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 27—One of the most encouraging features about the Bees down here has been their ability to win games by a close margin. This is always the sign of a good team in any branch of sport.

All the great baseball combinations of history—the Boston Nationals of the late '90's, the Boston Americans of 1903 and 1904, the Cubs of 1906-1908, the Athletics of 1910, 1911 and 1913, the Red Sox of 1915 and 1916, the Giants of 1921-1924 and the 11 Yankee pennant winners of the last two decades have captured a surprisingly large number of games by the margin of a single marker.

Last year Bill McKechnie's Reds won 41 conflicts during the regular season by this hair-line edge and annexed the decisive game of the World's Series 2-to-1. On the other side of the picture the Phillies during the past two years have dropped more decisions by a lone counter than any other National League unit.

Last Close Ones

One of the chief reasons the Yankees of 1940 failed to win a fifth successive league flag was because, unlike the New York combination of the four previous years, they lost a score of close contests instead of winning them.

The same has been true of the Bees, both in spring training and also during the regular campaigns of 1939 and 1940. Losing a string of heart-breakers impaired a club's morale while shading the opposition by a run acts like a tonic.

Over the past week end at Tech Field here the Bees snatched games from the Browns 3 to 2 and 5 to 4. In each instance Stengel's men had to dissolve a tie in order to achieve victory. On Saturday, March 22, with the count deadlocked at 2 to 2 in the sixth, Babe Dahlgren singled, advanced to second on Ray Berres' neat sacrifice and scored on a timely rap by pinch hitter Don Manno. The following day another tense situation developed and again the Bees were equal to the emergency. Boston came to bat in the ninth with the score four-all. Here Gene Moore produced a "clutch" double and romped across with the winning run on Earl Averill's slashing single through the box.

Another Change

In 1939 and 1940 the Bees usually lost games of this sort so it is heartening to their followers to have them do an "about face."

Another change occured on March 22. The Bees won a game on a Saturday! During the past two years they have unfurled their best ball on Sundays and their worst on Saturdays. The Stengels snared only one of their first six Saturday engagements in April and May in 1940, and after dropping the first two Saturday exhibitions to the Browns this spring, it looked as though the depressing condition would continue indefinitely.

Losing Saturday melees hurts the box office since fans are loath to turn out Sundays if their club has been humbled the day before. While McKechnie was manager of the Braves and Bees, he usually groomed his ace pitcher for the Saturday encounters. This shrewd plan paid the management dividends.

It is interesting to analyze the Sunday and Saturday hitting of Eddie Miller. The Boston shortstop's batting in Sunday contests against the Browns has proved truly amazing. On March 9 Eddie slammed a homer, two doubles and a single in four times up. In the morning grapple at Monterrey, Mex., on the 16th of the month, Miller collected two singles in four time at bat. That afternoon he belted a circuit clout and a brace of doubles in five appearances at the dish. Last Sunday here baseball's outstanding short fielder gleaned two one-base knocks in three official journeys to the plate. Summed up, that spells 11 hits for a total of 21 bases in 16 times up, an average of .687.

Only One Single

But Eddie's Saturday record is disappointing as his Sunday performance is imposing. He has made but one single in 11 times up, a mark of only .91!

Sibby Sisti and Gene Moore have also batted more effectively in the Sunday frays. The former has obtained six hits in 10 times up on Sundays and four bingles in 11 chances on Saturdays. Moore has fashioned seven hits in 18 times at bat Sundays and but two in 15 tries on Saturdays.

Doerr Homers

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Bobby Doerr cracked three homers yesterday to drive in five runs and lead the Boston Red Sox to an 11-to-7 victory over the Phillies.

Altogether seven round trippers were made: Jimmy Foxx, of the Sox, and Joe Marty, Johny Rizzo and Tommy Livingston, of the Phils, got the others.

The Phils led until the sixth when Boston made five runs off Southpaw Vito Tamulis.

Bees to Return

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 27 (AP)—Rain cancelled a scheduled double workout for the Boston Bees yesterday but President Bob Quinn occupied the time completing arrangements for the club to return here next year for its pre-season training.

Announcing completion of the arrangements, Quinn said weather conditions were poor this spring but previous trips here with the Boston Red Sox convinced him that this was the exception rather than the rule. St. Louis Browns are almost certain to return here and efforts are being made to attract one or two more major league clubs to train in the area, Quinn said.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

New York Americans eliminated Rangers, two games to one, in second place play-off series, taking third contest, 3—2, after four overtime periods.

Pawtucket Eleven to Play Brooklyn Gjoa S. C. Sunday

Two top-flight soccer matches the feature event bringing together the Pawtucket F. C. and Brooklyn's Gjoa S. C. inan eastern divisional semifinal of the national open championships, and a curtain-raiser between Thornton-Vics and Ponta Delgada for Southern New England Soccer League points—such is the dual program which will be staged for followers of the kicking game at J. & P. Coats Field, Pawtucket, R. I., Sunday afternoon. The first game is scheduled for a 1 o'clock kick-off.

The wind-up clash of the afternoon will mark the first time a divisional semifinal of the U. S. Football Association's National Challenge Cup Competition has been staged in New England since season 1934-35. In that season the Pawtucket representatives continued through to the east-west grand finals in its effort to capture the $2,500 "Dewar" trophy, which is emblematic of U. S. soccer supremacy, only to be thwarted by the Central Brewery S. C., of St Louis.

The Gjoa contingent, composed entirely of Norwegian players, is classed as one of the strongest teams in the National Soccer League of New York, which circuit will dispatch an All-Star eleven to Haiti for a series of games next month. The selection committee has named two members of Gjoa, Eyde Refsland, captain and left halfback, and William Enger, outside right, for the touring team, while Arne Gilje, inside right, received the designation of alternate.

Pawtucket has engaged in four prior cup tilts during the current series and scored 11 goals to 2 for their adversaries, eliminating Fairlawn Rovers, Thornton-Vics, Lusitania Recs and the highly-touted Fall River S. C.

Gjoa climbed into this year's divisional semifinal round over two Brooklyn teams, the Norwegian American and Swedish clubs, and last Sunday knocked out the New York Prague F. C., after three previous ties, by converting a penalty kick for the only goal of the game.

The winner of this game will meet the German Hungarians, of Brooklyn, for the eastern crown on a date to be announced shortly. The Hungarians created the biggest upset of the current series last Sunday by eliminating the strong American Soccer League's Passon eleven, 3 to 1, at Philadelphia.

▸ ▸ ▸

The crack German Hungarian soccer team, of Brooklyn, N. Y., conquerors of the highly-favored Passon Phillies in the semifinal round of the open championship last Sunday, by a score of 3 to 1, will engage the Fall River S. C. at Fall River Stadium on Sunday, April 6th, in the quarter-final round of the national amateur booting title chase.

Basketball Entries

Number of entries received for the 18th annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston reached the mark of 145. This, altogether with over 200 applications in the mail assures an entry list of approximately 300 teams or more

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 28
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, March 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower news. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc). Tower News. radiocast by record.

For Friday. March 28

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

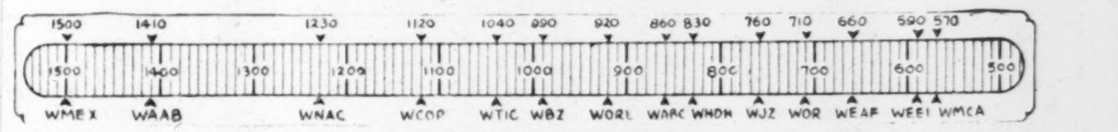
WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
First English Hour
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Don Lindley's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentals; Intermezzo.
Second Spanish Hour
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frank Ross, baritone; U. S. Marine Band.
Third Spanish Hour
9 p. m.—New in Spanish; Originalities; Claude Thornhill's Orchestra.
Second English Hour
10 p. m.—News in English; Entr-acte; Conference of Inter-American Bar Association at Havana.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March; News in English; Talk by Elemer Thury; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Nagauta, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Greek Independence." Feature Program GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Benjamin Disraeli. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable



(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Harvard - Johns Hopkins**	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	**debate on the Control**	Sports and music
3:30	Food News: "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**of the American Press**	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**by a Federal Committee**	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Jugo-Slavia's Revolution	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R F D Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces", sketch	Fred Warings Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News"
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	The Staley Players:
7:45	views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	dramatization
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H Stafford:	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
8:30	"City Desk": news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Bobby Hackett's Orch
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse	**Music Hall: Don Ameche:**	**Address by James A.**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	**Farley**	cal Album
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	**News; America's Town**	**well; Music Maids; or-**	**Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-**	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45	teur Hour	**Meeting: "How Does**	**chestra; guests**	**fonietta**	Washington Eagles
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**This War Threaten the**	Rudy Vallee Show: or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	hockey game from Bos-
10:15	**"Radio's Moving**	**American Farmer?"**	chestra guests	News Service	ton Garden; John Reilly,
10:30	**Day": drama**	"Ahead of the Headlines"	**NBC Concert Orchestra;**	**Chicago Symphony Or-**	Jay Wesley, announcers
10:45	News; Sports	**"The Deportee Dilemma"**	**vocalists**	**chestra; Dr. Frederick**	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Stock conductor**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Bruins-Toronto hockey	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music: records	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Parade of the News:	"Day's End"
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	recorded	"Day's End": News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	...
7:15	Barbecue	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	...
7:30	Sports; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	...
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	...
8:00	**News of Europe**	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	Musical program	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of**	As You Like It	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	**the Air**	"Julia Blake": sketch	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	"Variations"	Musical Early Edition	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	**Christian Science Program**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Andrini Continentals	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Eleanor Lane, songs	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl": sk.	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**NBC Music Appreciation**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Sing Song Time
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**Hour; Dr. Walter**	"The Mystery Man"	Lilian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**Damrosch, conductor**	"Valiant Lady": drama	**Philadelphia Or.; Leopold**	Don Allen's Music
2:45	"Home of Brave"	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Stokowski, conductor**	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra;**	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Leopold Stokowski, con-**	Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**ductor; Westminster**	Sports and Music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Choir, direction Dr. J.**	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Finley Williamson**	Novachord Impressions
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Board of Listeners	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	It's Dance Time	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	**"The Goldbergs"**	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	**"The O'Neills": sk.**	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	**Rhythm Rendezvous**	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	**Scattergood Baines**	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	**Edwin C. Hill, news**	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	**Hedda Hopper**	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	**Paul Sullivan**	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	The Havana Treaty	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time;**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Shain Sisters' Trio
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	"Ask the Children":	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Savoy Opera Album: so-
8:15	**Charlie Cantor and**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	Fort Devens Radio Party	loists; orchestra
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	"Laugh 'n Swing Club":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.; News.**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	with orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	**"Great Moments**	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time: Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**from Great Plays.**	"Gangbusters": drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Radio Moving Day"	cal Album"
9:30	**Playhouse: "Let Us**	"Your Happy Birthday":	**"Everyman's Theater":**	"I Want a Divorce":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Be Gay"**	variety program; News.	**Arch Oboler Play**	dramatization	cal Album"
10:00	**"Hollywood Pre-**	**Address by Herbert**	"Wings of Destiny":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**mieres": drama**	**Hoover**	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	"Radio Moving Day"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Photographers' Awards	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; recordings;	"Music You Want"	The Havana Treaty	"The Vagabond's Trail":	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

More Than 1,000 Cinder Path Experts Attracted to the Texas Relays in Austin

Robertson to Referee Southwest Meet April 5

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Track and field athletes from all parts of the nation will begin arriving early next week for the Southwest's biggest track and field meet, the annual Texas Relays in Austin, an event that draws more than 1,000 cinder path artists.

The Texas Relays, the 14th annual contest, will be held April 5 with Lawson Robertson, University of Pennsylvania and U. S. Olympic Games coach, as head referee. Most of the trackmen will come from Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Kansas schools, but the midwest and east will have representatives.

Special Event

The special event at this year's relays will be a special 120-yard hurdle race between Fred Wolcott, former Rice hurdler, Boyce Gatewood, Texas hurdler, and Marsh Farmer, a one-armed athlete of Texas Tech. All have finished college competition.

Schools whose representatives hold present Texas Relay records are Texas, Rice, North Texas State Teachers, Chicago, Louisiana State, Drake, Missouri, Butler, Howard Payne, Tulane, Indiana, Kansas State and Hardin-Simmons.

* * *

Texas A. & M. swimmers gave University of Texas swimmers a scare last week at the 10th annual Southwest Conference swimming meet, but the Longhorns continued their supremacy in this section.

The Aggie swimmers, led by Robert Taylor, a sophomore freestyle swimmer who will be a problem to opponents the last two years, won seven out of 10 events of the meet, but lost on points to Texas, 70 to 77.

The Longhorns, with a large squad, managed to amass enough points to beat the Aggies only because its 23 swimmers piled up enough second, third, fourth and fifth place points to counteract the Aggies' first-place points.

Two Aggie swimmers won five of the seven first places captured by the Aggie team. Robert won the 220-yard freestyle, the 440-yard freestyle and the 100-yard backstroke, while Harold Hensley, a teammate, won the 50-yard freestyle and the 100-yard freestyle.

Southern Methodist finished third in the meet with 27 points, Baylor fourth with six points and Texas Christian fifth with two points. Arkansas and Rice did not send swimmers to the meet.

Hardest Test

University of Texas swimmers have won all of the 10 swimming meets since the sport was recognized in the Southwest. This year's meet was the Longhorns' hardest test.

Texas A. & M. is expected to have representatives at the national intercollegiate meet in East Lansing, Mich., this week.

* * *

The basketball season ended for Southwest fans with a disappointment and a mild surprise.

The surprise was the University of Arkansas' loss to Washington State College in the Western finals of the N. C. A. A. meet in Kansas City Saturday night. Arkansas lost, 64-to-53. Washington State will meet Wisconsin, Eastern final winner, for the national title this Saturday night in Kansas City.

The Southwest had the greatest of respect for the Pacific Coast representative after the Razorbacks' defeat. The Porkers defeated every college team it played during the season and was regarded as the strongest cage team ever assembled on a college court in this section.

* * *

College baseball begins in the Southwest this week end with seven games on the program including a two-game series between the defending champions, the University of Texas, and Rice Institute in Houston.

The season officially opens Thursday with Rice pitted against Baylor in Houston. The following day in addition to the opener between Texas and Rice, Baylor plays Texas A. & M. and Southern Methodist meets Texas Christian. The first week will close with second games between the teams meeting Friday.

Under the direction of Bob Falk, who graduated from the University of Texas' Clark Field to the big leagues, the Longhorns will be the favorite to win. Only a few times have the Texas teams failed to finish at the top. Twenty-one times the Longhorns have been the baseball winners.

The Longhorns enter the race with three better-than-average pitchers, and a hard-hitting combination built around Pete Layden, a football star who is even better on the diamond.

Texas A. & M. hopes rest on one pitcher, Lefty Bumpers.

Rice, the third team that will fight it out with the Longhorns and Aggies for the crown, has several promising hurlers. Rice's chances will depend on how well inexperienced players develop.

Baylor, the only other club with a chance, has a hard-hitting outfit, but is without pitchers and catchers.

Texas Christian and Southern Methodist are expected to have only mediocre teams. Arkansas does not compete in the baseball campaign.

Five New Marks at Lakeland End Florida Regatta Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla.—The five new competitive speed records established here recently at Lakeland's annual mid-winter regatta wound up the 1941 Florida motor boat racing season. This year's "Citrus Circuit" failed to measure up to some past campaigns, chiefly because of adverse weather conditions and also due to cancellations which cut the winter schedule from eight to five regattas.

Two outboard and three inboard marks were set up on Lake Hollingsworth's famous circular racing course here to highlight the Florida season. Worth Boggeman of Fort Worth, Texas, created a new Class B professional outboard record of 52.724 m. p. h. and Thom Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., pushed the Class A speed up to 46.560. Frank Foulke of Baltimore; Frank Alderman, Fort Myers, Fla., and George Pinder of Miami, contributed the new inboard speeds.

Erase Mark Made at Worcester

Boggeman's pace around the three-lap course erased the 51.695 m. p. h. mark which Frank Vincent of Tulsa, Okla., had made at Worcester, Mass., last September in the Nationals. Cooper's feat topped the 45.895 m. p. h. which Boggeman made on Salton Sea in California last October. All four professional outboard competition records are now credited to the Lakeland course. Last year here Paul Wearly of Muncie, Ind., created a Class C mark of 55.419 m. p. h. and Ken MacKenzie of New Haven, Conn., hit 58.594 m. p. h. in Class F. Both of these still stand.

Foulke and Alderman made their records in the inboard runabout division, the Baltimore driver pushing the Class C speed up to 43.604 m. p. h. with his Saganna II, and the Fort Myers racer moving the Class D standard ahead to 44.117 m. p. h. The previous Class C inboard runabout record was 41.171 m. p. h. and that in Class D was 42.432. Pinder was clocked at 38.461 m. p. h. in the new Miami Flyer inboard class, the first time these boats ever had been raced a full five miles.

Green Trophy

The Florida Yacht Club Racing Association officials still must figure out which outboard driver won the Colonel Green Trophy, a perpetual cup offered as a high point performance prize on the Florida circuit for the first time this year. Fred Jacoby, Jr., of North Bergen, N. J., is leading the outboard hydroplane drivers in points scored, but Mabre Edwards of Jacksonville, Fla., outdistances Jacoby when the outboard runabout scores are added in. MacKenzie has been a consistent performer in Class F this winter, as has been Dick McFayden of Montclair, N. J., in the Midget class racing which has turned out surprisingly large fields. The prize probably will fall to one of these four.

Regattas on the 1941 Florida racing circuit were staged at Jacksonville, New Smyrna, Miami and St. Petersburg, in addition to Lakeland.

Norbert Sterle Sets Collegiate Scoring Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Scoring 65 points in 21 matches, Norbert Sterle of Eveleth, Minn., center of Illinois' hockey team, established a Big Ten and a national collegiate hockey scoring record.

Sterle accounted for 28 goals and 37 assists in running up this record-breaking total. The former record of 48 was made by the present Illini coach, Vic Heyliger, during his senior year at Michigan. Sterle's conference mark of 24 points, surpasses by four the former record made by Harold "Babe" Paulsen, all-America hockey star from Minnesota last year.

Two of Illinois' three defeats were by Southern California when Sterle was blanked for the only times.

His biggest single conference game spree was at the expense of Michigan, when he scored five goals, but the night he broke the collegiate record, Sterle made six points against the Brantford A. C. team.

The best stick-handler on the squad, Sterle consistently came through with shots that the average player would never have had. His favorite trick was to solo down the ice, crash through the defense men, pull the goalie out of the nets, and score on a corner shot.

A hard worker, Sterle never loafed, but ragged the puck constantly. Good natured and unassuming, Sterle regularly attends student operas, music presentations and plays. He wants to get as much out of college as possible.

Tennis Pros to Play At Illinois April 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Bill Tilden will lead a quartet of net stars to the University of Illinois for matches in Huff Gymnasium on the night of April 9, Howard Braun, tennis coach, announces.

Don Budge and Alice Marble of California and Ruth Hardwick of England will complete the group.

New and Retiring Heads

Wide World

Nels Norgren (Left) and Nat Holman

NEW YORK CITY—Norgren, University of Chicago basketball coach and new president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, being congratulated by Holman, College of the City of New York basketball coach, retiring president, during the conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Former Red Sox Fielder's Son On Golf Course

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 27 (AP)—It may sound like throwing good money after bad to lay out $15,000 without getting a dime in return. But Jimmy McHale, who has spent that much to make this winter's golf circuit without getting any of the better than $50,000 in prize money that's been passed out, figures it's a smart investment.

Because he hasn't won anything, no one paid much attention to him, beyond commenting on his height, when he got ready to tee off in today's first round of the $5,000 "land of the sky" open. McHale has come close (he missed the money by one shot at Greensboro) but coming close doesn't get your name up there in big type with the Hogans, Nelsons and Sneads.

Learning Game

Still, even if he wins no money here, Jimmy believes every shot he makes is likely to pay off some time in the future. He's learning all the time, and already he has the satisfaction of knowing that, barring some bad putting, he's been hitting the ball better than ever this winter.

"I've almost been able to watch my swing get smoother," says McHale, whose swing was good enough a year ago to have Gene Sarazen call it one of the best among the youngsters. "But there's more to it than that. Anytime I feel something's going wrong with my game, I have the best experts in the business right there to go to for advice. Then, I do want to be a tournament pro more than a teacher. The only way to be a good one is to get experience, and the only way you get that is by playing. Every time I play a new course, I learn new shots, and eventually I'm going to know enough of them to get in the big money."

Was Southpaw

McHale is only 24, a pleasant looking lad who stands six feet three and whose dad was an outfielder for the Boston Red Sox. Jimmy started his golf career about nine years ago as a southpaw, switched over to become an amateur good enough to win his state title and go to the national quarter-finals, and finally turned pro as Craig Wood's assistant after he had beaten the veteran's 10 shots in a California tournament. Now he is assistant to Ed Dudley at Philadelphia.

He might have gone on being a southpaw the rest of his life, except that one day he went into a golf shop to buy some lefthanded clubs and the pro refused to sell him any. Jimmy, perforce, had to buy the orthodox kind and soon was hitting the ball better than he ever had.

North and South Golf Semifinals

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27 (AP)—Mrs. Estell Lawson Page of Capel Hill hung a 7-and-6 defeat on Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., yesterday, in the second round of the annual women's North and South golf tournament.

In the semifinals today, Mrs. Page, the former national champion, will face Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., who eliminated Mrs. S. R. Morgan of Gulph Mills, Pa., by 4 and 2.

In the other semifinal, Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., will play Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta. Miss Hicks defeated Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, 3 and 2, yesterday, while Miss Kirby downed Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., 4 and 3.

College Tennis

Result March 26

North Carolina 7, Yale 0.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Promising Replacement

HAVANA, Cuba—When the National League decided to retire Bill Klem from active service, it had to hire another umpire. And although looking for a man to fill Klem's shoes was like hunting for a new right fielder at Yankee Stadium when Babe Ruth departed, the senior circuit is satisfied that it has uncovered a promising replacement in the person of John "Jocko" Conlan, formerly an outfielder with the American League White Sox.

Conlon made a rather late start in professional baseball. In 1934 the White Sox bought him from Montreal of the International League, but he was 32 years old and had been playing in the minors since 1923. After staying in Chicago for a couple of years, Jocko forgot about his base hits and turned to the umpiring profession.

Klem Was Great

"I like being an umpire as well as I liked being a player," said Conlon recently between assignments in the Grapefruit League. "But I also realize that I'm trying to fill the shoes of one of the greatest play callers in the history of the game. There was only one Bill Klem. Why, if I can stay in the National League just half as long as he did, I'll consider myself a success—a whale of a success."

After leaving the White Sox, Conlon signed with the New York-Pennsylvania League, where he remained through 1936 and '38. In 1938 he graduated to the American Association, where he began attracting the eyes of National League scouts in 1939. Another good year in '40 clinched a contract with Ford Frick's circuit. Although there is no way of telling how popular Jocko may be in the majors, being a former ball player, he should not have much trouble breaking in, unless National Leaguers will resent the fact that he played in the rival circuit. However, judging by the reports turned in by Frick's scouts, the newcomer should stay around for a while.

A Left-hander

Conlon is unique in that he does everything left-handed. Southpaw umpires have been scarcer down through big league history than top-notch lefty pitchers.

"I was a left-handed hitter and thrower when I was playing ball," Conlon told me. "When I started out in the New York-Pennsylvania League, I saw no reason to change my style after all those years. If I called a runner out on the bases, I did it by jerking my left thumb over my shoulder, and nobody said anything about being out of order. In fact, I don't believe the players, managers or other umpires even thought about it, or were conscious that I was a lefty. When I'm back of the plate I use my right hand to signal a strike and I don't make any gesture at all when I call a ball."

Standing only about 5ft. 7in., Conlon does not impress you as being master of all he surveys. But he knows how to run a ball game and not many players have pushed him around—at least, not the second time. Like other leading men in his line, he will not be pushed. As a matter of fact, some of the best arbiters have been several inches under the six-foot level. The outstanding example, of course, is Klem, whom many call the greatest of all time. Baseball men like to call Bill an institution. He was. No man in any sport ever had a more thorough knowledge of his duties, or commanded more respect from the men around him, than did Bill Klem. As Conlon says: If he can be in the majors half as long as the old master was—well, baseball will have been good to him.

Although you seldom hear the matter discussed in the grandstand or bleachers, good umpires are even harder to locate than big league ball players. The majors are continually looking for prospects. There is just as much rivalry over young arbiters between the American and National Leagues, as there is over a pitcher between the Yankees and Red Sox. As Klem once said: "Any game, any day, is as good as the umpires calling the plays. The men in blue can make or break your game."

ABC Regulars Take Over Again On Final Squad

ST. PAUL, March 27 (AP)—Breaking the pace of the booster teams which have held sway at the 41st annual American Bowling Congress tournament since Monday, regulars headed by the Hermann Undertakers of St. Louis, national match champions, will take over again on the final squad tonight.

The Hermanns, one of the country's outstanding bowling quintets, defeated the famed Heil's Quality Products of Milwaukee for the match title two years ago and have never been defeated since.

The team is captained and sponsored by Cone Hermann, veteran A. B. C. bowler, and features Lowell Jackson in its lineup. Jackson annexed the singles match game eliminations recently and will roll Ned Day, present titleholder, for the national individual championship later this season.

Minnesota bowlers held sway both Wednesday afternoon and evening, but caused no changes in the standings.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 27

At Miami, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. New York (A).

At Lakewood, Fla.—Brooklyn (N), vs. Detroit (A).

At Hollywood, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).

At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC).

At San Antonio, Texas—Boston (N) vs. Minneapolis (AA).

At Harlingen, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA).

At San Francisco, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. San Francisco (PC).

At Havana—Boston (A) vs. Cuban All-Stars.

At Fort Lauderdale Fla—St. Louis (N) B Team vs. Syracuse (IL).

Results March 26

At Anaheim, Calif—Seattle (PC) 3, Philadelphia (A) 1.

At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) 3, Detroit (A) 2.

At Miami Beach, Fla.—Boston (A) 11, Philadelphia (N) 7.

At Brownsville, Texas—St. Louis (A) 10, Fort Worth (TL) 5.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 5, Brooklyn (N) 3.

At San Antonio, Texas—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A) cancelled.

At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) 9 Cincinnati (N) 8

At Los Angeles, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 8, Chicago (A) 7.

At Ontario, Calif.—Los Angeles (PC) 12 Chicago (N) 11.

Amateur Hockey Association

(Play-Offs)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Ag	Pts
Washington	2	0	0	12	5	6
Atlantic City	1	1	0	9	15	3
River Vale	1	1	0	13	10	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rovers	0	2	0	6	11	0

(Three Points for victory, one for tie)

Result March 26

River Vale 7, Rovers 3

Women's A. A. U. Basketball At St. Joseph, Mo.

By the Associated Press

Quarterfinal Round

Little Rock Flyers 24, Dallas Hornets 14

Davenport Stenos 38, Des Moines Thompsons 31.

Des Moines A. I. B. 34, Pittsburgh Westinghouse 13.

Nashville 31, Denver Dry Goods 18.

Fielding Yost Sees Football Today as Best

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—The good old days in college football? Fielding H. Yost says they were all right, but take it from him, the game as played today is "the best we've ever had, the most interesting for the spectators and the kind the boys who play it enjoy most."

Michigan's grand old man of the gridiron sport is well qualified to express an opinion on the subject. On June 30, at the end of the academic year, he'll retire as Michigan athletic director, a post he has held two decades. And as Michigan's football coach for a quarter-century, he produced some of the greatest individual stars and teams in collegiate football history.

Hasn't Changed Much

"Outside of the forward pass," Yost said, "football hasn't changed much over the years. Years ago we had a spinner play at Michigan. Today every team has about 90 of them, but there isn't much more difference in the fundamentals. Today there are a lot more good coaches and a lot more good players, but when you analyze it, all winning teams still have to be able to block, tackle, pass and kick."

Yost, guest of honor last night at a banquet given by the Michigan Club of Chicago, leaves the Michigan setup with a deep sense of personal pride in the part he played in building the great Wolverine athletic plant. During his 20-year term as athletic director, he said, total revenues from athletics were $8,742,145. The school, he said, financed its athletic program almost entirely from its own athletic gate receipts.

Recalls Highlights

Highlights he recalls: during his last five years as coach, Michigan won 33 games, tied two and lost three, averaging 24.66 points per game to 2.29 points for the opposition. . . . Yost advances those figures to refute reports that Michigan relied largely on defense rather than offense. . . And he's about as proud of those last five teams as he is of his great "point-a-minute" elevens of 1901-05.

His greatest team, he says, was the 1925 eleven which lost to Northwestern 3 to 2. . . . He won't pick an all-time All-America any more, but names Jim Thorpe, Ted Koy, Willie Heston (greatest back he ever coached), Germany Schultz, Pudge Heffelfinger, Ernie Nevers, Bronko Nagurski and Tom Harmon as about as good as they ever come. . . . The best game he ever saw was Michigan's 17-16 win over Ohio State in 1926. . . Punters? . . . He says his own Louis Gilbert of the mid-twenties was all-time all-around tops, but that Harry Kipke produced the finest afternoon of punting he ever saw against Ohio State in 1922, when Harry punted 11 times and the Buckeyes were able to make only one return.

Pauline Betz Reaches Every Final Bracket

By the Associated Press

Pauline Betz, Rollins College student from Los Angeles, made every final bracket yesterday in the women's national indoor tennis championship at Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, Mass.

The attractive Californian, ranked by many as the logical contender for honors vacated by Alice Marble, finished a busy day by combining with Al Stitt of Brookline in the mixed doubles to score a 7-5, 6-4 triumph over Emily Lincoln, Brookline and Sumner Rodman, Boston.

Previously she had edged Katherine Hubbell, Dedham, 6-1, 6-2, in the singles semifinal and had paired with her fellow Californian, Dorothy May Bundy, in the doubles to defeat Miss Hubbell and Dorothy Wightman, Chestnut Hill, 6-3, 6-3, in a battle for the final round bracket

Miss Betz must face Miss Bundy in an all-California singles final; pair with that rival in the doubles championship against the veteran Mrs. Hazel Wightman, Chestnut Hill, and Kay Winthrop, of Ipswich, Mass., and campaign with Stitt against the other mixed doubles finalists, Miss Winthrop and Chauncey Steele, of Boston.

City Basketball Reaches Finals

Henry McCarthy, Chairman of the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission, announces that as a result of the semifinals of the 1941 City of Boston championships held last night at the South End Boys' Club, the Burroughs Newsboys' quintet will battle with the Boston Boys' Club five for the Crowley Trophy, donated by the Eastern Board of Basketball officials.

The final games will be held Saturday night at the South End Boys' Club Gym and the Mayor Tobin Club will play the St. Thomas C. Y. O. Int. for final honors in the B Class. This Tourney brings out the class of the local amateur competition in Boston from among Settlement Houses, Boys' Clubs, C. Y. O. teams, Y. M. C. A. clubs, and school center teams.

Results of games last night:

Class A

Burroughs Newsboys 38, Lincoln House 31.

Boys' Club of Boston 40, Y. M. H. A. Jewels 36.

Class B

Mayor Tobin Club 39, Hyde Park 33.

St Thomas 30, Boys' Club Printers 29.

Florida East Coast Golf Tourney Dates for 1942

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The dates for nine golf tournaments of major importance at Palm Beach, Ormond Beach and St. Augustine, including the annual women's competitions, have been fixed for the season of 1942, according to an announcement made by the Florida East Coast Hotel Company last week. These tournaments are a part of the general sports program of these three famous resorts. Many of these events were established nearly a score of years ago and have attracted most of the best golfers, amateurs, women and professionals, in the United States and also England.

The dates of the three women's tournaments at Palm Beach, at Ormond Beach, and at St. Augustine have been set back for the 1941 season in order to catch up with the calendar which has run against these particular events for the past several years. Thus, the women's championship of Palm Beach will take place Feb. 9-13 in 1942 instead of the first week in February as was the case this season. The women's championship at Ormond will start in the first week in February and at St. Augustine the women's event will be held the second week in March.

In the list of amateur tournaments the most notable change in dates is for the national amateur championship of golf club champions. This event in 1942 will be held Feb. 16 to 21, the latest date for this competition since its inception 14 years ago.

Under Consideration

The dates for the eighth annual amateur-professional championship at St. Augustine, the only tournament of its kind in the United States, are now under consideration and will be announced later.

The complete schedule, with the exception of the amateur professional tournament, is as follows:

At the St. Augustine Links, St. Augustine

Jan. 26 to 30, 1942—Annual Winter championship of Florida.

Feb. 16 to 21, 1942—Fifteenth annual national amateur championship of golf club champions.

March 10 to 14, 1942—Florida East Coast women's championship.

At Ormond Beach Golf Club, Ormond Beach, Fla.

Feb. 10 to 14, 1942—Ormond Beach championship.

March 3 to 7, 1942—Women's South Atlanta championship.

At Palm Beach Golf Club, Palm Beach, Fla.

Jan. 12 to 16, 1942—Lake Worth tournament.

Feb. 2 to 6, 1942—South Florida championship.

Feb. 9 to 13, 1942—Women's championship of Palm Beach.

March 9 to 13, 1942—Men's championship of Palm Beach.

* * *

The University of Florida Gators last Saturday night won their fifth Southeastern Conference swimming meet at the Georgia Tech pool in Atlanta.

Pile Up 81 Points

The Gators won the final four events and climaxed their performance with a record in the 400-yard relay. The Gators piled up a record of 81 points, leaving five teams far behind.

Georgia Tech won second place with 35 points, and the next in order were Tennessee, 28; Georgia, 20; Auburn 12, and Kentucky 7.

Jack Kramer, sixth ranking singles player in the nation and a member of the national championship doubles team, entered Rollins College last Monday when the spring term started. Kramer arrived in Winter Park last week end to join Coach Gordon Apgar's mighty Tar net aggregation, after competing in the indoor meet in Oklahoma City two weeks ago.

National A. A. U. Indoor Swimming at Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Eight individual events and two relays are on the program for the National A. A. U. indoor swimming championships which will be held in the University of Michigan pool April 4 and 5. five finals will be held each night.

In all instances where heats are required they will be held in the afternoon of the day on which the finals are also scheduled. Thus, each day's program will be entirely different from the other with all 10 events providing a maximum of thrills to the swimming fans who are expected to pack the Michigan stands for the entire meet.

Events in which champions will be crowned the first day of the meet will be the 220-yard freestyle, 220-yard breaststroke, one meter diving, the individual 300-yard medley in which each contestant will swim 100 yards breaststroke, 100 yards backstroke and 100 yards freestyle, and finally the 400-yard relay.

The program for Saturday, April 5, includes these events: 100-yard freestyle, 150-yard backstroke. 440-yard freestyle, three meter diving, and the 300-yard medley.

Because of the galaxy of stars which the meet will bring to Ann Arbor, the 1941 A. A. U. championships loom as the finest swimming affair ever held in the state. At least three defending champions, holding a total of five individual titles between them, are expected to enter in an effort to retain their crown.

These three are Tom Haynie, former Michigan star who now swims under the colors of the Detroit Athletic Club and who is defending A. A. U. champion in both the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events; Adolph Kiefer, the world's greatest backstroker who will be here representing the Chicago Towers Club and who is defending champion in the backstroke and individual medley; and Otto Jaretz, also of the Chicago Towers Club who is defending champion in the 100-yard freestyle and is one of the best sprinters swimming has ever known.

However, none of these defending champions is sure of repeating. Entered against them are many stars who will be serious threats for individual titles. Out of such competition as this are likely to come several new world and national records.

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The Home Forum

You Have To Be There To Know

THERE ARE some things which cannot be imagined by the story-teller. One has to be there to know. Certain items simply would not occur to anyone who had not observed them. At least, so it seems.

These thoughts came recently while walking a country road high above the Bay of Fundy. The snow glittered. The sky was blue and strewn about with those flat-bottomed clouds which were so dear to Currier and Ives. They looked like a string of barges—sedate, somehow ridiculous, and loaded with a cargo of subdued colors.

The deep ditches at either side were level with the road; yet, somewhere beneath that impassive white, sounded the irrepressible chuckles of brook-water. The joke being, it is presumed, that, though winter's heavy authority had everything still under control, impudence would not be suppressed.

* * *

Every step was a crunch. The wood-choppers had gone ahead of the ox-sledges, to tramp down and break up the crusty surfaces, lest the patient beasts literally skin their ankles on sharp edges. (Would anyone think of this detail, who had not heard the woodsmen discussing the state of the road?) Along the flawless slopes were faint, short flicks where drivers had briefly dragged lash-ends of their homemade whips. These had been lacquered in by the crystal freeze.

At the opening of a vista winding through trees and down the pastures to the cliffs were glimpses of the Bay. Nothing could be bluer than pieces of the sea among snow-covered spruce-boughs. There is a vivid, a memorable quality in the combination of dark green and kindling white, which accentuates sapphire and purple streaks.

Rabbit tracks are common enough, but in one small hollow I saw a gray bird investigating a buried cone; his shadow was distorted and busily pompous.

* * *

The cliffs, at some points, are two-hundred and fifty feet high; yet after a high gale—if you care for a bizarre flavor—salt can be tasted on ice-covered twigs. The sea has cast itself upon the land as if introducing itself to a later companionship—should those trees become ships' timbers.

A freighter passes close at hand; but there is a long interval before the big seas from her wake rush at the shore in that protracted sigh, as of a restless giant turning in his sleep.

(Who would think of that, unless it were actually heard?)

A walk down that vista may yield unguessed enchantments. A short chunk of hard maple lies by a stone. The bark has been removed, and over the lighter wood beneath is spread a singular design—the repetition of a unit of brown, shallow grooves, scratched in like an open fan. The porcupines have been busy stripping bark, in order to get at the first sweet taste of sugar beneath.

They must gnaw to music (possibly a polka, since they are not necessarily moderns). Every tooth mark matches the next, and there is something gay and blithe in the pattern.

Boulders have thicker snow on their wind'ard sides. Crusty blobs on hemlock boughs thin out to ice as flimsy as tinsel. The agitated skittering of a chipmunk in a tree can be followed through shadows on the snow. And last year's goldenrod defies the storms of winter, to reveal the character of its delicate structure in almost the loveliest pattern of all.

* * *

Inside provincial homes, some of the elder people still practice the crafts of older days. "I'm a-goin' to git me a fine birch log, one of these days, to make a broom of," a spirited old lady told me. "Ain't nothin' better for sweeping off the porch and steps. I'd sooner have it than any store-broom ever I see." She went on to say that she'd often seen her father make one.

She described the process: you take a good, steel kitchen paring-knife, "sharpen 'er like a razor-blade," and then begin to shave the birch stick into long curls, leaving them attached. You do this from both ends toward the middle, until the stick is all shavings, except one central portion. Then all the curls are turned back and brought together, bound securely with strong cord. A handle is inserted, and there you are!

"I'm a-goin' to weave me a nice, birch-bark hat, too," declared my friend. "You begin with seven strands—I remember, from being a girl." Her keen blue eyes grew soft with backward dreaming.

Who would know, unless told, what those white hanks of string, which one sees hanging from hooks in country kitchens, are used for? "I'll soon be weaving lobster heads," explains the wife of a fisherman. "The boats is goin' out more reg'lar, now."

And those two bars suspended above kitchen stoves from the ceiling. That's where frozen mittens are dried, and soaked socks. Earlier in the fall, festoons of peeled and cut-up apples, strung on long cords, hang down in golden-brown loops. "Makes real lovely eatin', come winter; pies and apple-sauce." I'm sure they do.

* * *

Then (in case you happen to be wakeful in the chill hour before dawn) you may see a coppery moon sliding down toward the horizon, rolling out a bright carpet across black water, sending it up the cliffs, and right on over the glazed fields, to the very foundation of the house. Could there be a more splendid invitation to walk to glory than this?

And who would think of a hollow, made by an ox-hoof, brimming with that transient radiance?

You have to be there—to know!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Dyrehaven Is More Than a Park

THAT SAME Dyrehaven (Deer Park) is to Copenhagen what Richmond is to London or Phoenix Park to Dublin or the Bois de Boulogne to Paris. It was royal once, now it is everyman's.

But, by reason of that faithful reciprocation between everyman and his government, Dyrehaven is more than a park. It is vest enough to respond to every single mood of the nation's capital. It is a rather rowdy popular amusement park, where the deer come in to beg for what Danes call Vienna pastry. . . . It has streets with booths on them, and it can be hilarious. Its humor is broad. Leaving this corner of the park, all by itself, one soon finds a café that is devoted to painters, and these painters, many of them elderly men, form a school of their own. They exhibit together. On the walls of the coffee room there are speaking portraits of the presidents of this Dyrehaven Academy, and outside there are bicycles with paint-boxes attached to them. . . . All through Dyrehaven, summer and winter, you come on the painter's bicycle. Near it, at his easel, a grave man will be concentrated on his canvas. He may be a flaunting youth with hat cocked on his head, but he is more likely to be a sober, rather elderly man, and his canvas will not be a Vlaminck. It will be a patient representation, with a completely rational tree rising from a floor of bronze leaves, and behind it a blue sky furnished with white clouds, seen through the well-articulated branches of the said tree, which may be a knotty oak or a beech in lofty majesty. The painter is as much at home with his art as in his comfortable, all-weather clothes. He is in a tradition. It owes something to the Dutch, something to Constable, and something to Fontainebleau, a reputable and untroubled tradition. . . .

But Dyrehaven has an expanse to which the amusement park and the artists' coffee-house are only the fringe. In five minutes one has forgotten them. . . . This is not only a playfield, a series of plantations, a vast source of firewood, the home of thousands of deer, the site of a royal dwelling, but it is also, and before anything else, a true forest and a temple.—From "I Chose Denmark," by FRANCIS HACKETT, copyright, 1940, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

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"MOSS ROSE": *From an Old Botanical Magazine Published by William Curtis*

WILLIAM CURTIS became interested in botany when he was a child. He went to London in 1766 at the age of twenty years, where he studied botany in conjunction with medicine. Ten years later he abandoned medicine for botany. In Lambeth Marsh he cultivated a garden which contained the largest collection of British plants yet assembled. He commenced in 1787 to publish the "Botanical Magazine," or "Flower Garden Displayed." The publication was illustrated with colored plates and gained for Curtis the reputation of being the most outstanding botanist in England. The magazine itself proved to be a commercial success, but the plates were financially a liability. Curtis said cogently: "One brought me pudding and the other brought me praise."

This Rosa Muscosa, or Moss Rose, is considered one of the most beautiful of all the plates executed by William Curtis. It was printed in terra cotta ink and tinted by hand. The roses, full blown and bud, are deep pink, while the leaves are transparent yellow green. It is not known who made this particular plate, although most of the "Botanical Magazine" illustrations were done by Sydenham T. Edwards, James Sowerby, and F. Sansom. Today the Curtis plates are prized. They have, from the modern viewpoint, an uncritical realism which is refreshing.

The text of the "Botanical Magazine" in regard to the Moss Rose contains this paragraph: "If there is any one genus of plants more universally admired than the others, it is that of the rose—where is the Poet that has not celebrated it, where the painter that has not made it an object of his imitative art?"

DOROTHY ADLOW

Family Grace

I remember to this day the grace
My father said at meals: "Accept our thanks
For food and lodging, Lord, and bless each one
Who does partake of it." His voice was low,
But clearly heard by every child whose head
Was bowed in patient waiting, more, I think
Than reverence. Not once did it occur
To us to disobey his spoken will.
I doubt if we experienced gratitude,
In those first youthful years, for daily fare.
We took such things for granted, but we sensed
His faith and confidence and felt secure
Within our family circle, and today
Each one still worships in some humble way.

B. B. COOPER

Does This Portend Prefabricated Nests?

I CHANCED that memorable May morning to be looking from a window just above the grape arbor when Madam Baltimore Oriole, accompanied by her resplendent husband, came there in quest of building material. . . .

My project was to supply substitute materials to take the place of the inviting but unavailing vine-supporting string. To that end, I made hasty search for any piece of twine or corresponding fabric I could lay hands on. The first available thing that presented itself was a half-yard remnant of white cotton cloth. I tore this into strips half an inch or less in width, and carried these impromptu strings out into the arbor.

Madam Oriole flew away, but I noted that she went only as far as the nearest apple tree, and I felt that she was watching me; I hoped with understanding. . . .

On each successive visit the bird seemed reluctant to leave without acquiring every desirable thing in sight. She worked with eagerness that amounted almost to frenzied activity. It was as if she feared that someone else might find this treasure trove, and rob her of part of it. . . .

Pink yarn in particular was used so liberally that it gave a roseate glow to the nest, suggesting a giant orchid, swaying from almost the tip of a slender maple twig about fifty feet above the brook. Much of the gaudier equipment was not actually incorporated in the nest, remaining as a series of spectacular pendants, extraordinary beyond anything of the kind I had ever seen.

Felicia insisted at the time, and still maintains, that we played a rather shabby trick, in thus inducing Madam Oriole to make a spectacle of her home; but she is disposed to admit that the end justified the means.

No harm came of the gaudy trappings. The nest served its purpose, and in just a month the young birds ventured forth, never to return. Then we eagerly secured the deserted domicile, with the aid of ladder and saw—and had opportunity to inspect at leisure the most wonderful of bird cradles.

Much to our surprise, we found that the nest was composed exclusively of the materials we had supplied at the arbor, with the sole addition of a certain number of hairs. The hairs were not very numerous. They were mostly rather stiff and bristly, and had apparently been woven into the otherwise finished nest to stiffen the walls.—From "The Private Lives of Birds," by DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS. (New York: McBride.)

Harmony's Keynote

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO AMONG earth's millions does not desire to be unafraid? Fear is as a prison-house wherein mortals drink the bitter water of defeat, and eat the bread of despair.

Men are aware of their ability to think. They are conscious of themselves and of their own individuality. Just what constitutes this individuality of which they are conscious, however, is not so clearly discerned, for men believe that they are composed of both intelligence and non-intelligence, with the latter often conceived of as being the dominant factor. Reasoning from the evidence of the five personal senses, they believe themselves to live in a material body, which must be fed, clothed, housed, and protected from harm. And this business of providing matter in various forms in order to meet the human needs appears to absorb the time and attention of mankind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 410), "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" And on page 223 of the same textbook she says, "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit." With what unutterable relief does it dawn upon the thought of those who place their whole reliance upon God, divine Love, that the stones of their self-imposed prison-house are nought but shadows of ignorance and false belief in a power apart from God, and that the cruel chains with which mortals seem bound are forged by illusion. Since our God-given capacity is not finite but infinite, how can we ever be afraid, or meet with aught by which we can be defeated or conquered? Fear is engendered by a mortal concept of life as material and finite. Spiritual man knows no fear. He is forever conscious of the omnipotence of infinite divine Love, his heavenly Father, and therefore knows there is nothing of which to be afraid.

In the belief of existence as material lies the scourge of fear, of pain, sin, disease, shame, sorrow, and despair. Mortals are afraid because they believe themselves to be composed of both mind and matter, good and evil, truth and error. It is self-evident that intelligence and non-intelligence are opposites. In fact, non-intelligence is but a suppositional absence of intelligence; in and of itself it is nothing. But can man in God's likeness be made of intelligence and nonintelligence, of something and nothing?

Christian Science shows plainly how utterly unthinkable it is, when reason is correctly and spiritually directed, that one's true identity should be a weak and vulnerable mixture of mind and matter, life and death, love and hatred. Divine Science reveals the changeless fact that man's spiritual or real individuality is indestructible, incorruptible, deathless, spiritual now. All that is material is insubstantial, fading illusion. And with this revelation fear is blotted out. Love, divine Principle, is the origin and source of spiritual man; and the Bible declares (I John 4:16, 18): "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. . . . There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

Christian Science enables those who understand its teachings increasingly to prove the spiritual nature of man. Thus human needs are met. It heals disease, destroys pain, brings to light means whereby one is clothed, sheltered, and protected. This Science teaches that we must put off fleshly beliefs; that we must all sooner or later awaken from the dark and troubled dream of material living, sinning, suffering, and dying, and recognize good alone as the manifestation of divine purpose.

God is infinite wisdom and Love, and His will is wholly loving and good; He does not send evil upon men or afflict them for any purpose whatever. It is sin or error that punishes itself because it is not in harmony with divine will; and the way to escape this punishment is to abandon sin and false belief and yield unceasing obedience to God's law, thus bringing thought into harmony thereto.

The overcoming of fear leads to harmony and peace. Jesus' tender words to his immediate followers endure throughout all time (Luke 12:32): "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." And Mrs. Eddy writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 61): "Science saith to fear, 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity,—you are darkness, nothingness. You are without "hope, and without God in the world." You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for "perfect Love casteth out fear."'"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

Now Is the Season

Soon the plow, standing idle through the dark
Cycle of winter's cold endurance, will
Furrow and turn the fertile ground to mark
The age-old way for spring. Land, sky, and hill
Speak in a tongue forever intimate
To him who guides the plow to meadow's edge,
And in the noonday he will rest and wait,
Trusting fulfillment of an ancient pledge.

Now is the season of the heart's bright sowing
Where frost lay white upon the fallow field.
Fragrance of rain and April sun for growing
Will shape unfailing and abundant yield.
The quickening bough, the eager freshet flowing—
These are the heart's true testaments revealed.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

Basis for Harmoni

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVILKET MENNESKE blandt Jordens Millioner ønsker ikke at være uden Frygt? Frygt er som et Fængsel, hvor de dødelige drikker Nederlagets bitre Vand og æder Fortvivlelsens Brød.

Menneskene er sig deres Evne til at tænke bevidst. De er sig selv og deres egen Individualitet bevidst. Men netop hvad der udgør denne Individualitet, som de er sig bevidst, erkendes ikke saa klart, for Menneskene tror, de er sammensat af baade Intelligens og Ikke-Intelligens, og sidstnævnte betragtes ofte som den fremherskende Faktor. Set fra de fem personlige Sansers Vidnesbyrd tror de selv at leve i et materielt Legeme, som maa ernæres, iføres Klæder, dækkes og beskyttes for ikke at lide Skade. Og dette Arbejde med at skaffe Materie under forskellig Form for at kunne stille de menneskelige Behov viser sig helt at optage Menneskehedens Tid og Opmærksomhed.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab (S. 410): "Kristen videnskabelig Praksis begynder med Kristi Basis for Harmoni, 'Frygt ikke!'" Og paa Side 223 i samme Lærebog siger hun: "Før eller senere vil vi erkende, at Lænkerne, der binder Menneskets begrænsede Evner, er smedet af Forestillingen om, at han lever i et Legeme i Stedet for i Sjæl, i Materie i Stedet for i Aand." Hvilken usigelig Befrielse for Tanken hos dem, der sætter hele deres Lid til Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed, naar de begynder at se, at Stenene i deres Fængsel, som de selv har skabt, kun er Skygger fra Uvidenhed og falsk Forestilling om en Magt, afsondret fra Gud, og at de grusomme Lænker, som synes at binde de dødelige, er smedet af Illusion. Da vore Evner, som Gud har skænket os, ikke er begrænsede, men ubegrænsede, hvordan kan vi da nogen Sinde være bange eller møde noget, der kan skade eller overvinde os? Frygt avles af et dødeligt Begreb om Liv som materielt og begrænset. Det aandelige Menneske kender ikke til Frygt. I al Evighed er han sig den uendelige guddommelige Kærligheds, sin himmelske Faders, Almagt bevidst og erkender derfor, at der er intet at være bange for.

I Forestillingen om vor Tilværelse som materiel ligger Frygtens, Smertens, Syndens, Sygdommens, Skammens, Sorgens og Fortvivlelsens Svøbe. De dødelige er bange, fordi de tror sig selv sammensat af baade Sind og Materie, af godt og ondt, Sandhed og Vildfarelse. Det er indlysende, at Intelligens og Ikke-Intelligens er Modsætninger. I Virkeligheden er Ikke-Intelligens kun et antaget Fravær af Intelligens; det er i og af sig selv intet. Men kan Mennesket i Guds Lignelse være skabt af Intelligens og Ikke-Intelligens, af noget og intet?

Kristen Videnskab viser klart, hvor helt utænkeligt det er, naar Fornuften ledes rigtigt og aandeligt, at ens sande Identitet skulde være en svag og angribelig Blanding af Sind og Materie, af Liv og Død, Kærlighed og Had. Guddommelig Videnskab aabenbarer den uforanderlige Kendsgerning, at Menneskets aandelige eller virkelige Individualitet nu i dette Øjeblik er uforgængelig, ufordærvelig, udødelig og aandelig. Alt, hvad der er materielt, er flygtig, svindende Illusion. Og ved denne Aabenbaring udslukkes Frygten. Kærlighed, guddommeligt Princip, er det aandelige Menneskes Oprindelse og Kilde; og Bibelen erklærer (Johannes's første Brev 4:16, 18): "Gud er Kærlighed, og den, som bliver i Kærligheden, bliver i Gud, og Gud i ham. . . . Frygt er ikke i Kærligheden, men den fuldkomne Kærlighed driver Frygten ud."

Kristen Videnskab lærer dem, som forstaar dens Lære, i stadig stigende Grad at bevise Menneskets aandelige Natur. Herved stilles de menneskelige Behov. Den helbreder Sygdom, tilintetgør Lidelse og aabenbarer Midler, der skaffer os Klæder, Husly og Beskyttelse. Denne Videnskab lærer, at vi maa aflægge kødelige Begreber; at vi alle før eller senere maa vaagne op af den mørke og ulykkelige Drøm om materielt Liv, Synd, Lidelse og Død og erkende det gode alene som Manifestation af den guddommelige Mening.

Gud er uendelig Visdom og Kærlighed, og Hans Vilje er helt ud kærlig og god; Han sender intet ondt over Menneskene eller hjemsøger dem i nogen som helst Hensigt. Det er Synd eller Vildfarelse, som straffer sig selv, fordi ingen af disse to Ting er i Harmoni med guddommelig Vilje; og Maaden, hvorpaa denne Straf kan undgaas, er at aflægge Synd og falske Forestillinger og vise ufravigelig Lydighed mod Guds Lov og saaledes bringe sine Tanker i Samklang med denne.

Overvindelse af Frygt fører til Harmoni og Fred. Jesu milde Ord til sine Disciple gælder for alle Tider (Lukas-Evangeliet 12:32): "Frygt ikke, du lille Hjord! Thi det var eders Fader velbehageligt at give eder Riget." Og Mrs. Eddy skriver (Tilbageblik og Indblik, S. 61): "Videnskaben siger til Frygten: 'Du er Aarsag til al Sygdom; men du er en selvlavet Usandhed,—du er Mørke, Intethed. Du er uden "Haab og uden Gud i Verden". Du er ikke til og har ingen Ret til at være til, for "den fuldkomne Kærlighed driver Frygten ud."'"

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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by

Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1941

26th Division Is About Up To Full Strength

Recruiting ends — Camp Edwards paints up— Jewish soldiers at Devens get Passover leave.

Military and defense items from New England:

Edwards Recruit Center—At noon today the Yankee Division recruit reception center, set up to handle nearly 10,000 men needed to bring the division to wartime strength, will close with its job practically completed. The 26th Division needed only 625 more men today to bring the outfit to its full quota, according to Lt. Col. Charles H. Moore, who had charge of receiving the men. Forty-eight officers and 320 men assigned to the reception center will rejoin their outfits to continue their basic training.

Camp Sprucing Up—Visitors who have already been to Camp Edwards will be aggreeably surprised on their next visit to find the wooden city of 1,400 buildings, built to house 28,000 soldiers, rapidly assuming an improved appearance. Chief factor in the change is the painting of the buildings which was begun two weeks ago and is now progressing rapidly with the arrival of better weather.

Most of the buildings are now covered with a dark green roofing paper. They will be painted a buff or sand color with gray trimming. The contract calls for two coats and it is the first that is now being applied. The job is being done by four contractors, each doing a section of the camp.

You Can't Do That—Joseph E. St. Germain of Oxford, Mass., received his Selective Service questionnaire the other day, took one look at it and tore it up. As a result, he was booked at Worcester police headquarters last night and was scheduled to appear in Federal Court in Boston today charged with evading the draft.

Leave for Jewish Soldiers—About 2,500 Jewish soldiers at Fort Devens will be given special leave from April 11 to April 13 to return home for the celebration of the traditional Passover. Those whose homes are too far from the Fort to make the trip in the furlough period will be guests at Jewish homes in cities and towns within reach.

Naval War College—Instruction of Naval officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., was ordered reduced by more than half today because of defense demands. The Navy announced that after present courses of instruction are completed on May 15, two new concentrated courses would be substituted "for the duration of the present emergency." The new courses will last only five months contrasted with the nearly 12-month course in normal peacetimes.

Powers Doubted On Parking Fees

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's request for a 35-cent maximum in fees charged by downtown parking lots met with cool reception from John A. Donoghue, Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, today.

Chairman Donoghue read Commissioner Timilty's letter suggesting the maximum fee and then dictated a reply that setting such fees is, in his opinion, beyond the powers of the Street Commission.

Moreover, he wrote the Commissioner, he doubts whether the Legislature has the right to grant such power to the Board.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

TOMORROW — WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday with cloudiness increasing late Friday followed by light rain Friday night; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight about 34 degrees; light westerly winds backing to southwest and becoming moderate Friday afternoon.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, slightly warmer Friday north and east portions.

Other States: Fair tonight and Friday with cloudiness increasing late Friday followed by light rain Friday night, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Moderate west winds backing to southwest Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

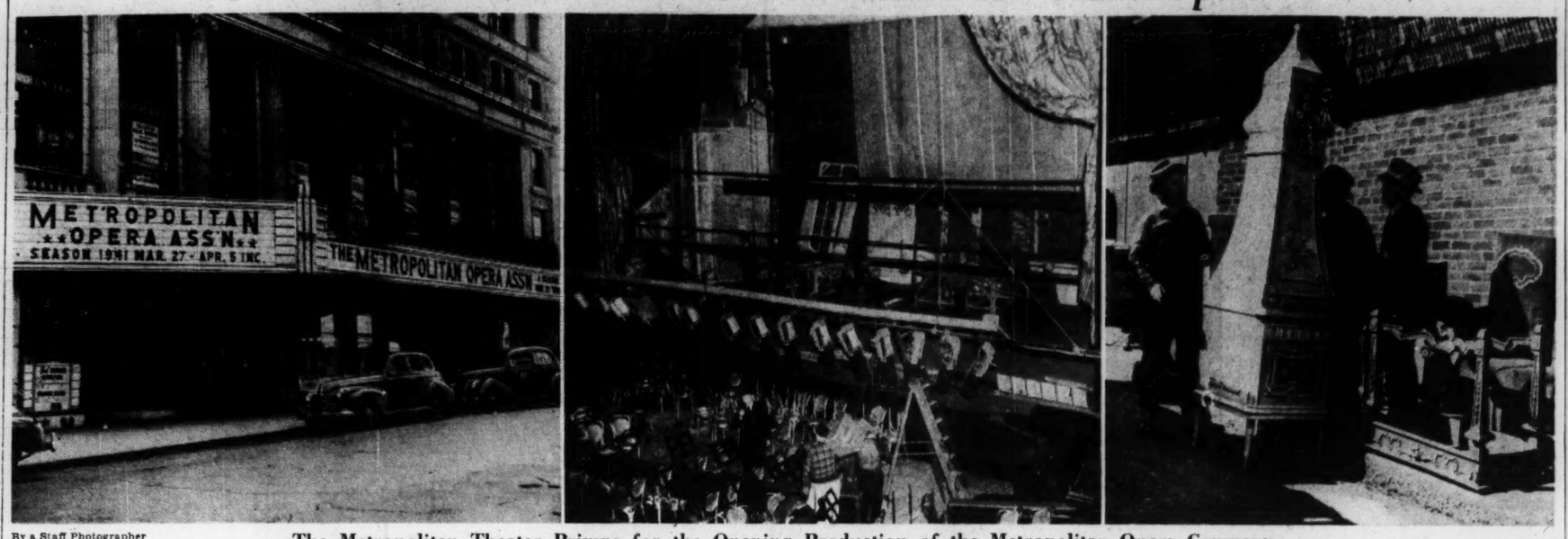
	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	47	New Orleans	55	72
Chicago	36	45	New York	37	48
Denver	34	45	Norfolk	42	56
Kansas City	41	50	Philadelphia	39	50
Los Angeles	57	71	St. Louis	42	55
Miami	65	85	San Francisco	55	67
Minneapolis	33	39	Washington	38	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 27.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:19 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Friday, 11:39 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:33 p. m.

A Motion Picture Theater Is Groomed for Grand Opera



By a Staff Photographer

The Metropolitan Theater Primps for the Opening Production of the Metropolitan Opera Company

Left—Marquee of the "Met" ready for tonight's glamorous opera opening. Center—Lights and scenery being adjusted on the stage. Right—Unloading properties in Dillaway Street, where a crew of 50 technicians will be working until 8 o'clock tonight preparing for the performance of "Figaro."

New Pension Proposals Raise Issue of Funds

Insistent demands that proponents of legislation to liberalize the old-age assistance law outline amendments to finance the added cost were made today by members of the Legislative Committee on Pensions as more than 200 persons appeared before the Committee to favor 33 bills to reduce the eligibility age from 65 to 60 years.

Representative William A. Akeroyd (R) of Lansboro, member of the committee, sharply questioned several liberalization proponents as to the method of obtaining the necessary additional revenues, estimated at $12,000,000 annually.

A feature of today's hearing in the Gardner Auditorium occurred when Representative Akeroyd and Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, clashed briefly over the revenue question. When Mr. Kelly insisted that a State lottery would provide all the funds, Representative Akeroyd pointed out that lottery bills had been killed by the Legislature and added that "such a proposal is impossible and you know it as well as I do."

Clash on Lottery

While Mr. Akeroyd was denouncing what he called "misrepresentation" on the part of proponents who advocated the age limit reduction without revenue to finance it, Mr. Kelly shouted, "The people want the lottery and voted for it."

Cries of "Right" and prolonged applause among the approximate 300 aged people in the audience followed Mr. Kelly's remark.

William H. McMasters, old-age pension advocate, said he had filed a bill in Congress for an old-age pension with a $60 monthly minimum which would be financed by a 2 per cent transaction tax. He added that legislation to increase the minimum payments in this State from $30 to $40 monthly was unnecessary, arguing that the increase could be put into effect "by a statement from the Governor's office."

Repeating their performance of a week ago, a long line of legislators appeared to favor the reduction in the eligibility age. Last week they urged the same Committee to increase the minimum monthly benefits from $30 to $40.

Cites Increasing Costs

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, warned that reduction of the old-age assistance eligibility age from 65 to 60 years would add $12,662,000 to the present annual $29,000,000 cost of old-age assistance in Massachusetts.

The State and municipalities would be forced to bear the entire burden of this added cost, he said, because the Federal Government will not share the cost of aiding needy aged under 65 years of age.

Continuing the outspoken opposition of the Federation to liberalization of old-age assistance, Mr. Joyce stated:

"It is imperative that the Legislature take no action to open the old-age assistance rolls to persons under 65 years of age at least until such time as the Federal Government amends its Social Security Act as to provide Federal funds to help meet the added cost."

Continues Opposition

Last Thursday Mr. Joyce appeared before the same Committee to oppose increasing the minimum monthly old-age assistance benefit from $30 to $40 which he said would cost an additional $10,200,000 and jeopardize receipt of Federal grants from Washington because the increase would circumvent the requirement that the aid be based upon need. Next Thursday Mr. Joyce will appear before the Committee to battle against removal of the requirement that children of needly aged parents must contribute to their support according to their financial ability.

Reduction of the eligibility age to 60 years would add 36,600 persons to the old-age assistance rolls. Mr. Joyce estimated, and force an average municipal tax rate increase of $2 throughout the State. A total of 87,000 cases are now on the rolls, an increase of nearly 60,000 since the eligibility age was reduced from 70 to 65 years in 1935.

East Boston Safety Isles Are Approved

From all appearances, the safety islands on Bennington Street, East Boston, will remain where they are, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, sometimes known as the "stormy petrel of Beacon Hill," notwithstanding.

Registrar Goodwin recently took note of the traffic islands that stretch along Bennington from Neptune Road to Westbrook Street, and wrote a letter to Boston's Commissioner of Public Works George J. Hyland, calling them a "menace."

Commissioner Hyland, leaping to the defense of the islands, asserted they were of great "value to pedestrians."

In the meantime, it developed that installation of the islands had not been approved by the Board of Street Commissioners. Mr. Hyland asked that they be approved, hence made legal.

Today the Board obliged; and Commissioner Hyland proudly displayed answers received from 1,500 East Boston residents whom he had written regarding the islands.

They ran, he said, about two to one in favor of keeping the islands.

Grand Opera Comes to Town As 'Met' Prepares for 'Figaro'

The Metropolitan didn't look like a movie theater at all this morning. It wasn't. It was being meticulously groomed for its debut as an opera house tonight.

The bronze entrance doors were glossy as satin in the dim half-light of the lobby. Glass was being polished crystal clear. Inside, regiments of empty red plush seats echoed blankly to the thump of scenery on the stage, and the tramp of feet as truck loads of properties for Figaro, tonight's opening opera, were unloaded at the rear.

Dillaway Street behind the "Met" assumed a circus atmosphere, with a large white tent occupying the parking premises on the corner which has been rented for scenery handling during the opera's stay in Boston.

Loads of Cases

Truck after truck rolled up to empty its load of cases, as they shuffled back and forth to the South Station where 15 70-foot baggage cars will deliver properties for 13 operas. The tent will serve as temporary shelter for the scenery as it arrives each day to await the evacuation of sets for the previous opera.

Today's crew of 50 technicians were struggling expertly with some 500 cases containing electrical effects, properties, wardrobe trunks and musical instruments, which had just come in from Baltimore where "Figaro" was presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association last night. It will take until 8 o'clock tonight to assemble it all, according to Thomas Hillary, head of the Technical Department, who has been with the Opera Association for 23 years, and was directing unloading operations.

Some of the opera stars have already arrived, Rise Stevens and Madame Licia Albanese having come in last night, with Salvatore Bassaloni and Irra Petina and others arriving this afternoon.

Traffic will be reversed on Hollis Street so that cars will enter from Washington Street rather than Tremont, and those who wish to enter the theater at the Hollis Street door.

Regular Staff

When some 4,800 excited operagoers enter the Metropolitan Theater tonight, they will be ushered to their seats by the theater's regular staff of 80 trained ushers, assisted by musical students from Harvard, Boston University, the New England Conservatory of Music and Tufts College, who will give out programs and serve as captains at the head of the aisles.

The tea room downstairs, which has been closed since the "Met" discontinued its stage shows, will be re-opened for the opera season. Light lunches, ice cream, lemonade and other beverages will be served. Two candy counters will be set up in the balcony foyer, in addition to those in the main lobby.

Standees gathered early this morning at the ticket window, where a unique arrangement was worked out for their benefit. Only fifty standing room tickets are available, and none of these are sold until the full number has congregated in the lobby. One is chosen to make the purchase and distribute the tickets. Standing room will be at the rear of the balcony.

Three operas have been sold out: The Daughter of the Regiment, Figaro, and Tannhauser. Tickets are available, however, for all of the others at the Metropolitan Theater box office.

Women Gain Support For Jury Service

A strong drive for passage of legislation to allow women to serve on juries was indicated today when the House Committee on Counties reported favorably on the proposed measure, shortly after holding a public hearing.

Recently the Legislative Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on the bill but the House overturned the adverse report and then sent the bill to its own Committee on Counties for further consideration because additional facilities would be required in county courthouses if women were made eligible for jury service.

The jury service legislation was filed jointly by four women members of the House, Representatives Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, Margaret L. Spear (R) of Newton, Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville, and Susan B. Donovan (D) of Boston.

At today's hearing, Mrs. Cutler declared women jurors do not need "luxurious" dormitories or lounging rooms. She submitted to the committee a petition signed by 1,339 women who favor the jury service bill.

Letters were received from various county commissions estimating the cost of providing adequate facilities for women jurors, the amounts ranging from nothing in Worcester County to $100,000 in Norfolk County.

Several women's clubs were recorded in favor of the legislation.

Two years ago the House of Representatives passed a similar bill but it met defeat in the Senate. Legislative observers believe a similar course may be taken this year.

REA Program For Bay State Held Essential

58 per cent of farms lack electricity, says Federal aide before legislative hearing.

Between 58 and 60 per cent of Massachusetts farms are without electricity, E. B. Van Horn of the Rural Electrification Administration told the Legislative Committee on Rules today as he urged admission to the present session of a bill to permit establishment of an REA program in this State.

Mr. Van Horn charged that the present Massachusetts utility law is so worded that the co-operative organization used to develop rural electrification projects cannot be established in the Commonwealth.

The REA official pointed out that the Massachusetts statute requires that the bonded indebtedness of an electrical company must not exceed the total invested capital. Under the REA program, he explained, the Federal Government provides 100 per cent grants in the form of long-term loans to co-operatives for rural electrification.

Four-Fifths Vote Needed

The pending legislation was filed after the Legislative deadline for submission of bills, and a four-fifths vote is necessary in the Legislature to gain admission of the proposal at the present session.

Mr. Van Horn outlined the proposed program in Massachusetts, pointing out that there are three or four areas in the State where the regular public utilities are not planning extensions.

These include, he said, an area in Franklin, Berkshire, and Hampshire counties, and possibly part of Worcester County, where 3,000 to 3,500 farms are without electric service. Essex County, where 3,000 farms are without electric power. And the Cape district, including Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable counties, where approximately 4,000 farms are unserved.

U. S. Aid Available

"In justice to the hundreds of farmers and other persons who need this rural electrification program," he continued, "it seems desirable to take advantage of Federal funds available."

Sheldon Wardwell, representing the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association, attacked on the REA bill, charging the legislation is intended "as a toe hold" for the REA in Washington "500 miles away from local problems."

He insisted "Massachusetts has never granted any corporation, particularly a utility, the broad powers asked for in this bill. The bill requires a complete surrender of the sovereignty of the State to a super-power corporation that would have no restraint." The charter would be nonrepealable and the corporation would be freed from State supervision and from future legislation."

Bay State Labor Opposes Cooling-Off Law

The plan for a "cooling off" period before the calling of a strike in Massachusetts appeared to have slight chance of adoption when presented at a Legislative hearing today before the Committee on Labor and Industries.

Though laws requiring a waiting period have been enacted in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan during the last several years, and have been proposed nationally, the local setting did not seem today favorable to extension here.

Strikes in Massachusetts have not been sufficient to develop the public sentiment needed to put through such a drastic revision of traditional practice here, as public opinion was analyzed by observers at the hearing.

However, it was recognized that there is a substantial current of sentiment in the Legislature and public for the "cooling off" idea, particularly on defense work, and that such feeling locally is being intensified by the strikes in plants working on defense in other States, such as at the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Two years ago the same type of restriction almost obtained a favorable report from the committee on transportation, it was recalled today. The waiting period at that time was confined to transportation. It met with so much favor in the committee as to surprise labor veterans, but was finally given an adverse recommendation and failed to pass.

The strike record of Massachusetts stands out as one of the best in the country, if not indeed the foremost among the industrial states.

Efforts of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and of Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty are credited with a great part in cutting down walkouts.

In addition the rival labor factions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations united today in hostility to the proposed measure. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor mobilized its resources to fight the bill under the leadership of Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and legislative agent.

Likewise the C. I. O. had its biggest delegation of the session on hand in opposition, drawn out in part by the C. I. O.'s desire for other legislation which also came up at the hearing.

The bill for a waiting period totaling 20 days was presented by Alexander Lincoln, legislative counsel for the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, an organization of moderate strength. The measure calls for a union to give 10 days notice of a desire to negotiate or make any change in a labor agreement. Ten days more would then be required to give State authorities time to prevent a strike.

Mr. Lincoln told the legislators that the plan would produce a more effective means of mediation and would do much to reduce strikes.

Other features of the bill would outlaw acts of violence in picketing, etc., and would place new obligations on unions.

Hearing of opposition testimony, principally from labor union officials, was postponed for two weeks.

Informally Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, replied that the bill would legalize the sitdown strike now prohibited in Massachusetts, because workers who wanted to strike would sit down for the 10 days and nothing could prevent their thus slowing up production.

Education Claims Place in Defense

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, in a letter mailed to its 1,400 students, cautioned them against hasty and premature attempts to enter military service. He advised them to devote their "full time and energy" to their college work as the best long-range way to share in the national defense program.

"Balanced judgment is as vital for the defense of our way of life as guns and planes," Dr. Wriston told the students. "The military phase of this crisis is essentially an interlude. If too much is sacrificed to that interlude . . . then the permanent values and the enduring issues do not get enough attention."

Old Sol Tries Out Blackout On Good Neighbor Americas

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While modest Sol hides his face behind the moon today to give South American neighbors the thrill of seeing an annular eclipse, the question occurs as to the reason for these celestial blackouts.

How is it that the earth and other planets with their satellites and also distant stars, so frequently get into line to cause an eclipse when, as we look up at the night sky, they appear as mere pinpoints of light completely engulfed in space. It takes three of the bodies in certain definite positions to cause an eclipse.

The most important reason for solar and lunar eclipses which are most familiar to the average person, is due to the clocklike arrangement of our solar system, according to George V. Plachy, writing in the April issue of The Sky magazine. It so happens that the plane of the moon's orbit around the earth's orbit lies very close to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun; the angle of these two planes is only about five degrees.

This means that the paths of the sun and moon cross in the sky at this small angle and thus the possibility of the moon passing over the face of the earth is relatively great. If the inclination were as much as 23½ degrees—the amount by which the earth's equator is inclined to the ecliptic, or path of the sun—eclipses would be much less frequent. However, if the moon's skypath were the same as that of the sun, eclipses would occur each month.

Under the present condition of the five-degree inclination there must be at least two eclipses in a year, both of the sun.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Westboro Town Hall, Main Street, Westboro, at 8 p. m.

Peace rally sponsored by the Massachusetts Peace Council. Speakers: Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party member of Congress from New York, and Liam O'Flaherty, Irish writer. At Symphony Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, 8:15 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, eighth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 a. m. to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs Sayward at 11 a. m.

First spring meeting and luncheon of the Fashion Group of Boston. Mrs. Carmel Snow, editor-in-chief of Harper's Bazaar, will speak on "Fashions for Spring and Summer." At the Hotel Vendome, Boston, 1 p. m. Luncheon tickets may be obtained at Room 805, Statler Office Building.

New England regional conference of the Child Welfare League of America. Conference sessions, planned primarily for those working with children in private and public social agencies and institutions, will be open to the public. Miss Lucy A. Turner, General Secretary of the Worcester Children's Friend Society, is chairman of the conference. At the Hotel Commander, 18 Garden Street, Cambridge, from 2 to 4 p. m. A dinner will be held at 7 p. m. The March 29 session will be from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 10.

Pro and Con on Cooling-Off Plan

By a Staff Photographer

Participants of State House Hearing

Left: Clive Knowles, Field Representative of National Office of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Center: Nicholas P. Morrissey (left) and Kenneth I. Taylor, President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Right: Alexander Lincoln of Brookline, Legislative Counsel of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce.

Walworth Strike Near Settlement

Settlement of Boston's first strike on defense work appeared today with possibility that the 700 workers in the Walworth Manufacturing Company would return to their jobs tomorrow.

Negotiations continued this afternoon at the offices of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which had offered a plan of adjustment.

It was forecast that there would be no Labor Board election in the plant, but that the company would recognize the union as sole bargaining agency.

An increase in wages of from 5 to 10 cents an hour was also indicated, with all piece work advanced proportionately.

The union is the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Police Department Shifts Announced

Several important appointments and a number of changes in the Boston Police Department were announced today by Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, effective on Monday.

Capt. James F. Daley of the Milk Street Station, Commissioner Timilty announced, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent to take the place of Benjamin A. Wall, Superintendent of Divisions, whose passing also made a vacancy in the ranks of the Deputys. Captain Daley will be in charge of the Bureau of Records and of all civilian help at Headquarters with the exception of personnel attached to the Commissioner's office.

Within 24 hours there will also be a large transfer of 95 per cent of patrolmen, all at their own request. Nine new men will also be appointed to the force tomorrow. Three of these are permanent while six are substitutes. A new position, the substitutes are taking the place of patrolmen who have been inducted into the Selective Service. The rate of changeover of personnel in the police force, however, it was thought, would virtually make these posts permanent.

Three or four new captains are also scheduled to be made.

Knitting Goes On in Boston On Big Scale

Nearly 4,000 pounds of yarn each week pass over, under, and around long knitting needles wielded by deft fingers of countless Boston women in homes, street cars, busses, "movies," 'n' about everywhere.

It is the "all out" aid to Britain of the women folk, described as the greatest popular effort in American history to provide warm wraps for relief of those in war-torn Britain.

A survey today disclosed that nearly 2,000 pounds of yarn a week are being distributed by the British War Relief Society to women in Boston and vicinity who agree to return it in the form of a specified knitted garment.

The American Red Cross is giving out nearly 3,500 pounds a month, also to willing volunteers who agree to knit whatever garment, and in any desired size, that is needed to fill the "quota" for this area of goods to be shipped to England.

Other organizations, too, are using a large aggregate of yarn. No wonder nearly every woman today "carries her knitting with her!"

Despite the large poundage of yarn being used for the hand knitting program, one of the largest retail merchants in New England, said that there was no increase of consequence in the volume of yarn sold by his store. This, he explained, was due to the fact that yarn for relief work is given away to those who knit for the relief agencies.

The British War Relief Society, one of the largest buyers of yarns for free distribution in this area, buys its supply from a West Roxbury mill, in order to place the business locally. The Red Cross, on the other hand, operates on a national basis, and yarns are purchased by the Washington headquarters for distribution among the units in the various cities and towns.

Success of the program is attested by the fact that thousands of garments ranging from sweaters to socks, and helmets to mittens, are literally pouring into the headquarters of the relief agencies for shipment to England. One agency alone reports receiving about 600 sweaters of all sizes every week for a month.

Perkins Girls Present 'Pirates of Penzance'

The Girls' Chorus of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at Watertown, presented Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance," last night, and will repeat the performance on Friday evening. Orchestral accompaniment is provided by Pro Arte Symphony, Community Recreation Service, of Boston.

A. F. of L. Wins in Vote

An election held among employees of the Waltham Watch Company at Waltham, Mass., this week resulted in 1,510 voting for an American Federation of Labor union and 391 against, it is announced by Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board. Accordingly, the International Jewelry Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. was certified as sole bargaining agent for all employees.

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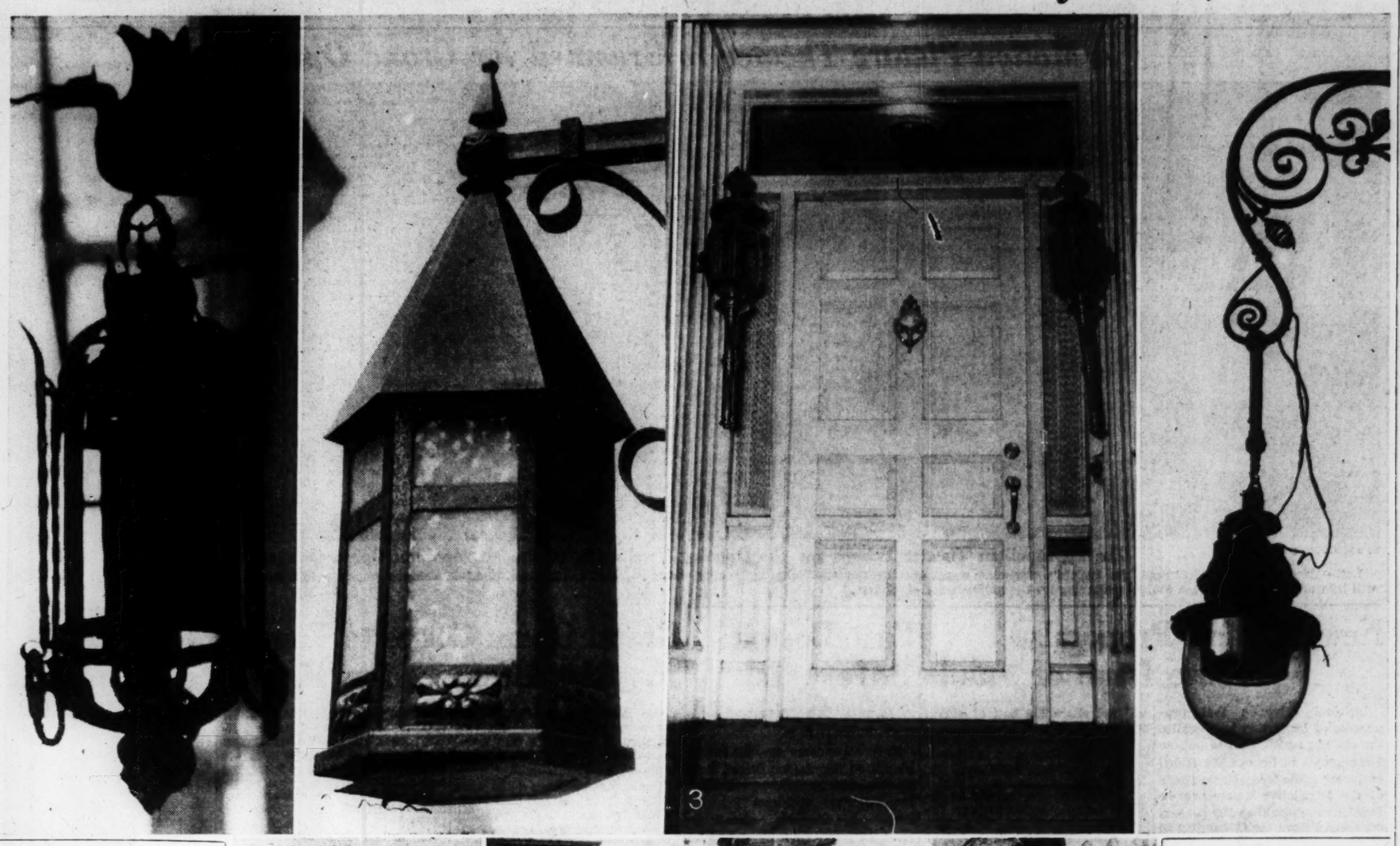

By a Staff Photographer

Examples of Early Lighting Around Old Boston Town

Boston, a city of mellow charm, exhibits its antiquity in many little, and charming things. Look above you most any place on the street and you will see a hand-wrought lamp that may date from Colonial times and still doing its nightly duty.

1. This iron falcon at 25 Charles Street, reveals an origin back in the days when wrought iron workers had time to give to ornamentation.
2. The hexagonal light over 127 Myrtle Street looks as if it might be very old.
3. Two handsome carriage lamps illuminate the doorway at 98 Mt. Vernon Street, mementos of gay evenings when a race out the old Mill Dam (now Beacon Street) behind a park tandem of matched horses was one of the joys of summer.
4. This veteran at 52 Hemenway Street is a mute testimonial to man's progress in lighting. First an oil lamp, it shows signs of conversion to gas, and the electric wires now tell of its bow to Mr. Edison.
5. Sturdy and stanch, this lamp atop a State House gate symbolizes the "Massachusetts, there she stands" tradition of the Commonwealth.
6. On the Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, lamps like this guided Sam and John Adams, Revere, Hancock, Warren and others toward the Old State House nearby.

Aid-to-Allies Group Urges U. S. Convoys

Warning that 1941 may prove to be "the critical year," the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies urged the convoying of shipping to Britain by American naval vessels and "all necessary means" to assure prompt deliveries of American war supplies.

This statement was released by the New England headquarters of the Committee simultaneously with an announcement of a get-together meeting tomorrow evening in Boston at the Hotel Vendome, keynote of which will be "deliver the goods to Britain now."

The Committee's statement revising its official policy as of November, 1940, recommended, among other things, "use by the United States Government of all necessary means to insure prompt delivery of war materials to the Allies including . . . convoy of shipping by American naval vessels if need be."

The Committee's National Chairman, Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., former Senator from Vermont; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director, and Mayo A. Shattuck, former New England Executive Vice-Chairman, will speak at the Vendome.

British shipping is being sunk at an alarming rate, the Committee said, adding that the speakers are expected to show how all Americans can help at this critical time.

The dinner is at 6:30 p. m., open to the public; dress informal, price $2. Reservations may be made at headquarters, 45 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Boundary Law Agents Confer

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, March 27 (AP)—Law enforcement agents from both sides of the international boundary met here recently for instruction on new methods of handling criminal cases involving co-operation between American and Canadian officials.

Represented at the conference were the Federal Bureau of investigation, the United States Secret Service, the Customs and Immigration Border Patrols, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Aroostook County Sheriff's Department, and Municipal police forces.

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Senate Gets Plan to Solve Lyons Mix-Up

The Massachusetts Senate prepared today to consider a House-approved order establishing an 11-man legislative committee to consider solution of Cambridge administrative problems resulting from the recent court action preventing Mayor John W. Lyons from serving as the Chief Executive.

Overriding the objections of Cambridge Democratic legislators who first sought to postpone the order for one week and then attempted to kill the bill outright, the House passed the order to be engrossed late yesterday. Behind the measure were Cambridge Republican legislators. The vote against killing the bill was 105 to 87.

Representative Henry D. Winslow (R), of Cambridge, one of the sponsors of the order, explained that the proposed committee would not be a state commission to control Cambridge affairs but would be a group "to receive suggestions from Cambridge officials, citizens and others concerning the legal difficulties of the city."

Mayoral Powers for Sennott

Meanwhile, before the House Rules Committee was a bill, filed at the instigation of the Cambridge City Council, to place full mayoral powers in the hands of Francis L. Sennott, President of the City Council and Acting Mayor, during the present emergency.

The Legislative Committee on Public Health reported favorably a bill to require persons contemplating marriage to undergo blood tests. An identical bill was approved by the committee two years ago but was defeated in the House. The Committee said such tests are required now in 20 states.

The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill providing $1,887,000 in advance of the budget to match Federal highway grants which will be withdrawn in June, 1941, unless contracts on the proposed road projects are signed by that time.

Boston Common No Parking Lot

The Upper Branch rejected a bill to build an underground parking area beneath Boston Common. Similar action was taken with the House on legislation to allow Boston hotels to establish private taxi stands adjacent to their establishments. At present stands must be open to all taxicabs. The Senate also rejected, with the House, bills to regulate sale of steam or hot water by public utility companies for heating, cooking or mechanical power.

The Legislative Committee on Taxation turned down a bill to require women to pay a poll tax.

The House accepted an adverse committee report on a measure to require that the first person on a civil service list be appointed to an available position. At present the appointing authority may select one of the first three eligibles.

R. H. White Co. In C. I. O. Pact On Bargaining

Completion of the first department store agreement in New England by a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations was announced today by Harry Tuvim, regional director of the United Retail and Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America.

Mr. Tuvim said that a union meeting of the retail employees of the R. H. White Company of Boston had ratified last night a contract signed last Saturday night by the company.

Negotiations now concluded followed a State Labor Board election among the store employees of last October, which the C. I. O. union won. The local Retail Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor contested, but the C. I. O. obtained 430 votes to the A. F. of L.'s 317, with 43 others voting for neither union. The Labor Relations Commission then certified the C. I. O. union as sole bargaining agency for the employees concerned.

The agreement, which was ratified unanimously last night, includes machinery for handling grievances and for arbitration, seniority, continuation of existing benefits provided by the store, and wage increases approximating $80,000, Mr. Tuvim said.

In case of any dispute which is not adjusted by mutual conference, both sides are to select an impartial arbitrator, and in case of difficulty in making a choice, the Governor of Massachusetts will be asked to name the umpire.

The following officers who had been appointed by Mr. Tuvim were elected last night.

Charles Harvey, Business Agent; James Edson, President; John McGregor, Vice-President, and John Davorin, Secretary. An executive board of 15 was also chosen.

The retail store union does not take in the White warehouse employees and truck drivers, who are now involved in injunction proceedings growing out of a conflict between the teamsters' union of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. over the organization of the warehouse employees and drivers.

During the past several years the C. I. O. union has organized some 150 stores in Greater Boston, a substantial proportion of which are in the heart of the local business district, the C. I. O. leader added.

He said that his organization had extended to clothing, shoe, jewelry, and credit chains in Boston. In New England he reported that stores had been organized in 28 cities, and that delegates from unions in these cities had formed a New England Joint Board, which met monthly in different cities.

The union's field includes bakeries, candy, wholesale houses, warehouses, restaurants, food markets, and all retail trade.

Bomb Is Found In Vermont Coal

RUTLAND, Vt., March 27 (AP)—Officials investigated today an object, described by Fire Chief Alfred Koltonski as an "incendiary bomb," found in a carload of coal at a gas plant in this industrial city of 17,000 population.

Mr. Koltonski told newsmen the "bomb" consisted of a paper container, about six inches long, filled with sulphur and a chemical powder that, if subjected to moisture, would have ignited the coal.

He said the coal car was believed to have come from Reading, Pa., but that there was no indication as to when or where the "bomb" was placed in it. Men unloading the car discovered the object.

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Question of Power Authority On Connecticut River Up Again

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27—The proposal to construct a dam in the Connecticut River at Enfield, install a hydroelectric plant there, and deepen the river's channel for navigation as far as Holyoke has residents of the lower valley split into two camps.

Hearings before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House at Washington have revived the old issue of a power "yardstick" in the Connecticut Valley that presumably would force reduction in public utility rates. Water versus rail transportation is involved, and the question of flood control. Politics also enters the picture.

The proposal is not new. Former Representative William M. Citron of Connecticut had a plan a few years ago for a Connecticut Valley Authority modeled on the Tennessee Valley Authority. Two years ago a plan to improve the river channel and construct the dam went so far as the floor of the House, where it was rejected.

Mr. Citron is no longer in Congress. The spokesman for the project now is Herman P. Kopplemann, Democratic Representative from the First District, which is Hartford County. Mr. Kopplemann makes the power issue the chief argument for the project. The private utilities now supplying power to Connecticut consumers charge them too much, he asserts, and have been doing it long enough.

Officially, Connecticut's State Government is taking no part in the proceedings. Gov. Robert A. Hurley has not been represented at the hearings nor has any of the State departments. State officials, who opposed the plan when it came up during the Republican Administration of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, and who still feel the same way about it privately, have remained away from Washington, on orders of the Governor.

From Representative Kopplemann's own district, however, has come vigorous protest against the plan because of the fear that the dam will add to flood hazards. The Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, and the New Haven Railroad are opposed. Opponents charge that the increased river traffic would not pay for a fraction of the cost of the $13,000,000 development, and they further assert the power that could be produced would be both expensive and unreliable.

Watching the River

March has been one of the flood months in the Connecticut Valley. The 1936 flood roared down from Vermont and New Hampshire during March. Hartford, with its dike system still uncompleted, has been watching the river for several weeks.

Assembly's Work Lags

The Connecticut General Assembly this week was far behind its predecessor in business done at this point in the session. A reporter with a statistical bent figured out that the 434 measures reported out of committees represented 16.3 per cent of the session's total business. The 1939 session at this point had completed 34.8 per cent of its work.

The situation pointed to a furious rush at the close of the session, large numbers of bills adopted with little opportunity for study, and other large numbers of bills left in committee files without a vote.

The Assembly this week quickly and quietly rejected a dozen bills legalizing betting of one form or another, including several parimutuel race track proposals.

New Bridge Ready in '42

The new Hartford bridge was a public works project stimuluated by the floods of 1936 and 1938, both of which swept over the approaches to the old Memorial Bridge and cut Hartford off from communication to the east. This week visitors to Hartford noticed the piers that will support the new bridge rising on the river bank. State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox said the $4,200,000 span will be opened during the summer of 1942. The bridge will have the longest girder spans ever used in the United States, two spans of 270 feet and one of 300 feet.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has left for Camp Blanding, Fla., where his son is serving with the 43rd Division.

Maine in Touch With the Outside

BANGOR, Maine, March 27 (AP)—A skeleton communications system functioned in storm-raked central and northern Maine today, thanks to long hours of reconstruction by Maine linemen aided by emergency crews rushed from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

But the job of re-stringing wires and setting new poles in place of the hundreds felled by a wild wind and soggy snow was far from finished. The wire chief of one telegraph company predicted it would be at least "a couple of days" before full service was restored.

U. S.-British Accord Cited At Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 27 — The policy of close co-operation between the United States and Great Britain has not come solely as a result of the present crisis or the work of any single man, but has developed over a period of 125 years of friendship between the two nations.

This is the interpretation of Anglo-American relations given in a release for the newspapers by American Defense, Dartmouth Group. The statement said, in part:

"The current support for Britain could not have been organized on short notice even in the present peril to democratic institutions. As a matter of fact, it involves no very wide departure from the policies prevailing since 1898. Behind that year lie seven or eight decades in which barriers to peace were removed and the ground cleared for the policies of the twentieth century.

"When peace was restored in 1815 frontiers and boundary waters bristled with armament; two years later the Rush-Bagot agreement led to a demilitarization found nowhere else in the world. From 1818 to 1903 a series of boundary settlements eliminated sources of friction and possible bloodshed.

"Great Britain supported President Monroe's historic declaration in 1823 and historians and strategists realize that without the British Navy and community of interests in international affairs the Monroe Doctrine would have meant little throughout most of the nineteenth century. . . .

"There have been bickerings, blunders and inconsistencies of policy galore. Both the Empire and the Republic have felt at times that they were being victimized by the other because of undue generosity and good nature. But democracy has been steadily advancing in Great Britain since the days of Peel and Wellington; America has been maturing in political judgment since the days when a judicious twisting of the lion's tail might win the electoral vote of a doubtful state. Settlement of the Irish question—still incomplete—was a far from negligible factor in producing an era of good feeling.

"It would be a wholesome historical exercise if Americans—who know too little of their own history—would familiarize themselves with the story of Anglo-American relations. They would realize that the present relationship is not the work of any single man, any single political party. It is a product of forces which have been in operation for decades and which will still be operating for good or ill when survivors of this year's draft are as rare as veterans who saw Lee's surrender."

Parking Drive Hits Post Office

Boston's no-fix parking drive, now entering its second month, today hit employees of the Federal Government invalidating parking permits issued annually by Postmaster Peter F. Tague for the past several years.

Mr. Tague was notified today by Commissioner William Hickey of the Boston Traffic Commission that the City will not allow private cars, even those belonging to Federal employees working in the Post Office Building on Devonshire Street, to park in the vicinity of the building. The Postmaster was informed that only Government-owned cars will be allowed to remain free from the tagging chalk of rookie policemen.

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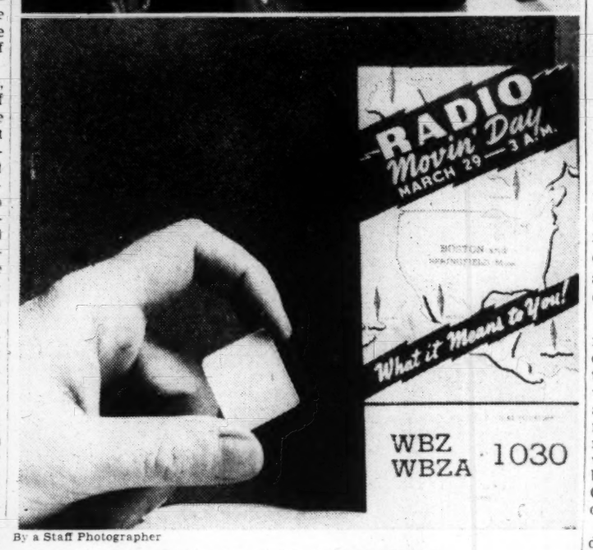
CHARGE ACCOUNT?

Radio Stations Plan Shifts



By a Staff Photographer

A Tiny Crystal Does the Trick

Upper: John B. Elmore, Hingham, Mass., one of the engineers of WBZ at Hull, Mass., shown holding tiny quartz crystal (piezo-electric) which serves to create and maintain the fundamental frequency of the station (new frequency 1030kc) which is hurled out to local Boston listeners by giant 50 k. w. tube (below). Lower: Especially ground quartz crystal which keeps WBZ on its assigned frequency.

'Moving Day' on Radio Dials Comes Early Saturday Morning

Radio "Moving Day," which is being participated in by seven of Boston's eight radio stations, is being accomplished with a minimum of fuss that contrasts sharply with the "confusion" of 1927.

The move, whereby 802 of the 893 radio stations in the United States will change to a slightly different position on the radio dial, will be effective on Saturday morning at 3 a. m.

Today's matter of fact change of dial locations recalls the 1927 situation when, after President Hoover declared that the United States had no regulatory authority over the air waves, there was an immediate scramble by American stations to secure either a position in the ether or a choicer one than they already occupied.

The resulting chaos in the ether was so intolerable that the radiocasters had to appeal to the Government for a regulatory body. The Radio Act of 1927 created the old Federal Radio Commission, which was later broadened and amplified into the Communication Act of 1934, which brought the present Federal Communications Commission into existence.

Reallocations

But the American reallocations of that period failed to take into account the development of radiocasting in Central America and Cuba. Radio signals are no respecters of boundaries. Interference developed as the Central American nations were forced, due to lack of a North American agreement, to squat on wavelengths occupied by American and Canadian stations.

Under the terms of the all-embracing treaty known as the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed at Havana, Cuba, in December, 1937, the wavelengths in the radiocasting band were parceled out in orderly fashion among the North American nations. The signature of Mexico on March 29, 1940, made the terms of the agreement effective in one year from that date. Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States were the treaty nations.

The chief benefit of this treaty will be to eliminate or minimize much of the interference now existing between North American stations. The treaty also eliminates the between-wavelengths squatter stations which operate along the Mexican border of the United States.

Many of the radio stations, including the locals, have made preliminary changes in their transmitters but the big moveover will occur in the early hours of Saturday morning after the stations have signed off the previous evenings. At that time new crystal-controlled oscillators, which are actually the "governors" of the station's frequency will be installed, transmitters returned and antennas readjusted to be certain the station is keeping within the Federal requirements. The crystal is a specially ground wafer of quartz which, inserted in a special radio circuit, sets and stabilizes the assigned frequency of the particular station.

Some Unchanged

The most noticeable impact on the listener will be the observation that stations now received between 550 and 730 kilocycles will be in the same dial locations as before. All those stations between 730 and 1,600 kilocycles will be found to the right of their former locations on a typical 550-1600 left-to-right tuning scale of an average receiver.

In Boston, therefore, WEEI will remain at its present dial location of 590 kilocycles. Other New England stations which are also unaffected by the changeover are WDEV, Waterbury, Vt.; WGAN, Portland, and WLBZ, Bangor, Maine; WTAG, Worcester, and WLAW, Lawrence, Mass.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; and WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.

Under the reallocations the following are the new frequencies of the other Boston radio stations: WHDH, 850 kilocycles; WORL, 950 kilocycles; WBZ, 1030 kilocycles; WCOP, 1150 kilocycles; WNAC, 1260 kilocycles; WAAB, 1140 kilocycles; WMEX, 1510 kilocycles.

Listeners with manually operated receivers will find no trouble in locating the new dial positions but those with push button receivers may have to have them reset. In earlier types of push button receivers resetting may be done by hand, but in some of the newer types which incorporate pre-tuned circuits the resetting may have to be done by a radio service man. All push button receivers may be manually tuned while waiting for a service call.

In general listeners should not have to pay more than two or three dollars for button resetting service. Changeover does not involve the addition or replacement of parts. Many receivers, however, will acquire the first dusting and checking they have had in several years of service.

New England Contracts

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The War Department has announced contract awards to the Hayward-Schuster Company, Inc., East Douglas, Mass., for 200,000 yards of wool suiting, totalling $440,600, and to the Lonsdale Company, Providence, R. I., for cartridge cloth at $294,310.

U. S. Convoys For Help To Britain Urged

The United States should sever its diplomatic relations with Germany to reduce the "very grave" threat of sabotage in the defense program, and should begin convoying American ships laden with war materials to Britain, Prof. W. Barton Leach of Harvard University Law School declared last night.

He spoke at the 47th annual dinner of the Tufts Medical School Association at the Hotel Somerset.

"There are, in fact, no diplomatic and commercial relations between us and the Axis powers at the present time," he declared, "and the present exchange of ambassadors and consuls is nothing but silly pretense."

The whole sabotage campaign from 1915 to 1917 was organized and directed from the German embassy and consulates in this country, he went on. When the United States declared war and these agencies were closed, sabotage ended, he said.

On the convoy question, Dr. Leach declared there are "few people today who believe Britain can continue to handle the transportation of war goods to her embattled isle without help from us."

Dr. Leach pointed out that a severance of diplomatic relations would not be equivalent to a declaration of war, because such a severance has often occurred between Nations in the past without declaration of a state of war.

Measure to Peg Municipal Costs Before Committee

Contrary to previous years, legislation to peg municipal expenditures on the average of the past five years in order to curb government extravagance and lower real estate taxes received little support at hearings before the Legislative Committee on Taxation yesterday.

Only two speakers appeared in favor of the bill, Charles M. Rogerson and Barnard J. Rothwell of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, who said the measure was a sound alternative to proposals for a direct limitation on real estate tax rates. Mr. Rothwell said the bill was first drafted in 1933 and has been reported favorably by the Committee on Taxation three out of four times since then.

The legislation usually has been defeated, he said, in the Ways and Means Committee, and even though it may lose this year, Mr. Rothwell declared that he and his colleagues would continue to work for some solution to the problems of high real estate taxes that are driving both industry and residents out of the cities into the suburbs.

Hub Gets News Of British Ship

The Battle of the Atlantic was brought a little nearer to Boston waterfront observers today when the crew of the British ship Javanese Prince related what they knew of the recent sinking of their sister craft, the Siamese Prince.

Both ships have been plying between Boston, New York and Liverpool, the Siamese Prince sailing from New York last Feb. 24, laden with munitions and with American bombers lashed to her decks. She is believed to have been sunk by the Germans about Feb. 27.

Crew members of the Javanese Prince said that one of the sailors aboard the Siamese was Wilbert Roy Widdicombe, whose remarkable feat in sailing with a companion for 70 days in an open boat was recently publicized. Mr. Widdicombe was sailing back to England to join the Royal Air Force.

Javanese Prince crew members speculated that he and other members of the Siamese's crew might have been picked up by the Nazi raider.

New Congressional Districts Sought

Establishment of a legislative commission to revise Massachusetts Congressional districts to allow for the loss of one of the State's 15 Representatives in Congress as a result of the 1940 census was urged today by Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham, before the Legislative Committee on rules.

Representative Hollis said the State soon will be notified by Congress of the loss of one Congressional seat, thus necessitating the redistricting. Ten years ago the State also lost one representative in Congress.

Vaccine Freedom Move Defeated

Anti - compulsory vaccination forces met an initial defeat today when the Legislative Committee on Public Health reported adversely on a bill to repeal the law requiring vaccination of school children.

For several years, such legislation has been proposed by the Massachusetts Society for Medical Freedom but the Legislature has rejected the proposals regularly.

Unlike previous years, the public hearing held on the repeal measure this year was sparsely attended. The proposal is strongly opposed by the State Department of Public Health.

Boston Funds Feed Bombed-Out Children

© Fox

Stepney Youngsters Get Fish and Chips

Bombed-out British youngsters from Stepney, in London's East End, enjoy fish and chips, now a rare dish in England, as result of war relief contributions from Boston, Mass. Also included in the "treat" was a visit to London's Coliseum to see the pantomime "Aladdin." Members of the London Women's Voluntary Service were in charge. Top—A member of the Service plays hostess to the young guests at the dinner. Lower—A couple of youngsters make short work of the fish and chips.

Spread of Defense Orders in N. E. Assured

"Every idle New England factory, every back-alley garage, tool shop, and work bench," will soon be humming with activity as this vital industrial section's answer to the demand for more and more production for defense, Albert M. Creighton, recently appointed Co-ordinator of Defense for New England, has disclosed.

In an interview with Boston newsmen, Mr. Creighton painted a dramatic picture of Yankee ingenuity and craftsmanship, aided by the new office of Co-ordinator, putting its full force behind a vast defense program which in spite of progress already made is still in its infancy.

Enlistment of even the smallest establishments will be accomplished by urging primary contractors to spread defense orders through sub-contractors, the New England co-ordinator explained. Primary contractors will not lose through such practices, he said, because in addition to speeding up deliveries they will place themselves in a position to receive new contracts.

To Aid Industry

"We haven't scratched the surface of the business that can be handled here in New England," Mr. Creighton declared, "and it is the purpose of this office, working directly with the Office of Production Management in Washington, to aid New England industry in securing a substantial percentage of the huge defense orders about to be given."

Coming down to specific figures, the New England Co-ordinator said that out of $12,225,000,000 in defense orders already placed, New England received $1,700,000,000. "I see no reason why this section should not receive an even greater proportion of the $7,000,000,000 already voted under the Lease-Lend Act and the $4,000,000,000 additional shortly to be authorized," Mr. Creighton affirmed.

The function of the local office for co-ordinating defense work is a step toward decentralization to speed up production, Mr. Creighton explained. "It is no longer necessary for a manufacturer to travel to Washington in quest of orders or financing. A New England manufacturer who feels his plant can take a place in the defense program need only call at the regional office here at the Federal Reserve Bank Building to discover where he fits in the vast picture."

Survey of Plants

Services of the regional office include, the chief said, a survey of plants to determine adaptability to defense work, and financing, either through the Federal Reserve Bank or with the co-operation of local banks.

Not only will New England's already established and widely diversified industries participate in the expanding defense program but new industries, utilizing long unused floor space may be brought here, Mr. Creighton hinted. He disclosed that opening of a large, closed plant for production of an article not now manufactured in New England is now under consideration.

Collegians to Attend Inter-Faith Dinner

Students—three from each of the 10 colleges and universities throughout Greater Boston—will be guests of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews at its Fourth Annual Goodwill Dinner, this evening, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to Charles Francis Adams, General Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

Famous college athletes, student council leaders; and class presidents will be among the 30 young men and women from Boston University, Boston College, Tufts College, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Wellesley College, Radcliffe College, Emanuel College, Northeastern University, and Simmons College.

Principal speakers at the Dinner will be former Postmaster General James A. Farley, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Frank L. Weil, President of the National Jewish Welfare Board, and Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College. Chief Justice John P. Higgins, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, will preside.

410-Pound Halibut Caught By Boston Fishing Boat

What is said to be the largest halibut brought to Boston for at least 20 years was landed at the fish pier today from the Boston schooner Dawn. The big fish weighed 410 pounds, and was caught, according to Capt. Carl Olsen, March 22 on the eastern part of Quereau Bank. The Dawn had a total of 22,000 pounds of halibut aboard. Wholesale dealers' prices were quoted today at 28 cents for the white and 23 cents for the gray.

East Boston Shipyard Near Labor Break

A definite break in negotiations between a committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the management of the East Boston Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company seemed imminent today, according to Lucien Koch, director of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Division of the C. I. O.

The situation was reached, according to Mr. Koch, after George McConnell, General Manager of the East Boston yards, refused yesterday to meet with the C. I. O. Committee in the presence of a Federal mediator.

Two weeks ago, the union official said, the C. I. O. Local 25 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America empowered their executive board to order "any action it deemed necessary to bring about a successful conclusion of negotiations."

"The union has nearly exhausted all methods of court action to make Bethlehem obey the NLRB and bargain with the union," said Mr. Koch, "The uncompromising attitude of the Company can only lead to industrial strife and interruption of the defense program. If all attempts to settle this dispute through representatives of the U. S. Government fail, we are prepared to meet the challenge."

The circuit court of appeals has ordered the Bethlehem Company in East Boston to bargain with the Union and put down in writing the agreement reached. The East Boston yards are engaged in ship repair work and now employ approximately 700 men.

Hatfield First To Fix Tax Rate

The town of Hatfield today became the first Massachusetts municipality to establish officially its 1941 tax rate.

The rate of $27.60, the same as in 1940, was officially approved today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Commissioner Long yesterday sent to the 39 cities and 319 towns in the State the estimates of the revenues these communities may expect to receive from the State and the taxes which they must pay to the State. Included in the estimate was the distribution of $9,600,000 from the State Highway Fund to the municipalities although the Legislature has not yet approved the distribution.

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Plan for Theatrical Redistribution — Opera Season Opens Tonight

Norris Houghton Proposes Broadway Aid Little Theater

By Norris Houghton

The writer of the following is known as a scene designer and as the author of "Moscow Rehearsals." He has just completed a nation-wide survey of the non-professional theater on a Rockefeller Foundation grant and is now preparing a book on his findings.

New York

I recently returned to New York from 19,000 miles of travel across the continent, seeking to discover the outlines of America's theatrical pattern. My assignment was to "study the growing relations between the commercial and the non-professional theater in the United States." By commercial theater one necessarily means Broadway (for almost all "road" shows originate there and no other commercial theater exists in this country today). By non-professional theater is meant the vast activity carried on in community and little theaters and on the campuses of scores of colleges and universities. My task was to discover: (1) whether there is any relationship between these two fields; (2) whether such relations are growing and then, perhaps, (3) to determine whether the growth of such a liaison is desirable in any case and if so along what lines.

⁂

It seems evident that these two fields are basically the same, for theater is theater wherever it happens that actors appear on a stage to interpret through their living presences the ideas of a dramatist to an audience. It matters not whether it is an audience of cosmopolites in a Times Square playhouse sitting before a Katharine Cornell and a Raymond Massey, a group of students and faculty in a Middle Western college town watching undergraduate players, or a crowd of factory workers gathered in some loft to witness a "living newspaper": all this is equally theater.

Beyond this fundamental identity, however, diverging purposes and results arise. The opposition of purpose is apparent in the very adjectives attached to the two fields: commercial and non-professional. That the Broadway stage has become an industry is an oft-repeated aphorism. The art of the theater is judged there primarily upon its entertainment value translated into box-office terms. Essentially the non-professional theater exists for other ends. Although it exhibits certain commercial tendencies—resulting in most instances from its necessity to be economically self-supporting—its primary purposes are sociological, artistic, and educational.

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Nevertheless, for many years most artists of first-rate ability have gravitated toward New York, the cultural capital of the country and also practically the only city where they could become paid theater workers. With the best talent coming to Manhattan, the rest of the country has been left with too few people endowed with real creativeness and knowledge. The result has been that the theaters outside New York have frequently become imitations of Broadway; the academic stages have grown to depend on the manual and the handbook as substitutes for imagination and experiment.

New York, however, has in recent years had constantly fewer opportunities to offer. In a Broadway season today, less than one-third as many plays are produced as were done 12 years ago. This contracting field results in an appalling waste of talent. When but 500 actors out of 5,000 in New York are employed at the height of the season, it is easy to see that a drastic remedy must be sought.

It is at this point that thoughts of decentralizing the theater arise and the relationship between Broadway and the vast non-professional theater field takes on a new significance. By breaking the intangible barriers that separate the latter, with its lack of enough first-rate talent, from the former, which has more talent available than it can absorb, a long step toward solution of the problems of each would be taken. But against the accomplishment of this there rises a mutual antagonism. The professionals look upon the amateur theater with a condescension based on the latter's frequent lack of seriousness and of standards of excellence. The amateurs resent the professional theater because of that condescension, because of its egocentricity and its commercialism.

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It seems unlikely and undesirable that there should be a fusion of these two concepts of theater; undesirable to encourage a growing relationship between the commercial and the non-professional theater as institutions. However, I believe that a relationship built out of individuals who are at present a part of the commercial theater can be effected without imposing Broadway's philosophy. An increasing number of those first-rate artists whose talents today do not receive in New York that constant exercise which is essential to their growth must be absorbed back into these theaters that are spread across America and come close to the people. For many of these persons it would simply mean a return to those theaters in which they grew up and which were deprived of their talent when they left for the big city—for an increasing number of New York's theater people have come out of the university and little theaters. It is not enough for these places to send their best people to New York; New York must also send its best people to these places.

⁂

Already there are colleges and community theaters where provisions are being made in budgets to make this possible. One calls to mind Paul Green at the University of North Carolina and the late DuBose Heyward leading a playwriting group affiliated with the Dock Street Theater in Charleston. At Yale Donald Oenslager, Otto Preminger, Elmer Rice, Theodore Komisarjevsky, and Arthur Sircom place their designing and directorial talent and experience at the disposal of drama students. At Stephens College in Missouri Maude Adams may be found and at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Mary Morris is now in residence; Lehman Engel has just staged a brilliant production of "The Beggars' Opera" there. Stanford University has drawn F. Cowles Strickland into its faculty as a director. Catholic University in Washington, D. C., has profited by a contact with George M. Cohan.

In the field of the dance, Bennington has offered its students the periodic stimulus of Martha Graham's and Hanya Holm's presence among them. The University of Michigan brings an entire professional company to Ann Arbor for a short spring drama festival and its summer school staff includes Whitford Kane as actor-director, David Itkin as a director, and Alexander Wycoff as designer. With the students of Rollins College Fred Stone has appeared in "Lightnin'."

Community theaters have also occasionally invited professional collaboration. Kansas City's community theater has had Walter Hampden and others; to Charleston's Dock Street Theater have gone Aline MacMahon, Irene Purcell, Kent Smith, Rose Hobart, Hiram Sherman, and others. The Dallas Little Theater this season invited from Hollywood young Robert Paige as its guest star in a new play, "Dollar Down," by Margaret Sims, and Margaret Tallichet to appear in "Accent on Youth" last season. The Washington Civc Theater employed Erwin Piscator to direct Luise Rainer in "St. Joan" last season. The Pittsburgh Playhouse has had an occasional professional guest. To the Cleveland Playhouse Russell Collins and one or two other artists have returned for appearance with the company of which they were once a part.

In most instances it has been no one-sided gain; professionals as well as amateurs have been stimulated by the collaboration. As the flow becomes freer I am bound to believe that Broadway's monopoly on talent will be broken; the academic theater can become less academic and be brought more closely in touch with the living creative theater; community playhouses without sacrificing the participational element which is properly a cornerstone in their existence, may grow into resident theaters worthy of taking their place beside the orchestra, library, and art museum as centers of local culture.

Opera Opening

The Metropolitan Opera season opens tonight at the Metropolitan Theater with a performance of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." Principal roles will be taken by John Brownlee, Irene Jessner, Licia Albanese, Ezio Pinza, Risé Stevens and Irra Petina. Ettore Panizza will conduct. Curtain at 8 sharp.

Lillian Moore

Prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera ballet company, who will give an educational ballet program Sunday afternoon at the Penthouse, Hotel Bradford.

Children's Concert

The English horn player of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Louis Speyer, "warmed up" for the benefit of the Children's Concerts audience at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, standing out in front of the platform where distinction of every kind has appeared in the past 60 years. And when we come to think about it, there are far more great scholars in the United States at this moment than there are good English horn players. So perhaps the small folks in attendance saw and heard a rarer type of person than they realized. As for Mr. Speyer, he took in good part the request that Wheeler Beckett, the conductor, made of him, to exhibit his instrument and to show how it works and sounds.

The Boston Symphony men who serve at the concerts, to the number of 32, are no doubt selected for their interest in the coming generation and for their adaptability to an educational task. It is no small matter, surely, for musical artists to engage the interest of an assemblage ranging in age from below 7 years up to 11, or wherever youth begins. When boys and girls get into junior high and high school, the case is different. They do not care then how professional an air performers assume to them. But Mr. Beckett's aggregation must come down from Olympus and behave in a very human way, in order to be understood.

For the entertainment for which the house has washed and dressed and gathered from the whole Metropolitan area is of classic concern, having to do with Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Mendelssohn, and Ippolitoff-Ivanoff. How the approach is made, no mere looker-on could tell. But suffice it to report that movements from the Symphony No. 1 in C major, the "Nutcracker" Suite, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and "Caucasian Sketches" held attention and won applause. Between pieces, Mr. Beckett made program comment and explained the use of certain instruments, though the talking and the illustrating were subordinate to musical interpretation. Mr. Beckett is the kind of schoolmaster you take most notice of when he turns his back on you. The motions he makes with that stick have an effect on you, as they do on the players. Who would not like to be a conductor? **W. P. T.**

Manley Butler Exhibition

At the Boston Art Club oil paintings by Manley Butler will be on view through April 5.

Landscape interests this painter especially and he has traveled up and down the Atlantic seacoast to find paintable material. The Art Club exhibition includes views of places in South Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia.

The views of Isle Madame are very pleasing, and Mr. Butler has taken particular pains to express the atmosphere of quaintness and quiet, to catch the silvery quality of the sunlight, the weathered character of the gabled cottages. The Nova Scotia pictures possess more cohesiveness than some of the others. The material seems better handled with due subordination of details.

⁂

Guild Spring Exhibition

At the Guild of Boston Artists the annual spring exhibition is now on view. Included are canvases of several of the more eminent members.

Guild painters tend to stress the more cheerful side of life. The more notable contributors assume an attitude of detachment. That is most obvious in pictures by Elizabeth Paxton and Frederick G. Hall, both of whom work most skillfully on still-lifes.

On exhibition are other still-lifes, by Leslie Thompson and Henry H. Brooks. There are landscapes by Aldro Hibbard, Charles Curtis Allen, and Ture Bengtz. Shown also are portraits by William Paxton, Marguerite Pearson, and Harry Sutton.

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Fogg Art Museum

There are several temporary exhibitions of interest currently on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge.

First there is a display of graphic art by the Spanish master, Goya. In black-and-white, Goya gave full and free utterance to his impression of the ways of men. He had seen his people harried by war and disaster. Many of these prints, etchings and aquatints hold with amazing pertinence to the Spanish scene today. This exhibition is worth seeing, especially in the light of current history.

Photographs and water colors by Prentice Duell of the Etruscan Wall paintings make another fascinating display. The photography is excellent, showing how these ancient murals look today with all their weathering and deterioration. Here is the work of a great epoch contemporary with the era of Greek supremacy. The artists were probably imported from Greece.

The pictures at Fogg are from tombs of Leopardi, Giustiniani, and Triclinio. This mortuary art shows funeral customs, which included musical performances, dancing, banqueting. Animals, trees, people are portrayed with decorative elegance. Line and color serve as the instruments of expression. The drawing reminds us of Greek vases, concise, rhythmical and tremendously alive. Indeed this can be considered a branch or offshoot of Greek painting. No such murals, however, have survived in Greece proper.

Upstairs at Fogg are water colors by American painters. Included are good specimens of aquarelles of Charles Demuth and Preston Dickinson. Edward Hooper, Charles Burchfield, John Marin, and Charles Hopkinson. The Fogg Museum has long fostered the art of American water color and has always been judicious in selecting the most relevant contributions.

⁂

Ross Gallery

Through March 29 there will be on exhibition at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, pictures by Phillips Endecott Osgood and Ray Huntsman.

Mr. Huntsman shows some scenic views among which "Shower Over Essex" and "Off Eastern Point" are outstanding.

Mr. Osgood shows many small canvases which might be considered miniatures. He expresses an undiminishing delight in the beauty of nature, and his exuberance is effectively communicated in these carefully painted studies. **D. A.**

Prospect for Boston

A tour of "Hold On To Your Hats" that would begin in New Haven in August, with Boston and Philadelphia to follow shortly after, is being planned by Al Jolson, according to information which reaches Variety.

Sophie Treadwell's Career As Reporter and Playwright

"Oh, that's a frightfully dull subject," says Sophie Treadwell when you inquire about her career.

But she is forgetting a lot of things as she dismisses herself so calmly.

Miss Treadwell, playwright and war correspondent, is the author of the new comedy, "Hope for a Harvest," which the Theater Guild will bring to the Colonial Theater for two weeks beginning April 7, with Fredric March and Florence Eldridge in the leading roles. Her career for the moment is bound up in this, and she isn't too interested in the early chapters.

"Six years ago," she says, "I inherited my mother's ranch in California. I went out to live on it. I was through reporting and writing plays—at least I thought I was—and here I am back again. That's all there is to it."

Even without previous information, you can't believe that that's all there is to it.

⁂

"Hope for a Harvest," she admits, is her own story in a way, a story she couldn't help telling even though she had officially dropped playwriting. It's the story of a woman who returns to the San Joaquin Valley of California after nearly two decades in Paris. "It's a story," Miss Treadwell says cryptically, "of a woman who is looking for something."

In 1846 Miss Treadwell's maternal grandfather made the journey from Pennsylvania to California. He liked the San Joaquin Valley, and settled there. He returned to the East several times, but only to bring back others, including a wife—the daughter of a Scottish Presbyterian minister. One of his daughters married an Englishman. This couple's daughter is Sophie Treadwell.

⁂

Miss Treadwell had attended the University of California when she met the two persons responsible for her dual interest in newspapers and the theater.

The first was Helen Modjeska, the great Polish actress. She had retired and was living on a ranch 30 miles from Los Angeles when she came upon Miss Treadwell and decided the girl should be an actress.

"Modjeska had a profound influence on me—perhaps too profound. You know how it is when you come under the spell of a very great person very early in life."

Modjeska passed on within a year and Miss Treadwell was left with a desire to do something important, in the theater, perhaps.

It was then she met "Frémont Older, publisher of the San Francisco Bulletin. "A great man," she says, "and a great newspaperman."

He gave her a job as a reporter. Transferred to other papers and finally sent to New York on the staff of the American, she became a star reporter of the Hearst organization.

⁂

She was sent to cover the war in Europe and wrote stories from England, France, and Italy.

After her marriage to William McGeehan, sports editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, Miss Treadwell wrote plays, of which "Hope for a Harvest" will be the seventh to reach Broadway. The first was "Gringo," one of Guthrie McClintic's first solo productions. It was followed by "O Nightingale," "Machinal," "Ladies Leave," "Lone Valley," and "Plumes in the Dust."

"Machinal" by far the most successful of them, made quite a stir in the season when it was produced. But by one of those odd quirks it is best remembered as the play that introduced a young actor named Clark Gable. "He was a green kid who just walked in out of the west," Miss Treadwell says, "into the office of Arthur Hopkins." Hopkins, who produced "Machinal," felt at once that Mr. Gable was the chap to play the adventurer from Mexico.

⁂

Mexico reminded Miss Treadwell of Pancho Villa. When she returned from covering the World War she was sent to Mexico to report the Carranza Revolution. One result of this revolution was that Pancho Villa retired to the Mexican wilderness. On her return to New York Miss Treadwell reported as much. Where Villa was hiding no one knew. No reporter had been able to locate him. But Miss Treadwell was sent back to find Villa and get a story.

In Mexico City she prowled about for weeks, setting up contacts. Finally she started a long trip to the north by train, muleback, donkey-cart, and other precarious forms of transportation.

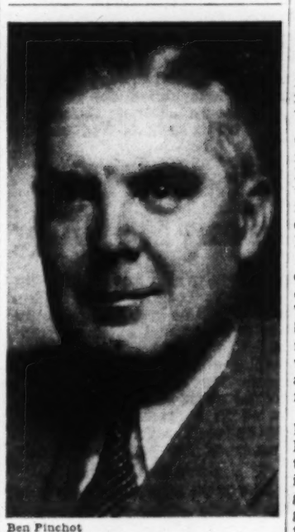
In Chihuahua, the Mexican roads vanished. Then two men appeared, identified themselves as "secretarios" of Villa, bundled her into a car, and drove off through the mesquite.

The men escorted her finally to Villa's hacienda. He was "very kind," Miss Treadwell remembers. He presented her with a horse, and early the next morning, and for several months thereafter, he insisted on going for a ride with her, proudly exhibiting his ranch.

Vandamm

Sophie Treadwell

Author of "Hope for a Harvest," which the Theater Guild will bring to the Colonial on April 7.



Ben Pinchot

Forrest Orr

In "The Night Before Christmas," play coming to the Plymouth Theater on Monday, March 31.

'The Circle of Chalk'

By John Beaufort

New York

South of Times Square, a studio theater experiment, which began listlessly last evening, ended up full of emotion, beauty, and vitality. The experiment was the Studio Theater's production of "The Circle of Chalk," at 66 West Twelfth Street. The play is a Chinese fantasy taken from a thirteenth-century cycle of 100 plays, adapted by the German poet, Klabund, and translated by James Laver.

At the outset "The Circle of Chalk" gave indications of being remote, artificial, a little precious. But as the evening progressed, one was increasingly impressed by the integration and arrangement of the contributing elements under James Light's sensitive direction.

There was Chinese music selected by Henri Zee and played by an ensemble on Chinese instruments. There were handsome costumes by Rose Bogdanoff. There were fleet and imaginative settings, which Cleon Throckmorton had arranged behind a series of artfully manipulated Venetian blinds.

Finally, there was the acting, led by a newcomer to our stage, Dolly Haas. Miss Haas' interpretation of Hai-Tang, the heroine, is something not to be quickly forgotten. She plays with charm and grace, an exquisite poignancy, a formal quaintness, and a disciplined but never failing emotion.

Miss Haas acts a daughter of humble folk. Oppressed by taxation, her father has killed himself and Hai-Tang's mother sells her to a tea house. There, despite valiant bidding by young Prince Po, she is bought by Mr. Ma, the tax official responsible for the suicide of Hai-Tang's father. Jealous of the new under-wife, Mr. Ma's first wife contrives to make it appear that Hai-Tang has poisoned the official. Hai-Tang's execution is stayed by Prince Po, now Emperor and pledged to right wrongs. When the truth is told to him, those who have conspired to bring about injustice to Hai-Tang are punished.

"The Circle of Chalk" is a symbol as well as a title. It symbolizes the romantic pattern of the story and, more important, the justice which prevails at last for Hai-Tang. Bridging six centuries and half the earth's circumference, the play is to a considerable extent a story of the struggle against oppression, against the exploitation by the rich of the poor and unprotected. Again, one may interpret the circle of the title as a symbol of personal integrity and honesty.

The second half of the play is the more interesting. It is then that the dramatic action begins to keep pace with the poetry and imagery. Possibly, cutting would help.

None of the other performances matched Miss Haas' work in the central role. But it is vastly to Mr. Light's credit that even where the crudities of student acting were most apparent the general form and spirit of the production were meticulously observed. There were interesting contributions by Anthony Randall, Rose Quong, Orin Jannings, and Seymour Milbert.

But this is not the sort of production in which individual performances are of paramount interest. In the experimental theater, at least, the play should be the principal concern. Works such as "The Circle of Chalk" may be done only where the need of Broadway profit is non-existent.

Stage News

At the conclusion of the engagement at the Shubert Theater on April 5, Everett Marshall and "Blossom Time" will go to Washington and Baltimore, and then to New York.

⁂

"Gabrielle," Leonardo Bercovici's dramatization of a story by Thomas Mann, has been withdrawn after two performances in New York. The play opened Tuesday night.

Paul Muni

To play role of Edwin Booth in first of new "Cavalcade of America" series beginning Monday, WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert— "Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse— "Diff'rent," by Eugene O'Neill, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater— "Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 12:50, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Fine Arts— Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:3 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial— "Melody for Three," Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50; "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15 10:05.

Kenmore— "Les Miserables," Fredric March and Charles Laughton. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Head Over Heels in Love," Jessie Matthews. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern— "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:10 a. m., 2:13, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay— "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater— "Second Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan," "Two Travels—Bar Harbor, Alaska," "Meet the U. S. Fleet," "Women Bowlers," "Birds from Corners of the World" (in natural color), latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix— "Puerto Rico," "The Gossips," "Chilean Cavalry," "Paul Spitalny and Orchestra," "Life in the New Navy," "Hollywood Newsreel," 2 cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "Vampire Bat." 10:52 a. m., 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. "Devil Commands." 12:11, 2:45, 5:15, 7:47, 10:19.

Tremont— "Each Dawn I Die," James Cagney and George Raft. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown— "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:40, 10:15. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol. "Victory," Fredric March. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2, Continuous. 6:35-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.
Regent: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Victory" Fredric March. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 5:14, 8:18. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:39, 6:40, 9:47.
Cleveland Circle: "Virginia," Sterling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker, "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2, Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3, 6:20, 9:40, and Gearse Brent. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTON — Thompson Square: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 9:25. "Case of the Black Parrot." 1:55, 8.
Dorchester: "Six Lessons from Madam La Zonga," Lupe Velez. "Pride of the Bowery," featuring the East Side Kids. 2 Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:55, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 1:04, 8:18. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 1:54, 6:54, 9:49.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestom: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:44, 8:20. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:34, 7:10, 10.
Park: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda, "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:27, 8:17. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1:34, 6:40, 10:02.
Hyde Park: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. and the Andrew Sisters. "Mummys' Hand." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:39, 8:15. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2:02, 5:10, 8:18. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Mystic: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 7, 10. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3:20, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Give Us Wings." 1:45, Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 8:30. "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 1:45, 8. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3:05, 9:21.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:35, 8:30. "Girls Under 21," 4, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Alan Hale. Continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. "Petticoat Politics."
Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello and the Andrew Sisters. "The Invisible Woman."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "No, no, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 6:15.
Davis Square: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Argentine Nights." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autrey and Ann Miller. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Boulevard: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Margie," Tom Brown. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Western Union," Robert Young, and Randolph Scott. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield. "Give Us Wings," Billy Halop and the Dead End Kids. 2:10, 7:55. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rita Hayworth. 3:30, 9:15.
Princess: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2:09, 7:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Western Union," Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello, 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Earthbound." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:39, 8:09. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:15, 6:40, 9:35.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 1:55, 6:45, 9:55. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:15.

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Strikes Threaten to Become Nations No. 1 Defense Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seriousness of the current strike troubles for the defense program seems to be a matter of growing public interest. President Harold Moulton of Brookings this week said it threatened to become the number one defense problem. A recent Gallup poll found the public largely under the impression that labor leaders weren't helping the defense program as much as they should, nor as much as industrial leaders. Off-the-record Washington reports have the Navy fed up with jurisdictional strike interruptions, particularly the Allis-Chalmers strike which has reputedly delayed the destroyer-building program three months. The Army also seems to be getting annoyed, as indicated by its permitting a reporter to interview its officers at Fort Meade on labor union dues being collected there, and its release yesterday of figures on the total man-days lost to its program this year through strikes. The mood of Congress is indicated by the discussion of the Smith bill which would impose life imprisonment for sabotage and of the Vinson bill which would ban strikes on naval construction and repair. Chairman Norton of the House Labor Committee, generally friendly toward labor, has warned of the effect of continued strikes, and it is being said that one or two more major strikes and Congress will put through a bill prohibiting strikes on the defense program.

Time Lost Ominous

The Army's figures on time lost through strikes are ominous. They correct figures given by this correspondent yesterday, which were garbled by confusion between man-hours and man-days. According to the President, 1,460,000 man-hours were lost to the defense program through strikes in 1940—an average of round 120,000 days a month. In January, 1941, there were 150,000 man-days lost on Army contracts alone; in February 470,000, and other 440,000 man-days in the first 21 days of March, not counting Saturdays, Sundays, small contracting jobs, the new strikes this week—nor Navy contracts. That is at the rate of nearly 600,000 man-days a month for Army contracts alone. With something round 60,000 men now out, the total must be running (assuming only a five-day week) something round 300,000 man-days a week all told, defense and nondefense, or over 1,200,000 a month. And satisfactory adjustments must be made within the next seven days in Big Steel (250,000 men), soft coal (450,000 men), and Ford (100,000 men) or the rate of loss will double—not to mention the threatened strike of the Machinists' Union in San Francisco, the strike-ballot now being completed among 750,000 "non-operating" railroad trainmen, which is almost certain to be a vote to strike but just as likely to win concessions rather than go to an actual strike; and the current talks between the C. I. O. and General Motors over the C. I. O.'s request for a wage increase, two weeks' vaction, and a sort of closed shop.

Most of the strikes are for wage increases, and these tend to run pretty much to a specific pattern. Many of them are spontaneous, "outlaw," or "rank-and-file." They are generally short and successful. The typical request is for a base-wage increase of 10 cents an hour (asked of Steel, Motors, soft-coal operators, Aluminum Corporation at Edgewater), for fortnightly vacations (asked of Steel, Motors, soft-coal, and the railroads), and frequently for some kind of a closed shop (SWOC wants a new dues-collecting arrangement with Big Steel, CIO-UAW wants a sort of closed shop in General Motors). The wage increases granted are usually a compromise; many airplane companies, for instance, have granted 7 cents an hour increase, and a 5-cent compromise increase is predicted for the Steel-SWOC negotiations. Practically no strikes are unsuccessful, employers wanting to get on with the job, and sensing the political atmosphere in Washington.

Profits vs. Wages

Leading background items against which the wage increase should be painted are these. Corporations doing defense work reported 1940 earnings increases of from 15 to 100 per cent after income and excess taxes. Most of them will not do so well this year as in 1940, even with the prospective large increases in volume of business, if Congress increases corporation taxes by as much as half the amounts now being talked for the coming tax bill. However, what the companies pay out in increased wages they will in many cases merely pass on to the Government, either through price-plus-fixed-fee contracts or through escalator clauses, or through the resultant diminution in their taxable net earnings.

Hourly wages are up around 5 per cent in the last 12 months, on the average but very irregularly; there have been practically no cuts but numerous increases, some larger than 5 per cent. Hourly wages in manufacturing industries now average about 25 per cent higher than in 1929, but the reduction in the average working week from round 48 hours to 40 hours has made the weekly pay envelope contain about as much as it did in 1929.

On the other hand, the fall in the cost of living has made the hourly wage worth nearly 50 per cent more in buying power than in 1929 and the weekly (practically unchanged) wage worth nearly 20 per cent more in buying power. By contrast corporation profits (if they are relevant) which were almost $4,000,000,000 in 1929 are estimated at round $2,500,000,000 in 1940 (up from $1,900,000,000 in 1939).

Jurisdictional Strikes Worst

But the largest, most conspicuous, and most troublesome of the current strikes are jurisdictional. Some involve straight-out fights between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as in the recent Wright Field strike. In other cases they are efforts by the CIO to unseat so-called company unions or employee representation plans, as in the Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, and now in the Bethlehem strike—neither wages nor working conditions being involved. Some ERP's have been declared unlawful (under the Wagner Act) by the Supreme Court, including the one in the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and the Association of Western Union Employees. The Bethlehem ERP was found unlawful by the NLRB and a lower court but the decision has been appealed—so that the current effort of the CIO at the Bethlehem plant, where armor plate, shell-casings and cannon-forgings are made, boils down to an effort to anticipate or by-pass the higher court's decision. The Harvester ERP was definitely thrown out, so the men turned to the A. F. of L. and the CIO called a strike.

President Roosevelt implicitly condemned such strikes recently and they are more disliked by the authorities than wage-demands. They are not directed at employers, who often find themselves caught helpless in a union private fight; and they seem to last longer and to involve more bitterness. In some cases employers have even found themselves in the predicament of having recognized a union certified by the NLRB, only to have a strike called by the rival union in an effort to upset the ULRB decision.

Will Mediation Board Help?

There is also growing talk of Communist or sabotage intent in some of these strikes. The Dies Committee charges the NMU with being Communist-dominated, though it is not at present involved in the strike situation. Other suspected groups are the CIO-UAW operating in the west coast airplane factories, the National Association of Die-Casters which struck the Harvill plant in Inglewood, California, and the CIO's Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee (FEWOC) involved in strikes in the Chicago area.

Authorities are dubious as to what the new Mediation Board can do. It must in effect wait for jurisdiction until Madame Perkins confesses the failure of her enlarged body of conciliators, and then all it can do is mediate, hear the arguments, publish its conclusions. It must put three men on each strike, which with 11 men limits it to consideration of not over three strikes at a time.

There is even a chance that it may aggravate the situation, since men or managements may, if convinced of the righteousness of their case, refuse to be conciliated by the Labor Department's men, preferring the public report to be made by the new Mediation Board. Some unions have already appealed direct to the Board, and when they realize that they can't put their case officially before it until the Labor Department has given up, they may stand pat until they get a Mediation Board hearing.

One of the things the Board will have to lay down for itself or have laid down for it by the President, Congress, or the OPM or OEM, is a set of principles. The old War Labor Board had five principles—the right to organize, the right to employ women, and the maintenance of established working conditions, hours, and a living age. That is not enough now, and one of the principles will have to involve the proper level of wages.

Canada Points Way

In this respect Canada pointed the way in January. Strikes are not prohibited there, but the Conciliation Boards are advised by orders-in-council to use as a wage standard the buying power of wages between 1923 and 1926. If employees aren't now getting the same buying power they can ask and get it; if they are getting more the Board can simply say no and point to its orders. Under such a rule in the United States very few workers could get any increases at all, for wage-buying power is now far above those levels, even on a weekly basis of 40 hours. But the new Mediation Board might take the levels of 1939, or 1940, or any level it chose, in conformity with the present temper of American politics. At least it would then have a yardstick, which could be adjusted as the American public decided that more, or less, sacrifice for the defense program was called for.

On the matter of jurisdiction some similar yardstick may have to be worked out—which would amount in effect to a "freezing" of union jurisdiction at a certain point. This would be more ticklish than in 1918, because union membership is perhaps twice as large and the unions much more powerful; but if jurisdictional strikes continue it may be considered necessary.

Otherwise, if the strike wave continues, more severe measures may be proposed. Congress has on hand bills banning strikes and severely punishing sabotage. The New Jersey State Assembly has a bill from its Republican majority leader calling for compulsory arbitration with a two-year imprisonment penalty for a person instigating a defense strike. A bill in the Massachusetts General Court would impose "unfair labor practices" on unions as well as on employers. Anti-sabotage bills have been introduced in California, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Also a clause was inserted in the Selective Service Act of last summer permitting the Government to take over a plant which "refuses" to handle a defense contract. This has been discussed as a means of ending the Allis-Chalmers and other troublesome strikes. The problem is whether, then, the Army would round up the strikers at the bayonet-point or would force the picket lines with tanks or tear gas. It has been unwilling to assume such responsibilty yet, but the day is obviously passed when labor can put up any kind of effective street-fighting technique. Tanks have outmoded barricades.

Takes New Post

Victor Carbonara

Appointed Vice-President of the Square D Company, makers of electrical equipment. Mr. Carbonara has for years held a position as Chief Production Engineer and Works Manager for the Kollsman Aircraft Instrument Division.

Pacific Gas Income Increase Is Offset By Rise in Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Pacific Gas & Electric Co. reports for 1940 gross operating revenues amounting to $109,980,302, an increase of $2,805,000 over the preceding year. This gain, however, was more than offset by increased taxes. The total provision for all kinds of taxes amounted in 1940 to $22,531,000 or $4,481,000 more than in 1939. About three-fourths of this increase was represented by a gain of $3,331,000, or almost $10,000 per day, in Federal income taxes chargeable against the year's operations.

The total tax charge was equivalent to slightly more than 20 cents out of every dollar received by the company from its customers, and exceeded the pay roll of the entire operating personnel by more than $4,500,000.

"Cost of operation," says President James B. Black, in his annual report to stockholders, "with the exception of taxes, continued on a fairly stable basis. Altogether, the various items of operating expense, exclusive of taxes, amounted to $52,915,000, or $646,000 more than in the preceding year."

The total charge against income to cover bond and other interest, amortization of bond discount and expense, and miscellaneous income deductions was $11,670,000, a decrease of $1,082,000.

After deducting expenses of all kinds, with appropriate allowances for depreciation and other reserves, and after provision for fixed charges and preferred stock dividends, the balance available for common stock was $2.68 per share upon 6,261,274 full shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1940. This compares with $2.84 per share upon 6,261,270 shares outstanding at the close of 1939. Dividends in both years were paid at the rate of $2.00 per share.

S. C. Auto Insurance Firms Must Pay Fire Policy Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Action instigated by the South Carolina Municipal Association has caused Attorney General John M. Daniel to rule that all automobile insurance companies operating in the State must pay past-due municipal and fire department benefit taxes on fire policies within the next 10 days or present some logical reason why the payment should not be made, it was learned here from Mayor T. W. Woodworth of Spartanburg, association president.

The ruling is expected to result in the payment of thousands of dollars to Palmetto State municipalities and fire departments, the mayor's statement said.

For a number of years the city organization has attempted to enforce a State law requiring all insurance firms selling fire insurance policies to automobile owners to pay 2 per cent of the premiums to the municipality to which they are sold and, in addition, to contribute 1 per cent of the premiums as a benefit to the fire departments of these communities.

Carpet Prices Up 5 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. has announced an increase of about 5 per cent in selling prices effective April 14.

Farm Leader Urges U. S. Be Self-Sufficient

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—National self-sufficiency as a phase of defense and a proteciton against economic dislocations of the post-war future "is being neglected almost wholly by our government," President Wheeler McMillen of the National Farm Chemurgic Council asserted today.

"You can't defend the United States with imports," he declared in an address prepared for the seventh annual Chemurgic Conference.

"The national defense is imperfect and incomplete until every single item of either military or civilan need can be produced at some price and in some place within our borders or very nearby."

Mr. McMillen said that shortages already were apparent in drying oils and in certain essential oils and herb products, and advocated an acceleration of "new crop research and trial" to overcome the nation's dependency upon foreign producers.

He termed chemurgy "a doctrine of production" which envisions new crops for existing or new markets, new uses and markets for old crops, an profitable uses for those portions of production—corn stalks, straw, etc.—which are now waste products.

Mr. McMillen asserted that every effort should be made to increase the profits of American farmers to give them a buying power that would permit the opening of the nation's "voracious rural market," and to build for the economic warfare of the future.

"The great defense task of the years ahead is economic," he said. "We shall have to defend American jobs, farmers, business and the American standard of living against the combined assaults of world wide depression, poverty-stricken producers abroad and tax collectors at home.

"Industry's one real hope then will be the American farm market. If the one-fourth of America that farms is then prosperous, the other one-fourth which depends directly on farm earnings will also be prosperous."

Railroad Income In February Seen Highest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income of the Nation's principal railroads for February, currently being reported, indicate that a combination of increased traffic and greater operating efficiency may show the best results for the period in a number of years, traffic experts said.

Freight traffic is rising more rapidly than at any time in a decade, these experts said, and they expressed belief March figures were continuing the improved showing made last month.

Some of the February operating comparisons which have influenced railroad men in their conclusions are:

	1941	1940
Pennsylvania:		
Gross	$40,701,866	$34,384,285
Net operating income	6,068,024	4,622,349
Baltimore & Ohio:		
Gross	15,432,413	12,724,988
Net operating income	2,796,417	1,348,025
New York Central:		
Gross	31,678,905	28,000,768
Net operating income	3,985,344	2,002,842
Santa Fe:		
Gross	13,878,465	11,085,825
Net operating income	1,944,861	438,346

SMA Boosts Flour Export Subsidy Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration has announced an increase in the export subsidy rate from 90 cents to $1.05 per barrel on flour sold to the Americas.

The subsidy rate on exports to the Philippines, the only other area entitled to the subsidy, remained unchanged at 60 cents barrel.

The boost in the rate reflected recent increases in domestic wheat prices.

The new rate was subject to change at 2 p. m., E. S. T., March 27, depending on wheat and flour prices.

U. S. to Subsidize Use Of Cotton in Making Paper

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would subsidize the use of 10,000 bales of low-grade cotton in the manufacture of high-quality writing paper.

Manufacturers desiring to participate in the program would receive 4½ cents a pound from farm surplus disposal funds on 75 per cent of the cotton used in making paper.

Under an experimental program of this kind last year about 1,020 bales of cotton were diverted into paper. Manufacturers reported that preliminary treatment of cotton was less expensive than that of other raw materials used in paper-making.

Places Defense Work First

NEW YORK (AP)—The efforts of Mack Trucks, Inc., are being devoted largely to turning out defense orders and commercial business must "take a back seat" until this more important work has been taken care of, E. C. Fink, President, told stockholders. Sales in the current quarter will be "considerably ahead" of the period last year, Mr. Fink said.

TNEC Divulges Startling Data On Economic Control in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Concentration of economic power has been studied for two years and nine months at total cost of $1,070,000 by the Temporary National Economic Committee which yesterday held a secret vote on its final conclusions and recommendations for release when it reaches its automatic conclusion next week.

Concentration of economic power and monopoly which members declare prolonged the 1929 depression throughout the 30's and in some instances still exercise a crippling effect on efforts to achieve full recovery and rearmament have been explored in unique surveys, touching 90 separate industries, 600 different witnesses, filling 20,000 pages of testimony, besides 43 separate monographs compiled by a professional staff which at its peak numbered 188. These studies published at cost are going through edition after edition and are best sellers at the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, from whom tens of thousands have already been dispersed.

Some TNEC Findings

Here are some of the TNEC findings following President Roosevelt's April, 1938, declaration that "among us today a concentration of private power without equal in history is growing" and his injunction to the organization to explore "the effect of that concentration upon the decline of competition":

For one-half of the 1,807 manufactured products taken by the Department of Commerce for cross-section examination, the leading four manufacturers accounted for 75 per cent or more of the total United States output.

Many of the country's most important resources, such as iron ore, petroleum and copper, contribute to concentration of economic control.

Control of investment funds is concentrated in a relatively few hands. In 1935-36, for example, income received by almost a third of American families was less than $750; nearly 70 per cent received less than $1,500 a year while only 2 per cent had incomes above $5,000 and only 1 per cent incomes over $10,000.

How Control Is Concentrated

In the life insurance business controlling $28 billions in assets, five of the 308 legal reserve companies control nearly 55 per cent of the assets.

In 1929, 80 per cent of all corporation income was received by 0.3 per cent of the corporations.

Over half the corporate dividends paid out in recent years has gone to about 2 per cent of the total number of families.

In 1937, the 20 largest shareholdings in the 200 largest corporations of the country studied, averaged a third of the voting stock. Forty per cent of the corporations had control vested in one family or in a small group of families. Fifteen of the 200 were controlled by three families, du Ponts, Rockefellers and Mellons and their holdings in these corporations were valued at $1,400,000,000.

Land ownership has become increasingly concentrated as a result of the advances in farm mechanization, the depression and the drought.

Home ownership shows a similar picture.

The control of the resources of the country rests in relatively few hands, it is stated, illustrated by the piling up of more than $15,000,000,000 in assets by the five largest insurance companies.

No Voice in Management

In almost no case, it is charged, "does the stockholder or mutual policyholder have a voice in the management of his company, which is carried on almost entirely by a small, self-perpetuating group of managing directors."

Concentration of savings is also charged. "Individual savings," it is asserted, "are likewise the property of a very small group at the top of the pyramid" and elaborate statistics are offered to show that the top 10 per cent of the population saved 86 per cent of total savings while the lower 80 per cent had only 2 per cent of the savings, as of 1936.

In 1937 less than 0.2 per cent of the corporations made 46 per cent of all corporate savings (which are about 2-5ths of the nation's savings).

In view of these illustrations, the TNEC concludes at one point that:

"Some leveling off of the income pyramid would result in the immediate betterment of the position of the lower third without depriving the country of any needed funds for investment."

Dewey Anderson, TNEC Executive Secretary, declared yesterday that his organization's studies into American economic life are unique in scope, character and extent. He admitted that TNEC has frequently had a critical or hostile press, although much has been written about its findings. The former California relief administrator said TNEC's critical probings were directed toward support and perpetuation of the capitalistic system of free enterprise, and he deplored on one side the conservative's unwillingness to listen to criticism of the system, and the liberal's too-easy acceptance of panaceas.

New Airplane Motor by Ford to Be Ready for Production About June 1

DETROIT (AP) — The new airplane motor the Ford Motor Company has been experimenting with for several months will be ready for production about June 1, C. W. Van Ranst, chief aircraft engineer of the company said.

In a speech before the American Society of Tool Engineers, Mr. Van Ranst said the engine, capable of developing 1,800 to 2,000 horsepower for takeoffs would weigh less than one pound per horsepower. He described it as a liquid-cooled V-type motor with an exhaust-driven turbo supercharger for maximum efficiency at all operating altitudes.

Ford's plans for production of the engine have not been made known. He has expressed the conviction, however, that if it measures up to his expectations "there will be demand for it."

Its construction was undertaken after company engineers had torn down and minutely studied virtually all the better known types of aircraft engines.

Western Union Cable Business Hit by War

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Co.'s principal cable business is conducted across the North Atlantic, and "will probably remain at a relatively low level until peace is restored and normal international relations are resumed," R. B. White, President, reported to stockholders in the company's annual pamphlet report.

"It is impracticable now," said Mr. White, "to gauge the ultimate effects of the war upon the company's international business and its investments abroad.

"The company's investment in plant, equipment, and other assets in belligerent or occupied countries in Europe is less than ½ of 1 per cent of total assets, and its international business with all parts of the world represents, in normal times, less than a tenth of all gross revenues."

Regarding domestic business prospects, Mr. White said:

"Domestic revenues have shown a steady improvement for over two years. The present prospects as to general business activity in this country appear encouraging."

As previously reported, net income for 1940 amounted to $3,621,581, equal to $3.46 a share of capital stock against $1,380,114, or $1.32 a share, in 1939 .

Copperweld Steel Plans $2,000,000 Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Copperweld Steel Company will be asked at a special meeting April 30 to approve an increase of $2,000,000 in the company's indebtedness in order to finance an expansion program, S. E. Bramer, President, said.

Operations of the company in the final quarter of 1940 were at the rate of $22,500,000 a year and currently are running at an annual rate of $28,000,000, Mr. Bramer said.

When the company began its expansion program in the middle of 1939, he said, operations were at the rate of about $10,000,000 annually. The company's net income for 1940 totaled $1,281,712, equal to $2.26 a share on the common stock, compared with $934,348, or $2.05 a share, in 1939.

Niagara Hudson Net Equal to 66c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corporation reported 1940 consolidated net income of $8,719,126, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 66 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $7,323,763 or 51 cents a common share in 1939.

Total operating revenues of the Niagara Hudson System last year were $91,492,306 compared with $85,413,678 in 1939. Taxes for 1940 were $17,456,950, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year.

Companies in the system spent $22,000,000 during 1940 for construction, extension and improvement of facilities "and expect to spend about $21,000,000 for similar purposes this year," said the report.

Japanese Stocks of Silk Up Sharply Over Year Ago

TOKYO (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that stocks of raw silk on hand March 1 aggregated 25,382,394 kin, including 11,867,000 kin held by the Imperial Raw Silk Company and the Government. These figures showed an increase of 10,588,495 kin over stock on hand March 1, 1940.

Stocks of dry cocoons as of March 1 totaled 12,689,205 kan, an increased of 2,528,231 kan over the same stock a year ago.

(A kin is 1/100 bales; a kan is 8.2673 pounds.)

February Tire Shipments 19.4 P. C. Ahead of 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—February shipments of automotive tires totaled 4,910,365 units, an increase of 1.3 per cent from January and 19.4 per cent ahead of February, 1940, the Rubber Manufacturers' Association reported.

Production of 5,165,404 units was 5.6 per cent under January, but 5.7 per cent more than a year ago.

Stocks of automotive casings in the hands of manufacturers on Feb. 29 totaled 10,071,857 units, which compared with 9,797,253 at the end of January and 10,123,824 on hand Feb. 29, 1940.

Promoted

Pach Bros.

Industrial Rayon Corp. has appointed (above) Charles W. Carvin and (below) Moe P. Epstein as vice-presidents. Mr. Carvin has been sales manager of the yarn division since 1937. Mr. Epstein has been merchandise manager of the company since 1937.

Home Financing Rises 17 P. C. In Month of January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — There was a seasonal decline in urban home financing of 6 per cent between December and January, although the January amount was 17 per cent above that for January, 1940, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

There were 109,689 home mortgages having an aggregate value of $307,640,000 recorded in non-farm areas by all types of mortgage lenders during January as compared with 95,861 mortgages amounting to $262,683,000 in January a year ago. In December, 1940, the totals were 115,907 mortgages amounting to $326,624,000.

Savings and loan associations in January maintained their customary place as the principal home mortgage lending group by doing nearly one-third of the home financing throughout the United States.

The urban mortgage recordings by types of lenders in January this year and January a year ago were as follows:

	January 1941	January 1940
Savings, loan assoc.	$89,996,000	$74,711,000
Insurance firms	27,691,000	21,989,000
Banks, trust firms	78,977,000	66,342,000
Mutual savings banks	12,931,000	10,520,000
Individuals	53,891,000	48,026,000
Other mortgagees	44,154,000	41,093,000

American Airlines Net $4.75 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., in its annual report showed 1940 net income of $1,858,549, including $250,835 profit from sale of aircraft and other equipment not needed in the operations. The earnings, after preferred dividends paid, were equal to $4.75 a share on 380,313 shares of common stock.

In 1939 the company reported net income of $1,467,751, or $4.15 a share on 353,320 common shares.

The report, signed by C. R. Smith, President, showed provision for federal income taxes amounted to $559,400 against $330,300 in 1939.

Passenger revenue totaled $15,808,794, compared with $10,712,598. A table showing 1940 passenger revenues of 11 of the largest railroad systems placed American Airlines seventh in the amount dollar revenues.

Revenue passengers transported by American Airlines in 1940 were 870,930, an increase of 60.8 per cent over the 541,757 transported in 1939. Mail and express revenues also increased over the previous year.

Utilities Now Cut Away From Holding Setup

WASHINGTON (AP)—Divorcement of operating utilities from holding companies appears certain to remove a number of important companies from the Securities Commission's jurisdiction within the next year or so.

A major example of this prospect was the disclosure Monday by the United Gas Improvement Company of its intention to sell to the public 701,000 shares of voting stock of the $117,000,000 Connecticut Light & Power Company. If this plan goes through, Connecticut Light will cease to be a subsidiary of a holding company and automatically will be removed from SEC regulation.

Joseph L. Weiner, director of the commission's public utilities division, pointed out that this has been accomplished in two important instances, the Indianapolis Power & Light Company and Houston Natural Gas Corporation.

New Firm Set Up

The $85,000,000 Indianapolis company was a subsidiary of Utilities Power & Light Company, which went into reorganization and became Ogden Corporation. Ogden then sold 714,000 shares of voting stock of Indianapolis power to the public for around $17,000,000 and the company became subject to regulation only by the Indiana Public Service Commission.

In the Texas situation, four operating utilities had been owned by a Delaware holding company which, through transfers of securities, eventually became a Texas operating company comprising the four properties.

Similar divorcement from outside control is in prospect in a number of cases, notably San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Mountain States Power Company, the California Oregon Power Company and the Potomac Electric Power Company.

The SEC encourages such steps because the Utilities Act, as Mr. Weiner explained recently in addressing a group of lawyers, is a "self-liquidating project."

"The usual regulatory statute," he said, "attempts to preserve an existing course of conduct by subjecting it to a continued and usually ever-increasing scrutiny and supervision. The Holding Company Act, on the other hand, seeks to accomplish its objective by a reshaping of the course of conduct itself, with a continual relaxation and probably final elimination of scrutiny and supervision."

To Sell Properties

Cities Service Company has reported its intention to dispose of its utility properties—involving some $440,000,000 of assets—and devote itself principally to petroleum interests. Such a move probably would result not only in taking Cities Service Company out of SEC jurisdiction but also in turning over some important utility properties to public control and limiting the supervision to state authorities.

Community Power & Light Company also expects to give up some properties as part of a program of simplification and integration which would reduce the system from its present 19 companies to a top company and four directly-owned operating subsidiaries.

Standard Oil, Ind. '40 Net $2.20 Share

CHICAGO (AP) — Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and subsidiaries earned a net income of $33,597,342, equivalent to $2.20 a share, in 1940, President Edward G. Seubert told the board of directors in a preliminary statement.

In 1939, the company earned $34,142,643, or $2.23 a share on 15,272,014 shares.

Mr. Seubert said that operating income for 1940 showed an increase over 1939, but that the gain was offset by larger taxes and interest charges.

In proxy statements sent out last week, Mr. Seubert announced that stockholders were asked to vote on a proposal to merge Pan American Southern Corporation with the parent company. Pan American is a marketing subsidiary operating in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. The parent company owns more than 99 per cent of its capital stock. The merger was planned to simplify corporate setup and effect economies.

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WRITE FOR THIS GOODWILL SERVICE

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	534,020
1941 volume to date	30,738,719
1940 volume to date	42,105,460

Industrials Show Gain In Firm Market

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Better foreign war news and a more hopeful domestic labor outlook apparently brought buying power back into today's stock market.

Industrials led the upward reversal at the opening, and rails, which acted a bit tired after Wednesday's buoyancy, soon joined the push. Utilities, however, continued to lag around low marks of the year. Gains for favorites ranged from fractions to more than 2 points and were fairly well maintained near the final hour. Dealings expanded for a while and transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Main spur for sentiment, brokers said, was the anti-Axis military coup in Yugoslavia and indications Washington would take a firmer stand on the numerous labor disputes throughout the country. The President's signing of the $7,000,000,000 British-air bill also served as a prop.

Prominent shares on the right-about were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Savage Arms, General Steel Castings preferred and American Telephone. Santa Fe common and the preferreds of Pere Marquette went into new high ground for 1941.

In the curb modest plus signs were tacked on Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid "B," International Petroleum, Pennroad and Pantepec.

Rails Bonds Rise

Railroad issues were active and higher in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour many low-priced carrier loans were at the highest prices of the year or longer and the buoyancy of this group was partially reflected in moderate gains elsewhere.

Around noon gains in the group ranged from fractions to about 2 points and trading in some of the low-priced issues was comparatively heavy. Other sections of the list, while generally higher, were quiet.

One block of $50,000, par value, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s changed hands at 28, an advance of 1⅝ over Wednesday's close and a new 1941 top for the issue, which contrasted with a 1941 low of 12¾.

Other loans active and higher included Illinois Central 4¾s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Commercial Mackay income 4s, Rock Island general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Santa Fe 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

U. S. Governments, like most of the high-priced corporate group, kept in the background with turnover small on both the stock exchange and over the counter. Prices, however, were generally steady.

Wheat Prices Lower By Profit Taking

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—The grain market's recent slow but steady climb to seasonal high prices for wheat and corn was halted today by increased sales to accept trading profits.

After May wheat had sold as high as 90⅛ and all corn futures had risen above 66 cents to new peaks since last May, prices retreated and showed small net losses at the close. Profit taking and selling associated with increased offerings of free and loan wheat more than offset strength in connection with sale of more U. S. wheat to Mexico and a rather large business between Canada and Great Britain.

Balkan News Spurs Trading in London

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Balkan developments had a marked effect on sentiment in all groups in today's stock market. Quotations moved up sharply under leadership of the gilt-edged list after receipt of news from Jugoslavia.

Rails and kaffirs also advanced and the foreign bonds undertone was firm.

The opinion here was that events had changed fundamentally the whole European outlook.

An early downtrend in industrials, especially store shares, was halted and several issues moved higher.

Home rails moved ahead on provincial support supplemented by local buying.

Oils turned firmer.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20¼	22¾
Do 6% pf	112	....
Do 7% pf	143	....
Brock G & L	4⅝	6⅛
Central Me Powr 6% pf	99½	103½
Do 7% pf	108	112
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	104	108
East Util Assoc	23⅞	25⅞
Do convert	2¼	3¼
Fall River G Wks	20⅛	23⅛
Fitchburg G & El	4⅜	43⅜
Green Mt Powr pf	76	80
Hartford Elec	55	58
Haverhill Elec	44½	47½
Haverhill Gas	10	12
Holyoke Wat Powr	15	17
Lawrence G & L	44⅜	....
Lowell Elec	51¾	55¾
Lynn Gas & Elec	82	85
Mass Powr & Lt pf	16½	18½
Mass Util Assoc pf	27	29½
Narr Electric pf	54⅜	56¾
N E G & El 5½% pf	16	19
N E Powr Assoc	3½	5½
Do 6% pf	45½	48½
N E Pub Serv 7% pr in	72	76
Do 6% pr in	68	72
do 7% pf	10	12
do 6% pf	9	11
Newport Elec	26¼	28¼
Nor Bos Lt prop pf	49¾	52¾
Providence Gas	8¼	9¾
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	104½	108½
R I Pub Serv pf	31	33½
Rockland Lt & Pow	8⅞	10⅜
Springfield Gas	13	14½
Twin States G & E pr pf	107	....
West Mass Cos	26⅜	29¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r25
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'r21
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r22
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	37½	37¼	37⅜	+⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r26
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+¼
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	7	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+1⅛
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅛	9	9	−¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	154	154	154	
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r25
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	5⅞	Allied Stores	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74	74	74	M'r26
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	11	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r26
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	48½	48	48½	M'r21
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r25
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	46	46	46	
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	9	7	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	1	33½	33½	33½	+¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	12	1⅛	1	1	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	3	87¼	86½	87	+1¼
185	177⅛	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r21
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅜
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	2	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞	
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+¼
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	M'r22
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r17
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r26
5	3¾	Am European	2	5	5	5	M'r26
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	24	[illegible]	¾	¾	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r26
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	49½	49	49	−⅜
1¾	1½	Am Ice	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	7	4	3⅞	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	+¼
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	−⅜
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	18	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	4	85½	85½	85½	+1½
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	M'r26
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	21	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	6	18	18	18	+⅜
3¼	1½	Am Power & Lt	129	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	7	40⅛	39¾	39¾	−¼
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	9	34¼	33¾	33¾	−½
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	16	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+¼
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	9	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	M'r26
54	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	45	45	45	−1
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r26
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
92⅝	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	+⅜
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r25
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	14	164	162¼	163⅛	+⅞
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	67¾	67½	67¾	+¼
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	69	68½	69	+½
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	M'r26
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	13	5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	+2¼
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	57	56¾	56¾	+¾
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	2	6	6	6	+¼
54	51	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51	51	51	M'r22
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	46	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+¼
14¼	12⅝	Anchor H (½g)	1	13	13	13	M'r19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	10¼	10	10¼	
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27½	27½	27½	−¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	M'r26
5½	4½	Armour Ill	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	43	56	54¾	55¾	+1¼
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	13	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+⅜
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅜
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	−¼
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	14	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r17
25⅞	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	162	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	+⅝
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	68½	67⅝	68½	+1
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	28	19⅛	18½	18½	−¼
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	8	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	−⅜
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅜
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108½	108½	108½	M'r26
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+⅛
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r26
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	18	15	14⅞	15	+¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	8	9½	9	9	M'r26
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	18	24	23¾	24	+¾
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	31	31	31	M'r26
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	M'r25
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	10	35¾	35½	35⅝	+⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r20
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	29	29	29	+⅛
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	25	78	77½	78	+1¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	M'r26
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	−½
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	−¾
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	16¾	16	16	−¾
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	10	15¾	15½	15¾	+½
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r24
22⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	19⅛	19	19	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+⅜
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	+⅝
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	15	21½	21	21¼	+¼
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r21
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r25
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	7	12⅝	12	12	−⅝
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	−¼
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r24
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30½	30¼	30½	
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	2	17	17	17	
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	M'r25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r25
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r26
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'r22
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r22
		C					
21	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	21	20⅞	21	
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	−⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
14⅞	11⅞	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	12⅝	12	12	−⅛
13¾	11⅞	Canada Dry(.60)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
38⅜	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	M'r22
3¼	2½	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r26
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	M'r26
50¼	42⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	43	42⅞	43	+⅛
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	6	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22	22	22	−⅜
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6	6	6	M'r26
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	31¼	30¾	30¾	−¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r20
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	−½
44⅛	38⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	39¾	39½	39½	
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r20
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	38	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
1⅛	[illegible]	Chi Great West	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
5	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	35	5⅛	4⅞	5	+¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	6	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r25
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r26
¼	[illegible]	C R I & P 6% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r20
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	24	1⅝	1½	1½	
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	21	65¼	64½	64½	+¾
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	7	9½	9½	9½	
3	2½	City Stores	4	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	28	28	28	M'r26
34⅞	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	29	35	34¾	34⅞	+⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	2	31½	31¼	31½	+¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	2	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	102½	102½	102½	+⅜
30¼	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	M'r26
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r25
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	M'r24
21	18	Colum Br B .45g	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
4⅞	3¾	Col G&E (.10g)	50	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	80	80	80	−¾
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r26
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r26
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	2	75	74½	75	M'r26
31	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	3	28¾	28½	28½	−¼
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	M'r26
37⅞	34⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	34¼	34	34¼	+⅛
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r26
11⅛	8⅞	Coml Solv (¼e)	8	10	9¾	10	+¼
[illegible]	⅜	Com'th & South	126	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	−⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	27	60⅛	59½	59¾	+½
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	35	28¾	28½	28½	−¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r14
18½	16⅜	Congoleum (1)	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	16	28⅜	28	28¼	+½
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	7	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	43	21¼	21	21¼	−⅛
107⅞	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	*2	104½	104½	104½	+¼
[illegible]	½	Con Film Ind	7	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	6	8	7½	8	+⅝
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	9	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1	1	1	M'r26
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r20
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'r26
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	3	14	13¾	14	
10⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	64	11¼	10¼	11⅛	+¾
1	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	
90¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	10	95	90¾	95	+4½
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	4	37¼	36½	37¼	+¼
8⅛	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	2	8	8	8	+⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39⅜	39	39	−¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	28	18⅜	18	18¼	+⅛
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17½	17¼	17½	M'r25
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	+1
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	47	46¾	47	+⅜
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (½e)	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r20
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	10	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	2	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	M'r24
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	20	40¼	39⅝	39¾	+⅝
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	2	87	86½	87	+¼
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+⅛
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	11	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
25	21¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	M'r20
1⅞	1⅜	Curtis Publish	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	2	45	45	45	M'r21
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	33	33	33	
9¾	7¾	Curtiss-W (½e)	71	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
29½	24¾	Curtiss-W A (2)	7	26⅞	26½	26½	
19⅝	17	Cutler-H (.35g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
		D					
3½	3⅛	DavegaStr (.30g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r11
17¾	15¾	Devaga S pf(1¼)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r25
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅜
22½	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	36	21½	20½	21¼	+¾
29¾	27⅝	Deere pf (1.40)	4	29¼	29	29	M'r26
18⅜	15¾	Deisel-W-G(1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r22
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
3⅝	2½	Del Lack & West	3	3⅛	3	3	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Den&Rio GW pf	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r 8
117	106½	Detroit Ed (3g)	*2	111¼	111	111¼	+⅞
29⅞	23⅞	Diamond M(¾g)	1	24	24	24	+⅛
41	38	Diam M pf(1½)	1	36½	36½	36½	−1½
10⅛	7⅛	Diam T Mot ¼g	21	8½	8½	8½	
18¼	16	Dist C-S (h2.22)	2	16	16	16	
86	79	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	81	80	80	M'r21
9	8¼	Dix-Vortex(½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r18
23⅛	20½	Doehler D (¼g)	1	21	21	21	M'r26
17	14⅝	Dome Mines(1n)	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	17	74½	73⅝	74	+1½
141¾	122	Dow Chem (3)	2	127½	127¼	127½	M'r25
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (2e)	8	20	19¾	19¾	
6⅜	4⅛	Dunhill Int	4	5	5	5	M'r21
9⅝	6⅞	Duplan Silk	1	7	7	7	M'r20
164¾	140	du Pont (1¾g)	11	147¼	146¾	146¾	+½
125⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	3	124	123¾	124	
		E					
34	25	East Air Lines	1	27½	27½	27½	+¾
5¼	3⅝	East Roll Mill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
142	125½	East Kodak (6)	4	135¼	134	135¼	+¼
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	6	33	33	33	+⅜
15¾	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	15¾	15¼	15¾	M'r19
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	½	½	½	M'r26
33⅞	27	Elec Auto-L ¾g	3	29⅝	29½	29½	+¼
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	17	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
4⅜	1⅞	El Power & Lt	109	2⅛	1⅞	2	
31¾	23½	El P&L $6pf .30k	2	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅝
36	27½	El P&L $7pf .35k	6	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+⅝
34⅛	31	El Stor Bat (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+⅜
31	26¼	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	29¼	29	29¼	+1
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	M'r25
7	4½	Eng Pub Service	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
79	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	4	77	76¼	76¼	M'r26
82	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	80	80	80	−1⅞
86	75¼	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	83	83	83	M'r26
½	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r26
1⅛	½	Erie RR	4	[illegible]	¾	¾	+⅛
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
[illegible]	½	Erie 2 pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r18
3⅝	3	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r26
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	−¼
30¾	25½	Ex-Cell-O (.65g)	2	27½	27	27	−¼
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	M'r18
		F					
45½	36	Fair Morse (½g)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅜
24⅞	19¼	Fajardo S (½g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
13⅜	11⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	3	13	13	13	M'r18
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (1g)	1	23	23	23	M'r26
14⅝	11½	Fed Mogul (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r24
4¼	2¾	Fed Mot Truck	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r24
⅝	[illegible]	Fed Wat Serv A	6	½	½	½	M'r19
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	21	21	21	+½
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	M'r24
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	−½
38¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	37½	37½	37½	
18½	16	Firestone (½g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	103½	103	103½	+½
42½	34⅞	First N Str (2½)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	M'r26
15	12⅝	Flintkote (¼g)	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅜
33⅞	31	Florence S (½g)	2	31	31	31	M'r24
24½	22	Florsheim A (2)	3	24⅜	23¾	23¾	−¼
7	4⅝	Follansbee Steel	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+⅛
29	24½	Follansbee Stl pf	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 3
32	27	Food M (.35g)	4	27	27	27	M'r19
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+½
3¾	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅜
39	33	Freeport S (2)	3	37¾	37½	37½	
		G					
2	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r25
2½	1⅝	Gair (Robert)	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
18¼	14¾	Gair (Rob) pf	2	17½	17	17½	−¼
5¼	4⅜	Gar Wood Ind	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−¼
8	7½	Gar Wood pf (1)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	M'r21
11½	10⅞	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11	11	11	
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r25
5⅜	4⅞	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r24
105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
55¾	49¼	Gen Am Tr (3e)	4	51½	51¼	51½	+½
7¼	6½	Gen Bak (.15g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	7	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
6⅛	4¼	Gen Cable	1	4¾	4½	4½	M'r26
16¼	11½	Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	−½
86¾	73½	Gen C pf (1¾k)	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	M'r26
19¼	17⅜	Gen Cigar (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅛
35½	30¼	Gen Elec (.35g)	83	33⅛	32½	32⅞	+⅜
39¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	3	35½	35½	35½	+¼
114	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	M'r20
[illegible]	¼	Gen G&El A	15	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	+[illegible]
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	1	82	82	82	−¾
48½	40½	Gen Mot (¾g)	55	43¾	43⅛	43½	−⅛
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	M'r26
4⅜	3¾	Gen Out Adver	12	4	4	4	M'r26
48	40	Gen Out Ad A6k	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	M'r25
7½	6½	Gen P Ink (.60)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r20
½	⅜	Gen Pub Serv	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r24
16¼	12	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅜
½	[illegible]	Gen Real & Util	25	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	+⅛
20	16½	Gen Real & U pf	1	19	19	19	M'r26
29½	22½	Gen Refr't (.40g)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+⅜
11½	9⅞	Gen Shoe (.20g)	1	10	10	10	M'r26
22⅛	18⅞	Gen Tel (1.40)	3	19½	19½	19½	−¼
16¼	11⅝	Gen Theat (¼g)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+⅜
21½	19	Gen Time (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'r26
13	10⅜	Gen T&R (½g)	4	11	11	11	M'r25
3⅞	3	Gillette Saf R	1	3	3	3	M'r26
37⅞	34¾	Gillette S pf (5)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	9	6½	6⅜	6½	+¼
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	M'r22
14¾	12¾	Glidden Co (1e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	M'r19
2¼	1⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	M'r24
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r22
14¾	11¾	Goodrich (¼g)	6	13¼	13	13¼	+⅜
65¼	59¼	Goodrich pf (5)	3	61	61	61	
20¼	16½	Goodyear (1a)	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+¼
90	80½	Good T&R pf(5)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	M'r25
1⅞	1⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r18
1⅛	¾	Graham-Paige	10	⅞	¾	¾	
6⅜	4¾	Granby M (.15g)	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
13¾	11¾	Grand Un w ct	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r26
13⅞	10½	Grand Un x ct	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r26
12¾	10½	Granite C S(¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r25
36½	30¾	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	−⅛
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	2	23	23	23	M'r12
15¾	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	−¼
28⅜	22	Gt Nor Ry pf ½g	33	25¾	25	25¼	
26⅜	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	3	25¾	25½	25½	−⅛
34	59⅝	Green (H) (2a)	6	30¾	30½	30½	−½
12½	10¾	Greyhound (1)	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
11½	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	M'r26
17⅞	13¼	Grum Air (1¼e)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
1⅞	1¼	Guantan Sugar	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
2⅜	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	48	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+⅜
14¼	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	38	15⅛	13¾	14¾	+1
		H					
33	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	29	29	29	M'r13
16⅜	13½	Hall Printing (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r22
15	14	Hamilton (¼g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
25¼	19½	Harb-Walk(⅜g)	5	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
6⅜	5⅝	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
3½	2¼	Hayes Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	+¼
95	84½	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'r25
7⅜	6⅝	Hecker P (.60)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
96	85	Helme GW (5a)	1	85	85	85	M'r25
16⅜	12	Hercules M(¼g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r24
77½	67½	Herc Pow (.60g)	1	70½	70½	70½	
56¾	53	Hershey Ch (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	M'r25
115	108	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	108½	108½	108½	−1½
16	14¼	Hinde & D (¼g)	1	15	15	15	M'r25
17	17	Hires C E (1.20)	1	17	17	17	M'r13
30¾	26	Holland F (2)	2	27	27	27	M'r26
9	6¾	Hollander (¼g)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r25
14⅞	9	Holly Sugar	2	14	13¾	13¾	
52⅜	43⅞	Homestake (4½)	5	46½	46	46½	+½
39	34¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r24
13¾	11	Houd-H B (¼g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	−⅛
64	58⅞	Household (4a)	4	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	M'r25
111	110	Household pf(5)	6	110½	110½	110½	M'r21
4½	3½	Houston Oil	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
37½	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	2	33½	33½	33½	M'r26
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	6	½	½	½	M'r26
3⅜	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r18
17¾	16¼	HudsonBay(h2e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
4⅞	3½	Hudson Motor	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r26
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	14	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	
		I					
8⅜	6⅛	Illinois Central	23	7½	7¼	7⅜	+¼
16¾	13	Ill Central pf	3	16	15¾	16	+½
6¼	5	Indian Refin	1	5½	5½	5½	+¼
21¼	19	Ind P&L (1.60)	2	20½	20½	20½	−¼
26	22¼	Indus Rayon ½g	1	24¼	24	24	M'r26
111½	97½	Ing-Rand (1½g)	1	102	102	102	+1
90½	74½	Inland Steel (4)	11	77½	77	77½	+1
13½	9⅝	Inspir Cop (¼g)	12	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
6½	6	Insuransh (.20e)	2	6	6	6	M'r26
25½	20⅜	Interch Cp (1.60)	6	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	M'r26
4⅜	3½	Intercon R (.40e)	5	4	4	4	M'r13
11¼	7¾	Interlake Iron	18	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
2⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r24
49	37	Int Agr pr pf	1	37	37	37	
167½	146¼	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	154	154	154	+¼
53¾	46¼	Int Harv (1.60)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	−¼
170	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	162¼	162¼	162¼	M'r18
2¼	1½	Int Hydro El A	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
9⅝	7	Int Mer Marine	5	8½	8¼	8⅜	+⅜
3⅞	3½	Int Mining (.40e)	2	3½	3½	3½	M'r24
27⅛	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	42	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	+⅛
131	128½	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128½	128½	128½	M'r24
15⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	16	13⅞	13½	13½	
68⅛	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	3	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+⅞
2¼	1½	Int Ry Cen Am	2	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
41¼	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'r26
31¼	28⅝	Int Shoe (1½)	1	29	29	29	M'r24
35½	25¼	Int Silver	3	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	+⅜
102	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	102	102	102	M'r26
3	2	Int Tel & Tel	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	Int T & T for ct	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r26
8⅜	5¼	Inters D S (.30g)	3	7⅞	7½	7½	M'r26
8½	7	Intertype (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r17
33	28¼	Island Crk C ½g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	M'r24
		J—K					
14	11¼	Jarvis WB (⅜g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'r26
44	39¼	Jewel Tea (2.40)	4	40	40	40	M'r26
63½	55	Johns-Man(¾g)	2	59¾	59½	59¾	
110¼	100	Jones & Lpf(1k)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'r26
12⅝	11	Kalam St (.15g)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	M'r18
5⅜	4	Kan City South	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+⅛
18¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	2	18	18	18	
14¼	12½	Kaufmann (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+¼
8	7⅛	Kayser (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	−¼
18	14⅞	Kelsey-H WA 1k	1	16	16	16	M'r26
8½	6⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	7	7	7	+⅛
37⅜	31	Kennecott (1a)	55	34⅛	33⅜	34	+⅜
13⅜	12	Keyst S&W(¼g)	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r26
38	29⅝	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	31½	31½	31½	+½
2⅜	1⅝	Kinney (GR) Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r26
26⅛	22	Kresge SS(1.20a)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
3	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	3	3	3	M'r18
27⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	5	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Gro(½g)	4	25	25	25	−⅜
		L					
13	12	Lambert (1½)	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅞	7	Lane Bry (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
27¼	23¾	Lee R & T (¾g)	1	25	25	25	+¼
25¼	20¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	16	21⅜	20½	21	+¾
¾	½	Lehigh Val Coal	1	½	½	½	M'r25
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	2	3	3	3	M'r25
2¾	1¾	Leh Valley RR	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
22⅜	20¼	Lehman (1a)	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅜
12⅝	11⅝	Lehn & F (.35g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r26
24	21⅞	Lerner Strs (2)	1	22	22	22	M'r24
45⅜	32½	Lib-O-F G (½g)	11	33¼	32¼	32¼	−¾
7⅛	5	Lib.McN&L(½e)	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
39	35¾	Life Saver (1.60)	6	35¾	35	35	−¾
96½	81	Lig & Myers(4a)	7	82¼	82¼	82¼	+1¼
98	83	Lig & My B (4a)	11	83	82¾	82¾	−¼
189	179	Lig & My pf (7)	1	179	179	179	M'r12
20¼	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+1¾
30	22¼	Lima Locomo	1	26	26	26	+1
37¼	33	Link Belt (1)	1	35	35	35	
11⅜	9¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16⅝	14⅝	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
28⅜	20⅝	Lockheed (1½e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	+½
34⅜	30⅜	Loew's Inc (2)	2	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
109	107¼	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108	108	108	M'r26
19½	14	Loft Inc (½e)	12	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
40	36¼	Lone Star C (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
3½	2⅝	Long-Bell Lb A	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	M'r26
15⅝	13¾	Loose-Wil (¼g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
19⅜	17⅛	Lorillard (.30g)	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+¼
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	6	65½	65	65½	+¼
19⅜	17½	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	19	19	19	+⅛
		M—N					
31⅝	28	Mac A & F (2a)	2	28½	28	28	M'r26
33⅜	25	Mack Trks(1½e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+¼
27	23½	Macy (RH) (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+½
12	11	Mad Sq G (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r21
30½	25⅞	Magma C (½g)	1	26	26	26	M'r26
2⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	2	2	2	2	−¼
6⅞	5¾	Mandel Bro (1e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r22
14½	12¾	Manh Shirt (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r25
¾	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	1	1	1	M'r24
5¼	4½	Marine M (.20g)	6	4¾	4½	4¾	
15¾	13½	Marshall F (.40)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
30¾	23	Martin G L (2e)	27	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+⅝
12¼	8	Martin-Parry	39	10⅛	9¼	9¾	+⅝
28½	24¾	Masonite Cp (1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	−⅜
30	24½	Math Alk (1½)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
53¼	48¼	May Dept Str (3)	4	49	48⅞	49	
2⅞	2⅜	Maytag Co(.15e)	3	2¾	2½	2¾	M'r25
27¾	25	Maytag pf (3)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'r25
13¾	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r20
14⅞	13⅛	McCrory Strs(1)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	M'r26
106¼	103⅝	M'Crory pf ww 5	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+⅜
25½	22½	McGraw El (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'r26
9	7¼	McG-Hill (.15g)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'r19
33¾	31	McIntyre h2.22a	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r21
9¾	7¼	McKeesport Tin	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
28¼	24	McKess & R pf	7	27½	27¼	27¼	−½
7½	6	McLellan (.40g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
9	7½	Mead Corp (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'r26
70	66	M pf B ww(5½)	1	66	66	66	M'r 3
33⅛	22½	Melville S (2)	3	29¾	29½	29¾	M'r26
4⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r26
24⅝	14	Merch & Miners	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
37	29	Mesta Mach (1g)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'r24
9⅝	7	Miami Cop(.45e)	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅛	13	Mid Cont (.80e)	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
38⅛	30	Midland S (½g)	2	31½	31⅜	31½	−⅛
45½	40⅝	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	M'r26
4¼	3	Minn-Moline	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	61	61	61	M'r17
11	9⅝	Mission C (¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
⅝	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
2¼	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo Pacific	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
¼	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	12	¼	[illegible]	¼	
15	13⅝	Mohawk C (½g)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅜
88½	77	Monsanto (½g)	1	79	79	79	
39½	35	Montgom W (1g)	15	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	−½
43½	38½	Morrell (J) (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r19
12	8¾	Motor Prod (1e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
17⅜	15⅜	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r26
24¼	19½	Mueller Br (1e)	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
4½	3	Mullins Mfg B	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¼	10	Munsingw'r ½g	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r24
71¼	62¼	Murphy(GC) (4)	1	63½	63½	63½	+½

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
51½	45¼	Myers & Bro ¾g	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	M'r22
5¼	4⅛	Nash Kelvinator	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅜	17¼	Nat Acme (1e)	3	19	18¾	18¾	
7¼	5½	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	6	6	6	
9	7	Nat Auto pf (.60)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r21
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Aviat (¾e)	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
18¼	16¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	2	17½	17	17	
175½	166	Nat Bisc pf (7)	3	167	167	167	M'r25
13¼	12¼	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
88¼	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Feb14
17½	15½	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'r21
13⅞	12½	Nat Cash Rg (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
11	9¼	Nat Cylin (.20g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
14½	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+¼
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	3	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
8⅞	7½	Nat D S pf (.30k)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r25
24¼	20	Nat Dist (2)	5	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
16	12	Nat En & S (¼g)	2	15¾	15½	15½	M'r21
8⅜	6⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	21	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
93⅞	80	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	80	80	80	M'r24
17¾	15¼	Nat Lead (½)	9	15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
176	172	Nat Lead pfA(7)	1	173¼	173¼	173¼	M'r 6
23½	17⅝	Nat M&Stl (¼g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r26
31	26	Nat Oil Pr (¾g)	2	29	28⅞	29	+½
7⅝	6	Nat P & L (.60)	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
68½	54¾	Nat Steel (3)	4	56	55¾	55¾	+⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Nat Supply	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
49	41	Nat S5½%pf1⅜k	6	48	47½	47½	
10½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
5	4¼	Nat Tea	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅛	9½	Natomas (1)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r26
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	5	15½	15½	15½	M'r11
45½	41¼	Newberry (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'r26
31⅜	25¼	Newmont (⅜g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+½
8¾	6¼	Newport I (.30e)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
27¾	20¾	Newp N S (.40g)	15	25¾	24⅞	25	+⅜
110	106½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109	109	109	M'r25
45	32¾	NY Air Br (1g)	1	36	36	36	M'r21
15¼	11⅞	NY Central RR	198	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
15⅞	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	14	14	14	
33¼	27	NY Chi & StL pf	16	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+⅞
24¼	21¼	NYC Omni (3)	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'r26
6¾	4½	NY Dock	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r17
12	9	NY Dock pf	1	10	10	10	+½
¼	[illegible]	NY NH & H	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1⅜	[illegible]	NY NH & H pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r26
¼	[illegible]	NY Ont & West	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r20
31¾	24½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	38	30	29½	29⅝	+⅜
32¾	27	Noblitt-Sp (¾g)	1	27	27	27	M'r25
215	200	Nor & West(10a)	11	212	212	212	
17⅝	12½	No Am Av(1¼e)	15	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+¼
17⅜	14½	No Am Co (.46f)	25	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
58¾	35¼	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	56½	56⅜	56⅜	−⅛
57⅛	53⅛	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	2	56⅛	56	56⅛	+⅛
7½	5¾	Northern Pacific	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
113⅛	112	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112½	112½	112½	M'r19
2¾	2	Norwalk T & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r24
13¾	12½	Norwich Ph (1)	4	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	M'r24
		O					
7⅞	6¾	Ohio Oil (.45e)	8	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
18⅜	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¼
10	7⅞	Omnibus (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
3⅝	3	Oppenheim Col	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r26
17¾	15⅛	Otis Elevat(.20g)	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
10⅜	7¼	Otis Steel	4	8	7¾	7¾	
53½	42½	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	45	45	45	M'r25
26¼	20½	Out M&M (.40g)	4	21½	21¼	21¼	M'r26
49¼	40½	Owens-IllG(½g)	2	42⅞	42¾	42¾	−⅛
		P—Q					
9¼	7⅜	Pac-Am Fish	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11¼	10¼	Pac Finan(1.20a)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+[illegible]
28⅞	25⅝	Pac G & E (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	−⅛
40	35⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	3	36	36	36	
14	11	Pac Mills	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.35g)	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅛	5½	Pac West Oil	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3⅜	2¾	Packard Motor	33	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
16	12½	Pan-Am Airway	7	12¼	12	12	−⅛
8½	7¼	Pan-Am Pet ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r19
1¼	½	Panhandle P&R	3	1	1	1	M'r26
37¼	29	Paraffine (½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'r17
12⅜	10	Param Pic (.20g)	111	12⅜	12	12¼	+¼
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	11	99	98½	99	+⅜
11¾	10⅛	Param 2 pf (.60)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅜
15¼	15	Park & Tilford	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
2	1½	Parke UCM .10g	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
30⅝	25½	Parke Dav (.80g)	11	28⅜	28	28⅜	M'r26
20⅜	17½	Parker Rust(1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	−⅛
1	¾	Parmelee Trans	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r21
9¾	8	Pathe Film(.30e)	9	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
9½	7⅝	Patino M (.60g)	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
48	43¼	Penn & Ford (3)	1	47	47	47	
87	74¾	Penney (JC) (3)	5	80	80	80	+½
2¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r26
44	36	Penn D pf A (1e)	1	37	37	37	M'r24
13⅝	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'r25
24½	22	Penn RR (1½e)	84	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
24¼	21	Peoples D (.40g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'r22
43¼	36¾	Peo GL&C(3¼g)	2	42½	42	42	−¼
2	1⅜	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r26
9½	7	Pere Marquette	1	9	9	9	M'r26
22½	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'r18
7¼	6	Petrol Cp (.70e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
7⅞	7	Pfeiffer (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r26
35⅞	27⅛	Phelps D (¼g)	11	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+⅜
45½	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	2	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	−⅜
12½	10⅝	Philco C (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	−½
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	4	79⅜	79	79⅜	+⅜
7	5¼	Phillips-Jones	2	6	6	6	M'r12
41¼	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	8	38⅞	38¼	38½	+⅜
3¼	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r18
23½	21⅜	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	22	22	22	M'r25
7¾	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r26
46½	32½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	34½	34½	34½	M'r24
8¾	6¼	Pitt C & I (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	+¼
15	11	Pitt Forg (¼g)	2	12	12	12	M'r24
7⅛	5½	Pitt S & B (.15g)	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
9⅜	6⅛	Pitt Steel	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r25
⅞	⅝	Pittston Co	2	¾	⅝	¾	M'r14
16⅞	14⅜	Plym Oil (.30g)	5	15	15	15	+¼
21	17½	Pond Crk (⅜g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r18
8⅜	6	Poor & Co B	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
7¼	4½	Postal Tel pf	17	7⅜	6⅜	7	+1½
13⅛	9¼	Pressed Stl Car	14	11	10¾	11	+⅜
13½	11⅛	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r10
40¾	35	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	35	35	35	M'r20
58¼	51	Proct & Gam (2)	3	55½	55⅜	55½	+⅛
29½	24⅞	P S NJ (2.20)	11	25⅛	24¾	25	+⅛
137	129⅝	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	131	131	131	
123½	115⅞	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	116½	116½	116½	M'r24
110	101¼	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	M'r25
117¼	116½	P S El&G pf (5)	4	116½	116½	116½	Feb15
27⅝	22½	Pullman (1)	196	26⅞	26	26½	+2⅛
8⅞	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
101½	94	Pure O 6% pf(6)	1	98	98	98	+½
90⅜	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	
11⅝	10¼	Purity Bak(¼g)	3	11	11	11	M'r25
10	8¾	Quaker Oil(.15g)	1	8½	8½	8½	−¼
		R					
4⅞	4	Radio Corp(.20g)	26	4⅛	4	4⅛	
62½	56⅜	Radio cv pf(3½)	1	57½	57½	57½	+⅜
3¾	2¾	Radio-Keith-Or	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
43⅛	38½	Radio-Keith pf	3	39¼	39	39¼	+¼
20	18½	Raybest-M (⅜g)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r26
17	12¾	Rayonier Inc	2	13½	13½	13½	+⅜
28⅞	24½	Ray'ier pf (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	−¼
14¾	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	8	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+¼
24	21	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'r25
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	M'r26
1⅞	1½	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb10
7¾	6⅝	Reliable Str ⅛g	1	7	7	7	+⅜
12½	9⅞	Reliance (.30g)	2	10⅝	10½	10½	M'r21
10¼	8⅛	Reming R (.80a)	1	9	9	9	−⅛
67¼	60	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	63	63	63	M'r19
1⅜	1	Reo Motors ct	2	1	1	1	
22¾	18	Repub Stl (½g)	49	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
97	91	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'r25
11	8	Rev Cop & Brass	1	9	9	9	+⅛
24	19½	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	M'r17
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
10⅝	7	Reynolds Spring	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
34¼	30½	Rey Tob B (½g)	25	31½	30⅞	31½	+⅞
9	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r26
9⅞	6¼	Ritter Dental	2	7	7	7	
5¾	4⅝	Roan Ant (.63e)	1	5	5	5	M'r26
17¾	15½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+¼
13½	9¾	Rustless Ir (.15g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
½	[illegible]	Rutland RR pf	2	½	½	½	M'r21
		S					
45	37¼	Safeway Str (3)	4	39	38½	38½	+⅛
38⅞	30½	St Jos Ld (½g)	8	31¼	30¾	31	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
[illegible]	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
50¼	37	Savage Arm ¾g	15	45½	44½	44½	+½
11	9⅝	Schenley	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
87½	84½	Schenley pf(5½)	2	85⅛	84½	84½	M'r26
37½	34	Scott Pap(1.60a)	4	38	37⅞	38	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r26
⅝	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	2	½	⅜	⅜	M'r20
15⅜	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	8	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+¼
2⅝	2	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r13
78¾	68¾	Sears Roebk(3a)	17	72	71½	71½	−¼
10⅞	9½	Servel Inc (1)	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+¼
14	10¾	Sharon Stl (¼g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r21
4⅞	3¾	Sharp & D (.20g)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r26
55¾	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	54¼	54	54	M'r24
5⅜	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
12⅜	10⅛	Shell Un O (¾e)	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
5	4⅜	Silver K (.10g)	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r25
21⅜	16⅞	Simmons (2e)	3	18¾	18½	18½	−¼
2⅛	1¾	Simms Petrol	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb26
27⅛	25¼	SimondsS&S.40g	1	27	27	27	M'r17
22⅜	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	6	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅞
19⅜	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	4	18	18	18	M'r26
12¼	9	Smith & Cor ¼g	2	12½	12½	12½	+¼
15¾	13⅝	Snider Pack (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−⅜
9¼	8¼	Socony-V (¼g)	24	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	So A G&P (.20e)	20	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
21	18⅛	So P Rico Sug(1)	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'r26

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	15	15	15	
28⅜	25⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	5	26	25¾	25¾	−¼
10½	8	Southern Pacific	61	10	9⅞	10	+¼
13⅞	11¼	Southern Ry	21	13⅜	13	13⅛	
24⅞	19½	Southern Ry pf	31	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
29½	23¼	SoRyM&O ct (4)	2	25½	25½	25½	−¼
2	1½	Sparks Withing	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r25
4½	3¾	Spear & Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r25
20¼	18¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	19	19	19	M'r26
38½	31⅝	Sperry Corp(2e)	24	33¾	33¼	33½	+⅜
37⅞	32	Spicer Mfg (¾g)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
6⅞	5½	Spiegel Inc(.15g)	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
36½	31¼	Square D (½g)	9	35	34¾	35	
6⅝	6	Stand B (.40a)	153	6	6	6	
113⅛	111	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	−⅜
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	19	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
21¼	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	4	19	18¾	19	+1
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	11	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+⅜
20¼	17⅞	Stand O Calif (1)	23	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+⅜
27⅞	25½	Stand O Ind (1)	17	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+½
36½	33	Stand O N J (1a)	33	35½	35¼	35¼	
38	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	1	37	37	37	M'r25
40	34	Starrett (1g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	−½
66	56½	Sterling P (3.80)	2	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+⅜
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (½e)	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	M'r26
5⅛	3¾	Stokely Bros	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r26
8¼	5⅞	Stone & W (½e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
8⅝	6	Studebaker Cp	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
58¾	51½	Sun Oil (1a)	1	51½	51½	51½	
9	8⅛	Sun Min'g (1.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
21	16½	Superheater (1)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	−⅛
1¾	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	3	1½	1½	1½	
17	12	Superior Steel	1	13½	13½	13½	
23¼	20⅜	Sutherland(1.20)	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'r26
4	4	Sweets Co of Am	2	4	4	4	Feb28
24¼	21⅞	Swift&Co (1.20a)	8	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
19¼	17¾	Swift Intl (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	+¼
7¾	6¾	Syming ww(½g)	10	7	6¾	6¾	
6⅞	5	Syming xw(½g)	15	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
		T					
4¾	4⅛	Talcott (.20g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
3¾	3½	Telautogr (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r14
9⅛	7⅝	Tenn Corp (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
11¾	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	−⅜
40¼	34½	Texas Corp (2)	21	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
3⅜	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.20e)	10	3	3	3	
38	34½	Texas Gulf S (2)	10	35⅛	34¾	34¾	+¼
6	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	
4½	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	2	4⅛	4	4	M'r26
10⅛	7⅛	Thatch Mfg (1)	2	7½	7½	7½	−⅝
40½	35⅞	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38	38	38	M'r18
2⅞	2½	The Fair	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r22
5	4	Thermoid Co	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅛	3	Third Av Ry	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
6	4⅝	Thompson (JR)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−¼
34	28½	Thomp Pr (½g)	1	30	30	30	
1¼	¾	Thompston-Star	2	⅞	¾	¾	M'r26
18	13½	Thompson-S pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r18
10⅜	9⅜	Tide Wat A (.60)	19	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
99¾	96	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	M'r26
34¼	27½	Tim-Det A (1g)	3	31	30¾	30¾	+⅜
51¼	39	Timken Rol ½g	3	42½	42⅜	42⅜	M'r26
5¼	4¼	Transamer (½)	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
17¼	12¼	Trans & West A	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r25
8¾	6⅞	Tran & Wil(.45e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r25
2	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
75	68¾	Tri-Cont pf (6)	11	70	70	70	M'r22
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
10	9½	Truscon Steel	3	10	10	10	M'r20
7¼	5¾	Twenty C-Fox	7	6	6	6	
19⅝	17	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	1	18	18	18	M'r26
1½	1	Twin City Rap T	2	1	1	1	M'r25
9⅛	7	Twin C'ch(.70e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
		U					
34½	30	Underwood(½g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
12⅜	9¾	Union Bag (1e)	1	11	11	11	+⅛
70⅞	60	Union C (1½g)	21	66¾	66	66⅝	+⅜
14½	12⅝	Union O C (1)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	M'r26
85⅞	76⅛	Union Pac (6)	7	77½	77	77	−¾
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'r21
13½	12¾	Union Prem (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb28
29⅜	26	Union T C (2)	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	
17⅛	12¼	United Air Lines	5	12⅞	12½	12½	−⅜
44⅜	34⅝	United A (3½e)	17	38⅛	37½	37⅝	
14	12½	United Bisc(¼g)	3	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
50½	43⅛	United Carb (3)	1	43	43	43	−⅛
20½	18¼	Unit-C F (1.20)	3	19⅜	19	19	−½
1½	[illegible]	United Corp	78	¾	[illegible]	¾	+[illegible]
30¾	23¾	United C pf (3)	21	24	22¾	22⅞	−⅞
4¾	3½	United Drug	1	4	4	4	
3¼	2⅛	United Dy'wood	2	2	2	2	−⅛
5	3½	United Elec Coal	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
42	35½	United E & F (2)	2	36⅛	36	36	−¼
70¼	61	United Fruit (4)	5	66¼	66	66	+⅜
10½	8¼	United Gas (.80)	22	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
117	111	United G pf (5)	2	111½	111	111	−1½
11	8¾	Unit M&M (½e)	43	10⅜	9⅞	10	+¼
3⅝	2¾	United Paperbd	4	3	3	3	+⅛
3½	2⅝	US & For Sec	1	3	3	3	M'r19
90	84	US & For pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	M'r25
10¼	8½	US Freight (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r26
69½	60	US Gypsum (2)	6	63½	63	63½	+¾
6⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	5½	5½	5½	+¾
37¼	33	US H M pf (2¾)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r17
28⅜	21½	US Indust Al	6	24¾	24½	24½	−⅛
4½	3½	US Leather	1	4	4	4	−⅛
8½	6	US Leather A	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅜
64	54½	US Leappf(1½k)	1	64	64	64	+4
31¾	28	US Pipe & F (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
34⅛	31	US Play Cd (2a)	2	33	33	33	+¼
25½	19	US Plywood 1.20	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	−¾
1⅛	1⅛	US Real & Imp	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅛	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	27	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
94½	80¼	US Rub 1 pf (8)	3	91½	90⅞	91½	+1¼
64½	55¼	US Smelt (2g)	*2	61	60½	60½	
76½	72⅝	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	73	73	73	M'r26
70¾	55	US Steel (1g)	88	58⅛	57½	57½	+⅜
130	117	US Steel pf (7)	2	123¾	123½	123¾	+¾
33⅜	23⅞	US Tob (1.28)	6	26¼	25½	25⅞	+1⅜
1⅜	1¼	United Stockyd	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r25
1¼	[illegible]	United Stores A	7	1	[illegible]	1	+[illegible]
50	45⅛	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	M'r25
16⅝	13¼	Univ Cycl (.20g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r20
59¾	50	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	51	51	51	+1
		V—W					
½	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r26
15	13¾	Van NormMT¼g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
26	22	Van Raalte (½g)	2	26	26	26	M'r20
34⅛	25½	Vanadium(1½e)	15	26⅜	26	26⅜	+⅞
44¼	40¼	Vick Chem (2a)	2	40½	40½	40½	
24¾	20	Vic Ch Wk(.30g)	1	22	22	22	M'r26
2½	1⅞	Va-Caro Chem	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r24
27¼	20	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'r22
42	40	Virgin Ry (2½a)	1	41	41	41	Feb27
33½	32	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	33	33	33	M'r26
⅜	¼	Wabash Ry	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash Ry pf A	5	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	+[illegible]
8¾	8	Waldorf S (.80)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
22¼	19½	Walgreen (1.60)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	M'r26
105⅝	101	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	102	102	102	M'r13
30½	25¾	Walker (H)(h4)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'r25
13¾	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	3	13⅛	13	13	M'r21
6⅛	4⅛	Walworth Co	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5¼	3¾	Ward Baking A	1	4	4	4	+⅛
1	⅝	Ward Baking B	3	⅞	¾	¾	M'r25
17⅞	14	Ward Baking pf	3	15⅜	15	15⅜	−⅛
3⅛	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1	½	Warren Bros	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'r24
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb27
24	21	Wash G Lt (1½)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	M'r26
16½	15	Waukesha M (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r24
20¼	17¼	Wayne P (1g)	2	18	18	18	M'r20
4¼	2⅞	Webster Eisen	2	3	3	3	M'r22
22⅜	16¾	Wess O&S (¼g)	2	21½	21½	21½	
74½	65½	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	M'r21
117½	113	W Penn P pf 4½	1	114⅝	114	114	−⅞
18	15½	W Va P&P(.80g)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r24
105⅛	104⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	105	105	105	Feb20
28¼	23½	West Auto (2)	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+⅜
3¾	2⅞	West Maryland	2	3¼	3	3¼	M'r25
7	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r26
½	[illegible]	West Pacific pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r21
22⅜	18½	West Union(1e)	45	21⅜	21	21⅜	+½
22⅞	19⅛	Westing Air ¼g	10	20½	20⅛	20½	+¼
105	89¼	West E&M (1g)	5	94⅞	94½	94⅞	+¾
34½	30	West El Inst ½g	2	32½	32¼	32½	M'r26
36	27½	Westvaco (1.40)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'r25
§38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	25	Wheeling Steel	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'r26
76	69	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	M'r24
12	10¼	White Dent(¼g)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	M'r21
17⅜	12½	White Motor	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅜
7½	5	White Rock	1	5½	5½	5½	M'r22
5⅜	4	White Sew Ma	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
41	41	White Sew M pf	1	41	41	41	Feb15
25	20½	White pr pf (2)	2	25	25	25	M'r22
1⅞	1⅜	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r26
2⅜	1¾	Willys-Overland	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	Willys-Over pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5¾	4⅜	Wilson & Co	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
73¼	65½	Wilson $6 pf(3k)	1	72½	72	72½	+½
33¾	27½	Woodward I ¼g	5	28¼	28	28	
34½	30⅛	Woolworth(2.40)	19	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
24⅛	16½	Worth P & M	10	21½	21¼	21¼	+⅛
64½	58	WPM cv ppf1⅛k	4	62¼	62	62⅛	M'r25
60¼	54¼	WPM pr pf 1⅛k	2	58	58	58	+¾
80	67	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	67¾	67¼	67¾	M'r25
		Y—Z					
22½	18¾	Yale & T (.60)	2	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
17¼	12⅞	Yel T & C (¼g)	11	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
12¼	9⅛	YoungS&W(½e)	5	10¼	10	10	+⅜
42⅛	31¼	Yng Sh&T (½g)	10	35½	34⅜	34½	+⅜
94⅛	88½	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	88½	88½	88½	M'r25
18⅝	15	Young St D(¼g)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
15⅛	12⅝	Zenith Rad (1e)	7	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
2¼	2	Zonite Products	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • # Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market • **Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations**

Senator Gives Reassurance On Wool Price

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah assured western wool growers that huge stocks of domestic and foreign wool gathered in the United States would not be used to force down the price for domestic wool.

He said any buyer presenting those stocks as an argument for lower prices was misrepresenting the fact.

Position Clarified

Wool growers had complained to the Senator that stocks of Australian wool being held in this country for the British Government and the Army stocks held in Utah were being "used as a club" by Boston buyers to lower prices.

Senator Thomas wrote growers that no British wool would be released in the United States as long as domestic wool was available at reasonable prices. He said wool was a strategic material and it was the Government's policy to keep an ample stock pile on hand for use in emergency. The British wool, he said, was held in bond and of the 250,000,000 pounds of Australian wool to be stored here only 4 per cent has actually arrived. He added all of it was expected by next July 1.

Emergency Use

Senator Thomas said the United States in an emergency could draw upon the British wool and that the stock could not be disposed of in this country after the war emergency is over without consent of this Government.

Senator Thomas said he realized the "Boston buyers are going to buy as cheaply as they can" and "are going to use the argument of heavy available foreign supply to beat down prices."

The Utah Senator said he had taken up with the War Department a proposal that only domestic wools be used in manufacture of Army equipment.

Order for wool to be delivered from the new clip as soon as available, are being taken by Boston wool houses, involving graded French combing, fine territory wools, around $1 to $1.02, scoured basis, delivered mills, and graded combing Ohio fleeces of three-eighths and quarterblood grades, at 44 to 45 cents, in the grease, delivered mills.

Demand for fine grades of South American wools is good, particularly for spot wools, and for wools now nearing port. Australian fine combing wools are fetching $1 to $1.05 scored, including duty.

In mohair, the spring clip continues to be sold in Texas, and about 2,500,000 pounds of new clip have been moved thus far, in opinion of wool men. Demand is mostly from knitters and woolen mills, with sales ranging from 52 to 55 cents for adult and 75 to 85 cents for kid mohair.

Clothing Contracts Placed by the Army Total $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has contracted for cloth for uniforms, blankets, and other equipment for troops costing more than $30,000,000.

The largest, a $9,672,442 order for 20,315,000 yards of uniform cotton cloth, went to J. P. Stevens and Company, Inc., New York City. Officials said it was one of the largest orders of the kind in the defense program so far.

The American Woolen Company, New York City, received a $4,282,212 order for 662,500 wool blankets.

Other contracts included:

For uniform cloth—Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C., 3,000,000 yards, $1,600,830; William Whitman Company, Inc., New York, 1,150,000 yards, $574,373; Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, N. J., 164,000 yards doeskin cloth, $643,700.

For overcoating — American Woolen Company, New York, 1,225,000 yards, $2,931,025; Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., 500,000 yards, $1,200,000; Hayward-Schuster Company, Inc., East Douglas, Mass., 1,000,000 yards, $2,364,000.

Gibbs Underwear Company, Philadelphia, 500,000 pairs wool drawers, 605,000.

For wool blankets — Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., $1,617,500; Hayward-Schuster Company, Inc., East Douglas, Mass., $965,000; Pearce Manufacturing Company, Latrobe, Pa., $510,400; Leaksville Woolen Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., $644,000; Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, N. C., $1,588,400; Gera Mills, Garfield, N. J., $570,000; J. P. Stevens and Company, Inc., New York, $799,925; F. C. Huyck and Sons, Kenwood Mills, Albany, N. Y., $824,000.

Edward M. Rocho, Freeport, Ill., construction and completion of storage facilities at the Savanna, Ill., ordnance depot, $729,582.

Kilby Street Company, Anniston, Ala., machining shells, $803,000.

Van Tonningen Succeeds Trip

AMSTERDAM, (Via Berlin), March 26 (AP)—M. M. Rost Van Tonningen, a leading Dutch Nazi and banker, has been appointed head of the Netherlands Bank, succeeding Dr. Leonardus J. A. Trip, resigned. Van Tonningen served from 1931 to 1936 as League of Nations expert on Austrian finances. J. Robertson was appointed vice president of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank of Amsterdam, replacing J. J. Westerman Holstyn, who was dismissed.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s '54-44	112.10	112.10	112.10
1 2¼s '53-51	104.14	104.14	104.14
8 2¼s '56-54	104.20	104.20	104.20
2¾s '65-60	109.25	109.25	109.25
New York City Bonds			
23 3s '80	101½	101¼	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	82¾	82¾	82¾
20 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62½	61¾	62
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	106⅞	106⅞
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Am I G Chem 5½s'49 cld	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
1 Am Int 5½s '49	102	102	102
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	102 21-32	102⅝	102⅝
1 Am T&T 3¾s '66	107	107	107
8 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	110	110	110
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104½	104½
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105¼	105½
38 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95	90½	89⅞	90½
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st reg	89	89	89
1 AT&SF 4s 105-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
58 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¾	78½	78¾
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	73½	73½	73½
19 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65¼	65½
10 A C Line 5s 45	85¼	85⅛	85¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34¼	34¼	34¼
15 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	87	87	87
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
5 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	70	70	70
118 B&O 95 st A	46	45¼	46
35 B&O 95 st C	51½	50½	51½
45 B&O 2000 st D	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
55 B&O 96 st F	45⅞	45⅜	45¾
585 B&O cv 60 st	26½	24⅞	26½
17 B&O24s 48	68½	68	68¼
23 B&OPLE¾WV 41 51st	57½	57¼	57½
26 B&O S W 50 s	47	46	47
9 B&O T C 4s 59	55½	54⅞	55
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	49	49	49
1 Ban & Ar cv 4s 51 st	50	50	50
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	87½	87½	87½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	111	111	111
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	132⅜	132	132
2 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	98	98	98
4 Beth Steel 3½s 52	106	105¾	106
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
99 Boston&Me 4½s 70	27½	26⅝	27
18 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	14¾	14¼	14¾
25 Buf R&P 57 st	47½	46⅞	47½
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	5	5	5
1 Bush Term 5s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	73	73	73
5 Can Sou 5s 62	86½	86	86
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	97½	97½	97½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98½	98¼	98½
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	98	98	98
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96	96
2 Can Pac 5s '54	78½	78½	78½
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	82½	82½	82½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	73½	73	73½
17 Can Pac 4s perp	60	59½	60
3 Caro Cen 4s '49	46	46	46
2 Caro C&O 4s '65	106¾	106⅝	106¾
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93¼	93¼	93¼
68 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¼	2⅞	3¼
157 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
42 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10⅜	10¾
20 Cen New Eng 4s '61	64	63½	64
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107½	107½	107½
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	52	51⅞	52
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72⅛	71	72⅛
2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	74	73½	74
26 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¼	16⅜	17
21 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
5 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15⅜	15⅛	15¼
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	87	86⅞	87
3 Champion P&F 4¾s'50	106	106	106
1 Chp P&F(38) 4¾s '50	104	104	104
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	103¾	103½	103¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103¾	103¾	103¾
27 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14	13⅜	14
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84¼	83¾	84¼
13 CB&Q 4½s '77	77½	77	77½
30 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84¼	84¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	97⅞	97⅞
12 Chi & E Ill Inc '97	24½	24½	24½
2 Chi & Erie 5s '82	111	111	111
19 Ch Gt West Inc 2038	33	32½	33
14 Ch Gt West 4s '48	68	67½	68
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	26	26	26
1 Chi I & Ls '47	25	25	25
23 Chi I & L 5s '66	9½	9⅜	9⅜
317 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	8¾	9⅜
258 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2	1⅞	2
21 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	39½	39¼	39½
13 CM&SP gen 4s '89	39⅜	38¾	39¼
6 Chi&NW 6½s '36	28¼	28	28¼
19 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15¼	15½
8 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	24	23⅞	24
18 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	23	22¾	23
120 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2¼	1⅞	2
57 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15¼	14⅞	15
35 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15	14⅞	14⅞
9 ChiGNW 4s 87	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
18 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	22⅜	22½	22½
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87	22	22	22
86 CRI&P 4½s 52	11⅜	10½	11⅜
53 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
6 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¾	1⅝	1¾
83 CRI&P 4s 88	19	17⅞	18¾
5 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
250 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10¼	9¼	10¼
77 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	9¾	9¼	9¾
4 CTHte&SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62	62
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Ch&WInd 4s 52	93	93	93
4 Childs Co 5s 43	29	29	29
2 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	13¾	13¾	13¾
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58½	58¼	58¼
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	75⅝	75½	75½
12 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105⅛	105	105
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	89½	89	89½
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78¼	78	78
12 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	71	70	71
29 Col&So 4½s 80	16¼	15¾	16
6 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	103½	103½	103½
1 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	103½	103½	103½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
13 ComlMack inc69ww	40¼	39¼	39¼
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¼	109	109
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	105⅞	105⅞
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
13 Crane Co 2¼s'50	98¼	98	98
8 Crucible Stl 3¼s'55	96	96	96
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	18½	18½	18½
1 Curtis Pub 3s'55	97¼	97¼	97¼
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	50½	49⅞	50¼
5 D & R G 4½s'36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
196 D & R G 4s'36	11½	11	11⅛
4 D & R G West 5s'55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	1½	1⅜	1½
135 D & R G West 5s'78	11½	11	11½
12 DetEd 3s'70	103⅛	102¾	103
12 Dow Chem 2¼s'50	102¼	102	102¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
124 Erie rfg 5s'67	23	22½	23
108 Erie rfg 5s'75	23¼	22⅝	23
9 Erie 1st 4s'96	87	86	87
48 Erie gen lien 4s'96	51½	51	51
10 Erie cv 4s'53 A	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	102½	102½	102½
5 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	102½	102⅜	102½
4 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Fla E Cst 5s'74	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
3 Francis Sug 6s'56	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	89¾	89⅝	89¾
5 Gt Nor 5s'73	100	100	100
3 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	93½	93½	93½
16 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	93½	93½	93½
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	108	108	108
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	102½	102⅞
13 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3 G Bay & W deb B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
30 Gulf M&N 5s'50	85⅝	85¼	85½
16 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	70	69½	69½
15 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	44¼	44¼	44¼
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	85	85	85
10 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29½	29½	29½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	47¼	47	47
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13	13	13
18 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	100½	100¼	100½
12 Ill Cen 4s'52	44½	44½	44½
71 Ill Cen 4s'53	43¼	42	43¼
24 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	44½	44¼	44½
73 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	44½	43½	44½
14 Ill Cen 5s'55	51½	51½	51½
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	59	59	59
95 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	46	45¼	46
22 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	42½	42¼	42½
1 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	18½	18½	18½
10 Inland Stl 3s'61	103⅛	103	103
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s'48	97¾	97½	97¾
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
56 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14¾	14¼	14¾
20 Int Gt Nor 5s'56B	14¼	14¼	14¼
18 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	45¾	45½	45½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	83¾	83	83
1 Int Paper 6s'55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Int Paper 5s'47	103	103	103
50 Int T&T 4½s'52	44	43⅞	43⅞
24 Int T&T 5s'55	46	45⅞	46
7 James F&Clea 4s'59	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
9 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42⅞	42	42¾
3 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	41½	41¼	41½
1 K C South 3s 50	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 Koppers Co 4s 51	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	95⅝	95¼	95¼
10 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	40	40	40
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	69	69	69
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	40½	40	40
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	42½	42½	42½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	41	40¼	41
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	40¼	40	40¼
33 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	30¾	30⅜	30½
41 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28	27½	27⅞
89 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25⅞	25½	25⅝
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97½	97¼	97¼
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85¾	85⅝	85¾
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100¼	100¼	100¼
25 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89	89
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104½	104½	104½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51½	51½	51½
1 McKess&R5¼s'50	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	112½	112	112
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¼	105	105
15 MidlandRRNJ5s '40	44	43½	43¾
10 Mid&Nor cn 4½s'39	38	38	38
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10 Mil&Sta Line3½s'41	31½	31	31½
18 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	10	10	10
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¾	11⅝	11¾
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	81	80¾	81
171 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	28¼	26½	27⅞
72 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9	8⅝	9
83 K-K-T 4½s '78	24¼	23¼	24¼
111 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36½	35	36½
52 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	22⅞	21½	22⅞
43 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¼	1⅛	1¼
30 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24⅝	24½	24⅝
253 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24¾	24¼	24¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	24⅛	24	24⅛
24 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	25⅝	25⅜	25½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	25	25	25
23 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25½	25¼	25½
72 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24¾	24¼	24¾
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	112½	112½	112½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38⅜	38	38
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34½	34½	34½
12 Nor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	39¾
1 NashCha&StL4s'78	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Nat Dairy3¼s'60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	104½	104½	104½
3 Naugatuck 4s '54	85	85	85
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	58	58	58
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 N. O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
16 N Ohl & NE 4½s 52	67	67	67
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	73½	73¼	73¼
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43	42¾	42¾
9 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	38½	38½	38½
2 NY&GreenwdL5s46	48	48	48
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	66½	67
76 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59½	60
34 NYC cn 4s 98	67	66¼	67
4 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94¾	94¾
16 NYV cv 3¼s 52	64½	64½	64½
8 NYC & HR 4s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86¾	86⅝	86¾
48 NYChi&StL 6s 41	97½	97¼	97½
3 NYChi&StL5½s74A	73	72½	73
48 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62	62⅜
11 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93½	93⅜	93½
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	94	94	94
3 NY Conn 3½s 65	100	100	100
24 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61½	60¾	61¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s 666	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115	115	115
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	52	52	52
37 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27¾	27⅜	27¾
7 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	44½	44½	44½
16 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26¾	26⅜	26¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
27 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	25¾	25¾
8 NYNH&H 3½s 47	25½	25	25½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25¼	25¼	25¼
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 NY S&W 4½s 37	14¾	14½	14¾
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	14¾	14¾	14¾
45 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	38¾	37	38¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	86	86	86
4 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15 Norf Sou 5s61 ct	17½	17½	17½
5 Norf Sou 5s61A	17½	17⅜	17⅜
4 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	17½	17½	17½
2 Nor Am Co 4s59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s54	105	105	105
53 Nor Pac 6s2047	67¼	66¼	66⅞
8 Nor Pac 5s2047C	59¼	59	59¼
10 Nor Pac 5s2047D	59¼	59	59¼
17 Nor Pac 4½s2047	53¼	53	53⅛
23 Nor Pac 4s97	79¼	78⅞	79¼
21 Nor Pac 3s2047	44	43¼	44
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s48	5½	5½	5½
2 Ohio Ed 4s65	107½	107½	107½
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Ont Pow N Fall 5s43	103	102¾	102¾
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	106¾	106⅝	106¾
6 Otis Steel 4½s62A	83½	83	83½
41 Pac Gas&El 3½s66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pac G&E 3¾s61	110½	110⅜	110½
20 Pac Gas&El 4s64	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95½	95½	95½
4 Pen Co 4s 63	104	103⅞	104
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109	109	109
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108¼	108	108¼
8 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113	112¼	112¼
6 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120½	120½	120½
24 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106½	106⅜	106⅜
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101⅞	101½	101⅞
10 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅞	94½	94⅞
8 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¾	90¼	90½
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s 60	50½	50½	50½
26 Pere Marq 5s 56	78½	78	78½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	70	69⅞	70
10 Pere Marq 4s 56	68½	68¼	68¼
3 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114	114	114
2 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	55	55	55
18 Pitt&WVa4½s 60C	55	54¾	54⅞
14 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95½	95½	95½
5 Prov Sec 4s 57	3½	3½	3½
3 PubSvcNo Ill 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Readg 4½s 97A	83⅛	83	83
11 Ready 4½s 97B	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68½	68½	68½
13 Rem Rand 4¼s 56 ww	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Repub Steel 5½s 54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Repub Stl 4½s 61	103	103	103
6 Repub Stl 4½s 56	103⅝	103½	103½
4 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	98	98	98
5 Rio Gr June 5s 39	42½	42¼	42½
3 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	42	42	42
20 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	9¼	9⅛	9¼
20 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	14	13¾	14
5 St L&Adir 5s 96	60	60	60
1 StLIM&C4sR&G 33	69	69	69
6 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	35	34⅞	35
36 St LSF 5s 50B	13⅜	13	13⅜
1 StLSF 5s B 50	12½	12½	12½
302 St LSF 4½s 78	14	13½	13¾
42 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
236 St LSF 4s 59A	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
64 St LSF 4s 50A ct	12	11⅞	12
31 St LSW 5s 52	24¾	23½	24¾
39 St LSW rfg 5s 90	15⅜	15	15⅜
2 St LSW 1st 4s 89	75	74⅞	75
3 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	45	45	45
26 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	8	7⅞	8
6 St Paul UnDep 5s 72	112⅝	112½	112½
32 SA&A Pass 4s 43	87½	87⅜	87½
45 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	6¼	6½
12 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	5¾	5⅜	5¾
9 SeaAL 4s 50 st	10¾	10½	10¾
9 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4¼	4½
11 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
20 Shell Un 2½s'54	95½	95	95½
1 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104	104	104
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
40 Sou Pac 4½s'68	49	48¾	49
90 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49	48⅝	49
96 So Pac 4½s'69	49¼	48⅝	48⅞
48 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¾	65	65⅛
19 So Pac clt 4s '49	47	46¼	47
5 So Pac clt 4s'49 reg	45½	45½	45½
41 So Pac 3¾s '46	60	59⅜	60
74 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	50⅞	51
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	81¼	80⅞	81¼
27 South Ry 6½s '56	87½	87¼	87¼
28 South Ry gen 6s '56	82½	80¾	82½
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
63 South Ry gen 4s '56	62¾	61½	62¾
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	78	77	78
5 Spokane Int 5s '55	31½	31½	31½
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104	103⅝	103⅝
3 T RR A St L 4s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	103½	103½	103½
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	104	103¾	103¾
10 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	108	107⅝	108
18 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	73	72¾	72¾
32 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	73	72½	73
8 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20	19⅞	20
2 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '60	97	97	97
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12 Un Pac 3½s '80	103	102½	102½
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	97½	97½	97½
14 Unit Drug 5s '53	86¼	85⅜	86¼
2 Un Stockyrds 4¼s '51	94	94	94
1 U S Steel 1.85s 47	100½	100½	100½
10 U S Steel 2.65s 55	102	102	102
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103	102¾	103
50 VirginianRy 3¾s 66	107	106½	107
25 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	12½	12½	12½
51 Wabash 1st 5s 39	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞
53 Wabash 2d 5s 39	18¼	17⅜	18
3 Wabash 5s 80	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Wabash 5s 76	12	12	12
2 Wabash Des M 4s 39	15½	15½	15½
3 Walwrth 4s 55	83	83	83
22 West Shore 4s 2361	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104¾	104⅝	104¾
17 Westn Md 4s 52	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	23⅝	24⅛	24⅜
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24	23½	24
7 Westnr Un 5s 51	82⅝	82½	82½
26 Western Un 5s 60	81⅞	81¼	81⅜
1 Western Un 4½s 50	79	79	79
21 Wis Cen 4s 49	35	34	34⅞
13 Wis Cen 4s S & D 36	12	12½	11⅞
5 Wis Cen 4s S & D 36 ct	10	10	10
2 Young S & T 3¼s 60	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Young S & Tcv4s48	102¾	102⅝	102¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 7s 545 A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Antioquia 7s 54 D	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
18 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60¾	60⅝	60¾
1 Argentine 4½s 48	78½	78½	78½
15 Argentine 4½s 71	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
5 Australia 5s 55	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
7 Australia 4½s 56	51	50⅞	51
1 Belgium 7s 55	84	84	84
1 Brazil 8s 41	19	19	19
12 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16⅛	16½
8 Buen A 4¾s 77	47	47	47
5 Buen A 4⅞s Apr 76	47½	47½	47½
8 Canada 4s 60	92⅝	91¾	92⅝
3 Canada 3s 67	81	81	81
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Copenhag 5s 52	23½	23½	23½
3 Copenhag 5s 52 wd	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
6 Copenhag 4½s 53	22¼	21⅝	22¼
60 Cuba 4½s 77	51	51	51
9 Denmark 6s 42	43	42	43
3 Denmark 6s 42 wd	50	50	50
3 Denmark 5½s 55 wd	47½	47½	47½
2 Denmark 4½s 62	42½	42½	42½
4 Denmark 4½s 62 wd	45½	45½	45½
1 Dom 5½s 42	52½	52½	52½
2 Dom 2nd25½s 69 ext	52½	52½	52½
1 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
6 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	9	9	9
1 Haiti 6s 52	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 Hung L Mt7½s61A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Italy 7s 1951	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
5 Japan 6½s 54	62	62	62
2 Japan 5½s 65	44½	44½	44½
4 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	8	8	8
19 Mex 5s and 45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
18 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5	5	5
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
4 Norway 4½s 56	33	33	33
2 Panama 5s 63 A	89	89	89
37 Panama 5s 63 A st asd	80½	80¼	80½
35 Pan 5s 63A st asd ct	80⅜	80	80⅜
7 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2 Poland 8s 50	4½	4½	4½
1 Rhine-West 6s 53	16½	16½	16½
2 Rio de Jan 6½ 53	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9	9	9
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8½	8	8
14 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	17½	17½	17½
4 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	8½	8	8½
12 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	8½	8	8½
3 Sydney 5½s '55	61	61	61
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	44¼	44¼	44¼
11 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s '79	41¾	41½	41¾
1 Wurttemb El 7s '56	15	15	15

Total today 9,517,000, previous day 12,364,700, week ago 8,502,650, year ago 8,429,000, two years ago 6,377,000, Jan. 1 to date 529,901,075, year ago 390,681,300, two years ago 454,489,025.

Re-Elected

Thompson's Spa, Inc., Boston, has re-elected John W. Stokes President and Treasurer and (below) Henry E. Kingman Chairman of the board of directors.

Pullman, Inc. to Use Up to $15,000,000 To Retire Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—Pullman, Inc., management has decided to use up to $15,000,000 of the company's surplus cash in the retirement of an unspecified number of outstanding shares, it was announced.

The company pointed out in a notice to stockholders that it has an excess of current assets over current liabilities of $75,875,000 "which gives the pullman group of companies a larger amount of working capital than it has had at any time" since 1927 when Pullman, Inc., was formed as a holding company.

Stockholders were invited to tender their shares and name the selling prices. Acceptances by the company will be announced around April 15.

Pullman, Inc., has about 3,765,800 shares outstanding.

The company announced recently that, with holdings of 99,255 shares, Richard K. Mellon was the largest Pullman, Inc., stockholder. Other large holders were John R. Morron, 14,609 shares; Harold S. Vanderbilt, 5,000; Arthur O. Choate, 2,500; Alan M. Scaife, 2,000, and David A. Crawford, president, 2,137.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.3 P. C. in Week; 23.9 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 768,508 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 22.

This was an increase of 9,815 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 148,133 cars, or 23.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 166,560 cars, or 27.7 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	—Incr over— Last week	Yr ago
Miscellaneous frght	327,432	†178	68,131
Less-than-c'rlot mdse	158,661	†625	10,976
Coal	167,512	5,296	48,748
Grain & grain prod	36,913	4,351	5,472
Livestock	10,817	628	20
Forest products	38,886	†558	5,540
Ore	14,226	961	3,725
Coke	14,061	†60	5,521

†Decrease.

Boston Stocks

March 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	103½	103½	103½	102
8.75	Bos & Albany	90	89¾	90	89½
2.00	Bos Edison	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	48	48	47¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
	Bos & M st D pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	12	12	12	12
	Bos & Prov	22	21½	22	21
	Copper Range	5	5	5	5
	Eastern SS	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
1.00	Emplyrs Group	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
.60	Loew's Boston	12½	12½	12½	12¾
	Maine Cent	4½	4½	4½	4
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	119¾	118½	119¾	118½
	Quincy Min	1	1	1	1
.10a	Reece But H	8	8	8	8¼
1.60	Torrington	29	28	28½	29
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	38	37	38	37
2.50	Unit Shoe M	59	58½	59	58¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Acme Wire (.30g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Aero Sup B (.55e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	5	5	5
30	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	100	100	100
1800	Allied Prod (1)	16	16	16
50	Alum Co Am	136	136	136
100	Am Book	26½	26½	26½
200	Am C P&LA (3d)	26½	26½	26½
100	Am Cit P&LB	½	½	½
2800	Am Cyan B (.60)	33½	33	33½
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Exp Lines (¼g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	28¼	28⅛	28¼
150	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	21	20	21
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	Am Seal-Kap (.24e)	3	3	3
1000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Am Superpow 1pf	55½	55	55
900	Am Superpow pf	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
100	Anch Post F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1½	1½
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Asso G & El A	3-32	3-32	3-32
20	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	21	21	21
700	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas Ply (1½)	15	15	15
400	Auburn Cen Mfg	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1200	Aviation & Tran	4	4	4
150	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
900	Baldwin Loco war	5	5	5
600	Bardst'n Dis	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Barium Sta Stl	1	1	1
100	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	10	10	10
100	Beaunit M cv pf	14½	14½	14½
200	Beech Airc	6	6	6
400	Bell Airc	20⅞	20¼	20½
25	Bell Tel Pa pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
500	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
1000	Bliss (E W)	16½	15¾	16½
100	Blue Ridge	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Blue Rid cv pf	36½	36½	36½
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Braz Tr L & P	4½	4½	4½
100	Breeze Corp (1e)	7½	7½	7½
1000	Brewst Aero (¼e)	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
200	Bridgpt Mach	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Brown-F Dist	1½	1½	1½
100	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
200	Buckeye P L	39	39	39
300	Buf N&EP pf	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	96	96	96
1000	Burry Biscuit	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Can Marconi (.804g)	½	½	½
100	Can Col Airw	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Cap City Prod (.15g)	8½	8½	8½
500	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Carrier Corp	8¼	8	8
300	Catalin Am (¼e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
50	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	124	123½	123½
100	Celluloid	5	5	5
75	Celluloid pf	42¼	41⅞	42¼
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	115	115	115
25	Cen St E cv pf	½	½	½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (1½g)	67¾	67¾	67¾
50	Childs pf	7	7	7
200	Cities Service	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Cit Svc P&L $7pf (7)	94	94	94
200	City Auto Stpg (60)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
200	Cleve El Illum (2a)	¼	¼	¼
100	Cleve Tract (9g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Colon Develop	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Colo Fuel & I war	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	Colum G&E pf (5)	58	56½	58
400	Colum O&G	1⅛	1	1
50	Comm P Svc (½g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Cons Stl Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅛	7	7
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	33	33	33
200	Creole Pet (½a)	13	12⅞	13
200	Crown C Int A (.10k)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
25	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	22	22	22
100	Cuban Atl Sug (½e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Decca Records (.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Dejay Strs (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Dennison Mfg A	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Det Mich Stove (.20g)	2¼	2¼	2
100	Duro-Test	1	1	1
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	East Gas&F	2	2	2
50	East G&F pr pf (4½)	51	51	51
10900	El Bond & Sh	2⅝	2½	2½
200	ElBo&Sh $5 pf (5)	60	59½	60
200	El P&L 2 pf A	10	9	10
900	El P&L war	½	½	½
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¼g)	32	32	32
100	Emerson Elec (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Equity Corp	¼	¼	¼
75	Equity Corp $3 pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	Esquire Inc (.40e)	3½	3⅜	3½
200	Fairchild Av (½e)	9	8¾	9
500	Fairchild En & Air	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Fedders Mfg (.20g)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
50	Fla P&L$7 pf (4.38k)	119	118¾	119
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.14e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
100	Fruehauf Tra (1.40)	20	20	20
25	Fuller $3 cv (6e)	31	31	31
100	Gen Firepfg (.35g)	15½	15½	15½
20	Gen G&E pf B	85½	85½	85½
125	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	108½	107¾	108½
2100	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	9	8⅞	9
50	GodchauxSugA (2)	25	25	25
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
25	Gorh Inc pf	16	16	16
100	Gray Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Gt Atl & P nv (2½)	99	99	99
200	Gt NY Brew	½	½	½
900	Gulf Oil (1)	30	29½	30
200	Harvard Brew (.15e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Hecla Min (.20g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Helena Rub A (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜

Dow-Jones Averages

	Ind. 30	Rails 20	Util. 15
Today's close*	123.39	28.69	19.66
Net change	+.69	+.07	+.07
Previous close	122.70	28.62	19.59
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.60	26.54	18.81

* Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26—100)

Today's close		Prev. close	6260
Month ago	57.43	Year ago	59.15
Month ago	62.60	1941 low	55.45

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Heyden Chem (3)	68½	68½	68½
200	Holling Gold (h.65a)	8½	8½	8½
25	Horn & Hard (2)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
200	Humble Oil (&g)	54½	54⅜	54⅜
100	Ill Iowa Pow	2½	2½	2½
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Ill Zinc	11	11	11
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½a	6¾	6½	6½
600	Imp Oil Ltd reg(th½a	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Imp Tb Brit (.493g)	8	8	8
350	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	70⅛	69½	69½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Int Indust	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1500	Int Pap&Pow war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
800	Int Petrol	9½	9½	9½
100	Int Util pf (1.81k)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	31½	31½	31½
100	Int Home Eq (.80)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	11	11	11
100	Jacobs F F)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Jer Cen P&L 6 pf	101½	101½	101½
700	Jones&Lau Stl	30	29⅞	30
300	Kingston Prod	1⅛	1	1
70	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	96	96
20	Lack RR NJ (4)	40	40	40
500	Lake Sh M (h2)	12½	12½	12½
200	Lakey Fdy&M (.20)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2100	Lehigh C&N (.30e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
600	Leonard Oil Dev	6	6	6
100	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Long Is Ltg	4	4	4
25	Long Is L pf B	22¾	22¾	22¾
1000	Louis L&E (.10g)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
10	Mangel Strs pf (1½e)	45	45	45
300	Marion St Sh	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Master Elec (.60g)	32¼	32¼	32¼
300	McWill Drdg	8	8	8
100	Memp N Gas (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Mer-C&S pf A (6½e)	87½	87½	87½
200	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
50	Mich Stl Tube (.15g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Mid St P Avtc (.37g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	Mid West Corp (¼e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
75	Midvale (1½g)	110	110	110
500	Midwest Oil (.90)	7¾	7¼	7¼
150	Minn Min & M (.60g)	47	46¾	47
400	Mock J Voeh (¼g)	9	9	9
300	Molybdenum (¼g)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
70	Montg Ward A (7)	166	166	166
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Mt City Cop (¼e)	3	3	3
1000	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5¼	5½
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Nat City Lines (¼g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	44	43	43
300	Nat Cont (¼g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	11⅞	12
275	Nat P&L pf (6)	97	96⅝	97
200	Nat Tun & Mines	3⅛	3	3
250	N E PA6% pf (2½k)	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
100	N H Clock	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	New Idea Inc (.80)	14	14	14
400	N J Zinc (½g)	65⅛	65¼	65¼
3000	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅛	1	1
2000	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
75	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	71	70	71
100	Niag Sh Md B (.30e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
2000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Nor Am L&P pf	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Ogden Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
125	Ohio Oil pf (½g)	23	22⅞	23
280	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110¾	110¾	110¾
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	114½	114½	114½
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜)	30¾	30¾	30¾
500	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10900	Pennroad (.20e)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
25	Pa P&Lt $7 pf (7)	113½	113½	113½
600	Phoenix Sec	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
150	Phoen Sec pf	37½	37	37
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
100	Pitts Metallu (½g)	15	15	15
200	Pitts Pl Gl	80	80	80
100	Pleas V Wine (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Potrero Sugar	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Premier Gld (h.12)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Prosperity Co B	4½	4½	4½
30	P S Colo 7 pf	113¾	113¾	113¾
175	P S Ind $7 pr pf	115¾	114⅝	115¾
125	P S Ind $6 pf	55½	55¼	55¼
350	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	50⅝	49¾	49¾
200	Pug Sd P & T (½g)	17⅛	17	17⅛
40	Quaker Oats pf (6)	149½	149	149
300	RKO opt war	7-32	7-32	7-32
50	Raym Conc (1)	13½	13½	13½
100	Reed Roll Bit (1a)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Reliance E&E (-¾e)	4	4	4
200	Republic Avia	4	4	4
150	Royal Type (2g)	56	55	56
900	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2
125	St Regis Pap pf	89	86	89
1600	Salt Dome Oil	3	2½	3
100	Schulte (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Schulte (DA) pf	10	10	10
10	Scran-SBW pf	88½	88½	88½
900	Scullin Stl war	1	1	1
300	Sec Corp Gen	¾	¾	¾
200	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Selected Indus	¼	¼	¼
100	Sel Ind (al ct) (3½)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Sel Ind pr (5½)	50	49½	50
400	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	112	112	112
10	Singer Mfg (6)	110	110	110
600	Sonotone (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	So Coast	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	37⅝	37⅝
50	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	44½	44⅜	44½
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
100	Spencer Shoe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18½	18½	18½
100	StandStlSprg (1½e)	20½	20½	20½
200	Stinnes (H)	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Sullivan Mach	13	12¾	12¾
1300	Sunray Oil (.10e)	1½	1¼	1½
100	Tampa El (.45g)	23	23	23
100	Tob & Al Ssks (3xe)	44	44	44
90	Todd Shipyds (1½g)	94	92	92
100	Transwest Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Tubize Chat	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tung-Sol Lamp (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Udylite Cory (.10g)	3	3	3
600	Unexcelled Mfg	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1600	Unit Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Unit Lt & P pf	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
400	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	59	58	58
100	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	UnitSpecialts (.15g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	U S Foil B	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	U S Lines pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	U S Rub Recl	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Unit Wall Pap	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Univ Corp vtc	6½	6½	6½
50	Univ Insur (1)	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Util Equit pr (2e)	45	44	44
100	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1600	Venezuel Pet	3½	3	3
100	Vultee Airc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Wellington Oil	2	2	2
500	West Air Exl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	West Md 1 pf (7e)	68	68	68
50	West Tab & Sta (2e)	17	17	17
10	Wolverine T	5	5	5

Total Stock Sales Today estimated 120,000. Year ago, 261,100.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Ark Nat Gas pf	30c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Brown-Forman Dist $6 pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Cons Mach Tool Corp $6 1st pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Highway Safety App A	17½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Nat Tea Co pf	55c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
No Ind PS 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
No Ind PS 6% pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Nor Ind P S 5½% pf	$1.37½	..	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Sec Title Bldg. Inc $7 ptc pf	80c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Suburban Elec Sec 2d pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Extra				
Allen-Wales Add Mach Corp	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
First Nat Bank Palm Beach	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Increased				
Glastonbury Bk & Tr Co (Hartford)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Initial				
Amer Dairies	50c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 26
Birmingham Gas	25c	..	Mar. 27	Mar. 17
Fed Mch & Welder	15c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 17
Pub Serv of Okla 5% pf (new)	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Unit Drill & Tool B	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Irregular				
Alum Goods Mfg	15c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Campbell Wyant & Co Fdry	25c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 4
Chemical Fund, Inc.	7c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 25
Gen Inv Tr (Bos) BT	6c	..	Apr. 21	Mar. 31
Howey Gold M. Ltd	2c	..	May 1	Mar. 31
Mass Inv Trust	30c	..	Apr. 21	Mar. 31
Nelson (Herman) Corp	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Phila Co	10c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 1
So Berkshire Pow & El	50c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Worcester Suburban El common	$1	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Liquidating				
Fisk Rubber Co	60c	..	Mar. 20,'41	Ap 1,'40
Pac Spruce & T	$3	..	Feb. 17	Feb. 14
Resumed				
Roosevelt Hotel (L.A.)	$4	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 10
Regular				
Allen-Wales Add Mach Corp	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Amer Dairies, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Amer Fid & Cas (Va)	15c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Amer Furn, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Apollo Steel	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Autoline Oil, pf	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Build Exch Bldg Co of Baltimore, 3%		..	Mar. 21	Mar. 17
Calamba Sug Estate	40c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Carter J W Co	15c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
Cinn Adver Prod	11¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Citiz-Un Natl Bk, Fid & Col Tr Co (Louis) Trust Ptc Ctfs	$3.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Comm Inv Co (Del)	4c	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Del Trust Co	$1.50	Q	Apr 15	Mar. 31
Dravo Corp, 6% pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
East Magn Talc Co Inc	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Fallkill Natl Bk & Tr Co (Pough)	$3.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
First Natl Bk, Palm Beach	$1	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Froed Grain & Malt Co	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Froed Grain & Malt Co, $1.20 pf	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Gen Fin Corp	5c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Ingel Gas Co	$0.0025	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Kauf Dept Strs	20c	..	Apr. 28	Apr. 10
Lerner Stores	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Lerner Strs pf	$1.12½	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Life Insur Co Va	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Lux Clock Man Co	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Marshant Calculating M	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Mer Nat Bk (Boston)	$3	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Phila Co pf	$1.50	$	May 1	Apr. 1
Phil&TrentonRR	$2.50	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Pitts Forgings	25c	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Squibb (E R) & Sons $5 pf Series A	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Stecher-Traung Lith 5% pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 14
do	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
do	$1.25	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Tivoli Brew	5c	Q	Apr. 19	Apr. 1
Troy Sunshine Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Unit Drill&Tool A	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
United Milk Prod	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
United Milk Prod pt pf	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
US Hoffman M pf	68¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
United Steel&Wire	10c	*Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Vermont&MassRR	$3	S	Apr. 7	Mar. 27
Wetherhill Fin Co	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
WetherhillFin6% pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
WilmingtonTrustCo	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Woodall Ind, Inc	10c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 15

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat:				
Chicago	90⅛	88⅝	88¾	89⅝
Minneapolis	89½	88	88⅛	89
Kansas City	83	81¾	81⅞	82⅝
Winnipeg	77⅛	76½	76½	77⅛
July Wheat:				
Chicago	87⅝	86⅜	86½	87⅛
Minneapolis	89⅜	87¾	88	88¼
Kansas City	80¼	79	79	79¾
Winnipeg	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78¾
September Wheat:				
Chicago	87⅛	86½	86⅝	87⅜
Minneapolis	87⅝	86⅜	86⅝	87⅛
Kansas City	80¾	79⅝	79⅝	80⅛
May Corn:				
Chicago	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝	66
Kansas City	62¾	62½	62½	62½
July Corn:				
Chicago	66⅜	66	66	66
Kansas City	63	62⅝	62⅝	62½
May Oats:				
Chicago	37½	36¾	36¾	37¼
Minneapolis	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
Winnipeg	36¼	36	36	35⅞

Rye

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	45⅛	45⅛	44⅝	44¾	44⅞
July old	46⅛	46½	45⅝	45¾	46⅜
July new	53⅛	53¼	52	52⅛	52¾
Sept. old	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
Sept. new	53¼	53⅜	52⅛	52⅜	53⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	7.65	7.67	7.57	7.62	7.62
July	7.85	7.87	7.75	7.85	7.80
Sept.	8.05	8.07	7.95	8.02	8.02
Oct.	8.15	8.15	8.02	8.10	8.10

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.08
July	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.06

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
May	95.0	95.1	94.9	94.9	95.7
July	95.0	95.1	94.7	94.8	95.2
Tops					
July	122.7	123.0	122.3	122.5	122.7
Oct.	118.9	119.0	118.7	119.5	119.4

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY May No 3	2.43	2.43	2.41	2.42	2.45
NY July No 3	2.45	2.48	2.44	2.45	2.49
Wld May No 4	.84	.84	.84	.84	.85
Wld July No 4	.85	.90	.84½	.88½	.89¼

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.83	10.93	10.83	10.90	10.85
July	10.81	10.88	10.80	10.85	10.80
Oct.	10.71	10.78	10.70	10.74	10.70
Dec.	10.69	10.77	10.68	10.74	10.69

Spots—11.20.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.80	13.85	13.74	13.74	13.70
September	13.90	13.95	13.76	13.76	13.75
December	13.90	13.90	13.84	13.76b	.....

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.15	7.17	6.99	6.99	7.17
Sept.	7.22	7.25	7.05	7.05	7.25

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	22.65	22.80	22.65	22.70	22.42
July	22.05	22.28	22.05	22.20	22.00

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.....	.....	.....	11.90b	12.00
July	.....	.....	.....	11.87b	11.95

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 26

	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0320
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0535	.0535	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8500	.8500	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Pow 5s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ala Pow 5s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Ala Pow 4½s 67	101½	101	101½
1 Am G & E 3¾s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
61 Am P & L 6s 2016	109	108¼	109
5 Ark P&L 5s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 As Elec 4½s 53	48½	48½	48½
32 As G & E 5s 50	15¼	14¾	14⅞
12 As G & E 5s 68	15⅛	14¾	15
3 As G & E 4½s 48	14¾	14¾	14¾
51 As G & E 4½s 49	15⅛	14¾	15
10 As T&T 5½s 55 A	65½	65½	65½
3 Bell H Can 5s 57 B	110½	109⅝	109⅝
1 Birm El 4½s 68	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Can Pac 6s 42	76½	76½	76½
12 Cen St El 5½s 54	20½	19¾	19⅞
6 Cen St El 5s 48	20½	20⅛	20⅛
68 Cen St P & L 5½s 53	97½	97	97⅛
5 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	40½	40	40
1 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	89	89	89
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
19 Cities Ser 5s 50	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
16 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	96	95⅝	96
12 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	95¼	95	95½
11 Commun P & L 5s 57	103⅛	102⅝	102⅛
3 Con G E L ba 2¾s 76	101	101	101
3 Son Gas Ut 6s '43 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
80 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	96⅛	95½	96⅛
3 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
59 East G&F 4s '56 A	87⅝	87	87½
109 Elec P&L 5s 2030	91	89½	90⅝
3 Empire Dis E 5s '52	105	104⅝	105
37 Fla P&L 5s '54	106	105⅝	105¾
3 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	101½	101½	101½
10 Geo P&L 5s '78	82	81½	82
65 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	85	84½	84¾
3 GrocSt Prod 6s 45	61½	61½	61½
7 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	24	23½	23⅛
8 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	100½	100	100½
3 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107	106¾	107
3 Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	90	90	90
1 Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	105	105	105
26 Inters Pow 6s 52	30	27⅞	28
52 Inters Pow 5s 57	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
4 Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	103	103	103
2 Lake Sup DP3½s 66A	107	107	107
10 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅛	106¼	106¼
1 Metro Ed 4s 71	108	108	108
2 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	108	108	108
2 Midland Val 5s 43	57	57	57
5 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	105½	105½	105½
2 Minn P&L 5s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Miss Pow 5s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	100½	100½	100½
1 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109¼	109¼	109¼
22 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	93½	93	93½
9 N Eng G&E 5s '50	64⅞	64½	64⅞
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	64½	64½	64½
10 N Eng G&E 5s '47	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞
10 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	99	98¾	98¾
2 N Eng Pow 5s '48	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 NY St E&G 4½s '80	104	104	104
2 Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	103¼	103	103¼
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
4 OklaNatGas 3¾s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Pac P&L 5s 55	98½	97¾	98¼
2 Pen Cen P&L4½s77	105½	105	105½
25 Pen Pub S 6s 47C	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Pen Pub S 5s 54D	108½	108½	108½
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	103⅝	103½	103½
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61D	104	104	104
2 Phila El P 5½s 72	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
8 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	90½	90½	90½
2 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	110	110	110
2 Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	85	85	85
1 Pub Sv Colo 4s '49	106½	106½	106½
1 Pub Svc Colo 3½s '64	107	107	107
8 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	155	154½	155
19 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	102	101⅞	102
7 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	103	102½	103
27 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	100½	100½	100½
66 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108¼	108	108
2 Scullin Stl 3s '51	85½	85	85
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
6 So'west P&L 6s 2022 A	108⅛	108	108⅛
6 Spalding 5s '89	36	36	36
12 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	86¾	85⅜	86¾
21 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	86½	85⅞	86½
36 Stand G&E 6s '51	87	85⅝	87
43 Stand G&E 6s '57	86⅞	85¾	86¾
35 Stand G&E 6s '66	86¾	85½	86¾
45 Stand P&L 6s '57	86½	85¾	86½
12 Starrett Corp 5s '50	23	22½	23
7 Tex El S 5s '60	107½	107¼	107¼
2 Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Ulen&Cods50 4th st	9	9	9
1 Unit El NJ 4s 49	115	115	115
10 Unit L&P 6½s 74	98½	98½	98½
13 Unit L&P 6s 75	98⅞	98¼	98⅞
2 Unit L&P 5½s 59	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
57 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100	99⅞	100
2 Unit L&Ry 6s 73A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Utah P&L 4½s44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Virg PS 5½s46A	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Virg Pub S 5s50B	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Waldorf Ast 5s54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6 West Newsp Un 6s44	65½	64½	64½
10 West Pa Tract 5s60	117½	117½	117½
6 York Rys 5s37	97½	97¼	97½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Fin R M Bk 5s 61	41½	41½	41½
4 Nippon E P 6½s 53	42½	42½	42½
4 Prussia El 6s 54	42½	42½	42½
2 Stinnes 4s '46 3rd st	52	52	52
3 Unit El Svc 7s '56	18½	18½	18½

Total bond sales today, estimated, 1,500,000, year ago 1,229,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Strikes Delay Defense Work, Says Iron Age

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The 65-day Allis-Chalmers Corp. strike which Naval Secretary Knox and O. P. M. Chief Knudsen have ordered settled is affecting operations of more than one-third of all companies holding U. S. defense contracts, "Iron Age" declared today.

Construction of destroyers, airplanes, plans to blast the bottleneck in aluminum, and even efforts to strengthen defense of the Panama Canal are being hampered, the trade publication said.

Production Impaired

"Every newspaper reader knows that the Ford Motor Co. is building a new factory for daily production of Pratt & Whitney engines," said "Iron Age." "This plan was scheduled for completion on March 29. Four compressors and four turbines are on order at Allis Chalmers. Until these are obtained, according to one Ford official, production will be seriously impaired. The plant cannot operate at all without installation of the turbines.

"Other aircraft production held up is that at Bendix, which awaits its large order for vacuum pumps needed for testing carburetors."

Langley Field, the government aircraft testing field in Virginia needs compressor units. Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio, needs switch gear units. Ingersoll-Rand, big producers of precision gears, await important electrical equipment.

"A total of 25 destroyers—scheduled for completion in June—are stopped," it was said. "Four builders, Seattle-Tacoma shipbuilding Co., Bethlehem Steel, Pusey & Jones, and Los Angeles Shipbuilding all are awaiting destroyer turbines."

Many Need Equipment

Other Allis-Chalmers equipment is needed by Aluminum Co. of America and Reynolds Metals Co., in new plants building to crack the aluminum bottleneck.

Steel companies "biting their nails," said the publication, are Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., which has switch gear equipment on order at Allis, and Bethlehem Steel Co., American Rolling Mills Co. and American Steel & Wire Co., which have ordered Allis electric equipment. Republic Steel Co. needs Allis synchronous condensers and Mesta Machine requires Allis generators.

Others among 30 big customers needing deliveries from Allis are Hercules Powder Co., awaiting steam turbines; du Pont, electrical equipment; National Lead Co., condensers; the Panama Canal, pumps; U. S. Navy Yards, switch gear units; General Motors, electrical equipment for mine sweepers; Boulder Dam, generators; Union Carbide & Carbon, blowers; South Carolina Public Service Co., hydraulic turbines to service army training camps.

More Metals Are Put Under Priority

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Office of Production Management has placed ferro-tungsten, tungsten metal powder, and tungsten compounds under a general priorities system and ordered that preference be given to United States and British defense orders.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Defense Director of Priorities, said the action was similar to that taken in the case of aluminum and magnesium. He said that a shortage existed in those types of tungsten.

The tungsten products are widely used in the production of certain types of steels.

The OPM order stipulated that producers make no deliveries on other than defense orders except by specific authority of the OPM.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.39	2.62
Amerex Hold	13.25	14.75
American Business Shrs	2.70	2.96
Am Houghton Fd	10.08	10.84
Boston Fund	13.20	14.19
British Type Inv	.08	.18
Broad St Inv	19.97	21.59
Bullock Fund	11.65	12.78
Can Inv Fund	2.45	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	24.34	26.17
Chain St Inv	15.03	15.98
Dividend Shrs	1.03	1.14
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	17.32	18.41
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.30	10.94
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.34	16.51
Fund Investors Inc	14.87	16.30
Gen Capital	25.64	27.57
Gen Investors Tr	4.41	4.80
Incorp Invest Tr	13.60	14.62
Inst Sec Bank Group	.92	1.01
Insurance	1.18	1.29
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	30.80	30.80
Loomis Sayles Mut*	74.30	74.30
Maryland Fund	3.30	4.20
Mass Invest Tr	17.45	18.76
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.22	8.24
Mutual Invest	8.38	9.15
*Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.		
Nation Wide Voting	1.01	1.14
New England Fund	10.32	11.13
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.33	.38
Putnam Fund	12.04	12.88
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.50	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	5.625	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.05	3.42
Scudder S & C	77.47	79.03
Spencer Trask Fund	12.85	13.64
Stand Util Inc	.13	.18
State Street Invest	59.25	62.50
Trusted Am Bk "B"	.47	.52
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
US El Lt & P Voting	.85	
Wellington Fund	13.28	14.61
World Investment Tr	3.09	3.42
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.36	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.00	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.64	....
Diversified Tr C	3.15	..
Diversified Tr D	4.80	5.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.30	3.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.13	4.90
Nation Wide Sec	3.27	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.89	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.33	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.28	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.88	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.05	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.28	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.77	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.50	1.125
First Boston Corp	14.00	15.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Poc	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. Value	Sales Price	Common Stocks	Liq. Value	Sales Price
B-1	28.69	31.44	S-1	21.87	23.80
B-2	22.82	25.01	S-2	11.84	13.00
B-3	14.03	15.41	S-3	8.04	8.87
B-4	6.74	7.42	S-4	3.09	3.44
[illegible] Stocks					
K-1	14.74	16.17	K-2	11.37	12.53

Willkie Urges Aid for China To Widen Sphere of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—In an address which summoned Americans to preserve their freedom by sharing it with other peoples, Wendell L. Willkie, keynote speaker at the United China Relief dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel last night, urged the dispatch of both civilian relief and war materials to China as part of an American policy to establish the "widest possible area of freedom" in the world.

Mr. Willkie shared the platform with Pearl S. Buck, writer on China; James G. Blaine, Chairman of United China Relief; Henry R. Luce, publisher, and Vincent Sheean, journalist, at the dinner, which launched the $5,000,000 drive of United China Relief, combining in one nation-wide appeal the relief campaigns of seven agencies serving China.

At a time when China is deciding who its future friends shall be, the United States, by selling war materials to Japan, has enabled foreign interests and especially Germany, to plant seeds of distrust in the Chinese thought, Miss Buck declared.

Gist of Willkie Speech

Mr. Willkie said in part:

The modern history of mankind is the story of a great struggle—the struggle to achieve freedom. For hundreds of years men have joined in this struggle from all over the world, now gaining ground, now losing it, but always eventually gaining more than was lost. . . .

From our free discussion of recent international issues, there have emerged two contrary points of view. There is the isolationist, or continental view, which says that our destiny lies entirely within our own shores. And there is the internationalist, or oceanic view, which says that our destiny lies with the other peoples of the earth. . . .

If Hitler Wins?

Consider, for instance, what must inevitably happen to us if the Axis Powers win this war. In that event all of Europe will fall under a totalitarian system of government. This means that Hitler will also control Africa. From Africa, with hundreds of commercial airplanes, he will reach out to South America, where in fact he has already begun fifth-column activities similar to those that wrecked Holland and Norway.

At the same time Japan will strike southward to the East Indies and take possession of many resources, such as rubber and tin, upon which our democratic world is dependent.

Thus, if Germany wins, the United States and Canada will find themselves almost surrounded by governments hostile to our form of government and to our method of trading with other people. And in that situation we shall have two choices, both equally fatal.

We may choose to trade with those hostile governments. However, we must remember that our system is based upon competition between individuals. The totalitarian system is based upon competition between states. Individuals cannot compete against states.

Hence, if we choose to trade with the totalitarians, we ourselves will have to adopt totalitarian methods. . . .

Instead of that, we might choose not to trade with any nation. We might try to live within ourselves. But this, too, would be fatal. During the last eight years our markets have been so small that we have to subsist by deficit financing. But if we had no foreign markets whatever, the need for deficit financing would be much greater. Unemployment would rise. Free enterprise would be destroyed by unrest and fear. The government would have to step in to run our industries, our enterprises, our jobs, and finally our lives. We would lose our freedom in the very process of trying to save it.

And finally, if we were thus virtually surrounded by powers whose principles were hostile to ours, we would have to keep on almost indefinitely building colossal armaments. In order to pay for those armaments our debt and our taxes would rise to levels which have not yet been dreamed of. And under that burden our democratic system would surely collapse. . . .

To remain free we must share freedom with others.

Must Have Faith

Of course, to hold this position we must have faith. We must have faith that men and women like ourselves in other lands are fit to be free. We must have faith that, if they are helped to freedom, they will be able to govern themselves wisely and well.

Fundamentally, the isolationist lacks this faith. He believes that if men are free to govern themselves they will misgovern themselves; that war and chaos will result, and that America should therefore make no effort to help those other peoples.

But fundamentally the internationalist has this faith. . . .

China is struggling to be free. It has been a prodigious struggle. I believe that in the perspective of history it will go down as one of the decisive battles in mankind's long fight for freedom and for a better life.

Under a truly great leader, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China embarked about a decade ago upon a program of modernization—a program of industrial, political and educational development, to raise the standard of living of her people and to integrate herself as a nation.

Some Spectacular Results

The results of that program were spectacular. Scores of new factories were founded. New and beautiful buildings were erected in the coastal cities; new railways, new highways, new airlines were established. And hundreds of technical advisers and experts were imported from the Western World.

This wonderful development was broken up by the aggression of Japan. The new China was too young, and too little integrated, to withstand that aggression. She was forced to abandon her coastal cities and retire over the mountains and rivers into the interior.

But she did not abandon her dream. She took it with her. And she took with her also many of the things that were needed to make that dream come true. Millions of men and women joined in that trek to the interior. And they carried with them, mostly on human backs, 353 factories and 150,000 tons of machinery.

They have withstood bombings the like of which not even the brave men of Britain have had to endure. . . . Their economic system has been distorted through capture of large areas of territory. Yet those simple peace-loving Chinese have borne it all with a courage and a cheerfulness—almost sweetness—that has won the admiration and respect of brave men everywhere. . . .

Another Reason for Help

Even if freedom were not the issue in China, we should help China for another reason. We should help her because she is standing up against an aggressor who is tied in with the European aggressors who are attacking freedom. China is another front in that great struggle. . . .

We must help the Chinese preserve their freedom. This must be our policy on the Pacific, as it is now on the Atlantic.

Let us say to the people of China, for example:

We Americans are interested in establishing on this earth the widest possible area of freedom. We are not interested in this out of sentiment, but to protect ourselves and to expand our way of life. . . .

Open Market Key to Liberty

We know that the open market is one of the keys to liberty. We should say to China, so long as you hold to that principle your political institutions will develop in harmony with ours. The birds of commerce carry the seeds of peace and democracy.

We should undertake to support China's open market with all the great resources that our people possess—our gold, our capital, our brains, our industrial techniques, our raw materials. If any nation threatens her open market, or seeks to control it, we should be against that nation.

We believe that if China and the United States can establish such a strong area of freedom and trade, the chances of war, for both of us, are much less than if we fail to do so. . . The task of America is to make democracy strong. And we can do this in three ways.

We can provide the democratic peoples with weapons on a vast scale.

We can give them relief and assistance. That is the purpose of this campaign—to give, and to give generously, that the people of China may know how earnest we are.

And finally, we can strengthen democracy by looking boldly toward the future. We can give the peoples of the world a new hope—hope from America—hope from us who have demonstrated our ability to be free, and our determination to be free. The faith we have in one another, the faith that keeps us free, must spread. It must leap the oceans. It must awaken the souls of men, in ever-widening areas, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

President's Aide

© Harris & Ewing

Capt. John R. Beardall

Navy officer from Orlando, Fla., who has been named chief Naval aide at the White House. Captain Beardall, until recently commander of the cruiser Vincennes, succeeds Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, Naval aide to President Roosevelt since July, 1938, who has been assigned to the command of the new cruiser San Francisco in the Pacific Fleet.

U. S. Gets Unlimited Power Over British Bases, If Needed

WASHINGTON, March 27—The United States acquired from Great Britain today the unlimited right to complete rule of eight British Western Hemisphere possessions in the event of war or any "other emergency."

That is the most significant provision in the agreement signed by the two countries this morning in London, by which Britain formally gives to America 99-year leases on naval and air bases in return for the 50 destroyers transferred last September.

This agreement, bearing the signatures of Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, and John G. Winant, American Ambassador, together with all relative data, was transmitted by President Roosevelt to Congress today "for information." No further action is necessary. It is law by executive order.

"These bases," the President told Congress, "are for American defense against attack and their construction is consistent with such defense. International developments since my message to Congress of Sept. 3 last have emphasized the value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security."

Good Faith Accepted

Never have the United States and Great Britain undertaken such a close and interlocked association of vital interests as are involved in the terms of these leases.

Under the agreement Britain cedes to the United States with no legal inhibition or limitation of any kind an unqualified protectorate and administration—really a 99-year acquisition—of these vital Western Hemisphere territories. The U. S. may invoke this authority whenever it alone decrees an "emergency." The good faith and reasonableness of both parties are accepted as the essential conditions of the pact.

Specifically the United States acquires a lease-title to naval and air bases in Newfoundland and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana.

But the special emergency powers are unlimited. Article II of this "agreement for the use and operation of the United States bases" contains these significant words:

"When the United States is engaged in war or in time of other emergency the Government of the United Kingdom agrees that the United States may exercise in the territories and surrounding waters or air spaces all such rights, power and authority as may be necessary for conducting any military operations deemed desirable by the United States, but these rights will be exercised with all possible regard to the spirit of the fourth clause of the preamble."

The fourth clause of the preamble provides only that on occasion there shall be consultation between the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom.

The careful wording of the special emergency powers leads to only one conclusion, that it is now within the discretion of the United States when and how fully and under what circumstances it shall assume actual and juridical control of these leased territories.

It is evident that the British Government has no doubt whatsoever that these great powers will be exercised with restraint and reasonableness by the United States.

All of the terms of the agreement, in fact, illustrates the extent to which the interests of the United States and the British Empire have become inter-associated, almost inextricably inter-associated.

With respect to all of the lease areas the agreement gives the United States:

1. First criminal jurisdiction with respect to any offenses committed therein, either by American or Englishman.

2. The right to develop, improve, expand, regulate and control the leased areas in any way it sees fit.

3. The authority to make topographic and hydrographic surveys outside the leased areas in any of the territories.

4. To establish post offices for the exclusive use of the United States.

5. And finally, among other things, the right to use automobiles in Bermuda!

Britain gives assurance that the territorial governments will cooperate with the United States in enacting and enforcing parallel defense laws in order to help protect the bases for the United States.

Britin retains the right of allowing British commercial vessels the use of the leased areas on the same conditions as American commercial vessels.

Armed Forces' Right

Illustrative again of the broad authority accorded the United States to meet any emergency condition with complete freedom of action—action as free in these British-American possessions as within the United States itself, is this provision of the use of armed forces:

"The United States forces stationed or operating outside the leased areas under separate agreement (as in Newfoundland) with the Government of the United Kingdom or the Government of the territory shall be entitled to the same rights and enjoy the same status as United States forces stationed within the leased areas."

The documents submitted to Congress by the President show that the two countries have reached full and detailed agreement on the exact locations and boundaries and other conditions relating to all of the eight bases, except in the Bahamas where the exact site was yet to be determined.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said at his press conference today that both the Army and Navy viewed the contract with "the highest degree of satisfaction from the standpoint of our national defense."

Land Defines Shipbuilding Plans of U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Chairman Emory S. Land said yesterday that the Maritime Commission, in its efforts to expedite delivery of new ships, preferred to expand existing facilities rather than to start new plants.

He outlined the general policies of the Commission in a formal statement because, he said, "there has been so much misinformation with regard to shipbuilding, emergency and otherwise."

"Obviously," he added, "the Government will need more ships than it is now building and our production of ships for delivery in 1941 and 1942 must be increased as dictated by Congress under the Lend-Lease bill provisions."

Admiral Land said that in general the Commission policy "is to utilize existing shipbuilding plants (both old and new), extending their facilities as may be necessary. There are now 43 shipbuilding plants in the United States and in view of the tremendous shipbuilding burden already undertaken (primarily navy) and in view of the tremendous dilution that has already taken place in shipbuilding labor, both skilled and unskilled as well as still further dilution of shipbuilding brains, it is imperative not to further dilute but to utilize existing plants for extensions can be made much more satisfactorily and much more economically than starting new plants.

Admiral Land said it was "a self evident fact but does not seem to be understood" that "any individual or group may build a shipbuilding plant any place he or they choose if they are willing to finance the project with their own funds."

If plants are to be built with Government funds, however, he said certain general specifications must be met before serious consideration can be given to the project. These considerations include:

1. Geographical location. Factors include a location that will not interfere with present shipbuilding work or any other national defense activities; housing, transportation, power and labor availability.

2. Finance. A company must have sufficient backing to insure stability of the project.

3. Availability of "white collar brains"—executives, managers, engineers, etc.

Admiral Land's statement presumably was prompted by pressure from many parts of the country to obtain shipbuilding facilities.

Aids Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Legislation granting the Maritime Commission authority to construct, buy, or charter ships without competitive bidding was reported favorably by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee.

Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, who presided at closed hearings, said that the measure would give Commission officials the "same flexibility to negotiate contracts" that the War and Navy Departments have. The legislation was previously passed by the House.

Canada Votes $1,300,000,000 Budget to Press War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 26—Heralded by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King as pledging Canadians "to the most stupendous effort in our national history," Parliament passed a record-breaking $1,300,000,000 war appropriations bill late yesterday.

Speaking before the Commons in the final stages of passage of the bill, the Prime Minister disclosed that Canada's direct war effort in the coming fiscal year will be even heavier than the present appropriations show. He set $1,450,000,000 as the present foreseeable total.

Direct war expenditures during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940, totaled $885,000,000, of which $750,000,000 was voted in regular appropriations.

With one exception, the Prime Minister declared, Canada is bearing "the whole cost of equipping, supplying, and maintaining our military, naval and air forces at home and overseas, giving of life as well as of treasure. We are also helping to supply to Britain equipment, munitions and other essentials of war."

The exception referred to is Canada's payment of all costs of three air squadrons in Britain but as Canada is bearing the major cost of the joint Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Britain will maintain in the field Canadian pilots and airmen graduated from the plan.

Canada's national contribution as a belligerent, said the Premier, "is being paid for in full by the Canadian people. . . . It is the free will offering which our country began to make over a year and a half ago when Parliament decided that Canada should enter the war at the side of Britain."

"The British and Canadian Governments have made capital advances of over $350,000,000 for expansion and equipment of Canadian industry," he said.

"To illustrate the extent of Canada's indirect war contribution Canada expects to send to Britain within the next year approximately $1,500,000,000 worth of munitions, raw materials, and agricultural products. Britain cannot find all the necessary dollars to pay for her enormous purchases of Canadian products. Britain's deficit in her balance of payments will probably be $1,150,000,000. Canada will have to provide Britain with Canadian dollars to meet this deficit, either by purchase of Canadian securities or by the accumulation of sterling balances.

"Britain's deficit with Canada from September, 1939, to February, 1941, amounted to $737,000,000 of which Canada provided 45 per cent by repatriation of securities, 21 per cent by the accumulation of sterling balances, and 34 per cent by transfer of gold."

The Premier hoped that Britain would continue to make up part of the deficit with gold or United States dolars, "but I wish to emphasize that whatever gold or United States exchange Britain makes available for Canada is for one purpose only—to enable Canada to make payments to the United States for war purposes."

The total burden of Canadian people during the coming fiscal year will, according to estimates, be almost 44 per cent of Canada's national income, which will probably reach $5,950,000,000.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL:
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Mondays, April 21, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

RCA Brahms Concerto No. 2 Outstanding New Release

Review of Recordings

Superbly played and recorded, the Brahms Concerto No. 2, in B flat major, a current release of RCA, played by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conducting, is easily a top album among top albums.

For those who disdain showiness even in a concerto, this Brahms Second will satisfy the most conservative tastes. It is much more of a marriage of piano and orchestra than the Lisztian style of concerto which is a debate between two brilliant opponents. For this reason is a very fortuitous circumstance that not only a brilliant solo artist and conductor but a remarkable father and son-in-law team have joined talents here.

The Second Concerto is in much more mature style than the First. It represents Brahms at the height of his powers. Here is the serene, often cheerful, and almost philosophical vein for which he is admired at its best.

Rachmaninoff's "Vocalise"

The piano, or rather the pianos, are in very capable hands in a Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin album of Rachmaninoff's Suite No. 1, Op. 5, a very early work by the Russian composer. It discloses all the exuberance of a youth who has just left the conservatory with the praises of his teachers ringing in his ears. It has a timely note in the final movement in which Rachmaninoff has tried to capture the intricate bell-ringing rhythms of the Moscow churches.

Deserving of a single label release is a double piano arrangement of Rachmaninoff's song, "Vocalise," on the sixth side, a serenely mooded piece. It is also an RCA album.

The National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., which began its recording career with RCA so auspiciously with the Frescobaldi Toccata, is well heard again in a phonographic revival of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 3, in D major, called the "Polish" because of its final alla polacca (in the style of a polonaise) movement. The Third Symphony is akin to the Fourth in style and discloses Tchaikovsky's fondness for heavy brass chords, pizzicato, the waltz and melody itself. It is unusual in that it has five movements.

Stokowski's Records

As in a meal which has sharp tastes to offset the sweet and bland, so the contrast to the preceding albums is supplied in Aaron Copland's "Music for the Theater," composed in 1928. Not related to any particular work for the stage Mr. Copland's composition hints at the dramatic elements of the stage. It is easy music to take and borrows from jazz in a blues tune that might have come right from Gershwin and a muted jazz trumpet and rocking trombone figure which suggests the low comedy of burlesque. As might be guessed the work is conducted by that persistent exponent of American Music, Dr. Howard Hanson, with the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra.

Now that Leopold Stokowski has announced his severance from the Philadelphia Orchestra beginning next season, records conducted by him may begin to be considered as collectors items. A good single beginning is the currently released "Afternoon of a Faun" by Debussy, by RCA, which is well done.

Chamber works of merit are the Corelli Concerto Grosso, No. 11, in B flat major, played by Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta, and Mozart's Serenade No. 10, in B flat major, for Thirteen Wind Instruments, by Edwin Fischer and his Chamber Orchestra, both by RCA.

Vocal Red Seal recordings are all noteworthy currently. A leading item is Lauritz Melchior's album of Wagnerian arias including the "Forging of the Sword" from "Siegfried," the "Hymn to Venus," from "Tannhauser," "By Silent Hearth," from "Die Meistersinger" and the celebrated Prologue duet to "Die Gotterdammerung," in which he is joined by Kirsten Flagstad.

Dorothy Maynor, soprano, is never better heard in two familiar arias which make heavy demands of a singer—"Ever Since the Day," from Charpentier's "Louise" and the Recitative and Air de Lia from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue."

Marian Anderson, contralto, rediscovers two Sibelius songs in her usual sincere fashion while Marjorie Lawrence is heard in two charming Scottish songs, "My Ain Folk" and "Doun the Burn." From abroad comes two duets from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Dusolina Giannini and Beniamino Gigli, with the La Scala Orchestra.

Vassar Receives Gift of $475,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Through a gift of approximately $475,000 from an anonymous alumna Vassar College will next year establish a graduate Division of Conservation. Herself a natural scientist and deeply interested in the contribution that women trained in the natural sciences can make to conservation of American resources, physical and human, this alumna endowed advanced study in this field as her gift to the Vassar Seventy-fifth Anniversary Fund raised last year.

The new Division at first will consist of the Departments of Geology, Plant Science, Psychology, and Zoology.

The donor has specified that $100,000 of the gift shall constitute endowment for two fellowships to be awarded to students receiving a Master's Degree in the Vassar Division of Conservation to enable them to continue study leading to a doctorate in science. One fellowship is named in honor of Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, who was graduated from Vassar in 1892 and served successively as Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, Commissioner of Correction for New York City, Chairman of the New York State Parole Commission, and Secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene.

The other fellowship is named in honor of Dr. Myra A. Reynolds, a graduate in 1880, who became a writer and professor of English at the University of Chicago, where she exerted a strong influence on living conditions and social life of women students.

Britain Acquires U. S. Flying Boats

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Great Britain has acquired three of the huge four-engine Boeing flying boats ordered for Pan American Airways and may get three more of this or a similar type, it was disclosed today in testimony made available by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

J. T. Trippe, representing Pan American, told the Committee that three of the Clippers, which he described as "the largest commercial aircraft in service anywhere in the world," had been turned over to the British "for the maintenance of their essential line of communication."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St. Fla. 9-4123-J.—Front room and complete kitchen; quiet, private home; no other guests.

APARTMENTS TO LET

144-44 Sanford Ave.
35-86 164th Street
FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.
One, Hillside Avenue
GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.
and other Metropolitan Real Estate
3 ROOMS $40-$50 / 4 ROOMS $45-$65
(Terraces, Private Tennis Court)
H. C. LEMLE—Circle 6-0185
9 Rockefeller Pl., New York City

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., EL. 5-6900. ALLISON.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lady to share two rooms, bath, kitchen; clean, quiet, reasonable, nicely furnished. 1436 B St., S. E. Lincoln 8950

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

FURRIERS

FUR SPRING JACKETS—Excellent collection; low-priced; remodeling and repairing; Parisian craftsmanship; storage vaults with Revillon Freres minimum $2.50. ARMAND et SOEUR, 148 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman with background as mother's assistant in large home on Long Island where several servants are kept; some business ability and driver's license required; good wages; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Christian Scientist for special work in small school, intelligent. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda; room board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—Downing Rest—2 large airy rooms with private baths; meals optional. 20 Intervale Ave. Roslyn 879.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SCARSDALE STATION—Owner buying larger home; sacrificing charming 4-year-old French Regency house; 7 rooms, 3 baths; perfect condition; fully equipped; venetian blinds, storm windows, etc.; large living room, open deck porches, terrace, landscaped corner plot, woven wood fence; low tax area; splendid school. George Ahner, Scarsdale, N. Y., Tel. Scars. 1326.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
TRa. 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgcombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, secluded home for those needing rest and study; good meals; $3.00 daily. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. BAldwin 7705.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges; all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUH, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

RADIO REPAIRING

BRING HOME AND CAR RADIOS TO THE
RADIO-HOSPITAL
86-09 117 St. (Hillside and Myrtle Ave.), Richmond Hill, N. Y., or telephone Us, Virginia 7-5580.

RADIO Repairing, not patching. Earle H. Williams; Gov't Commercial Broadcasting License; Amateur Station W1HPS. Radio Service Since 1928. 34 Heath St., Somerville. Som. 6536.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Houses, apartments, plots. M. G. Christian, 71-21 Austin St. BO. 8-0663-0664. ASK FOR MRS. ROLLEY.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished, private bath, for woman in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 179 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, corner; running water, adjoining bath, large closet; business people; evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C., West 104th St.—LARGE beautifully decorated sunny room, adjoining bath; luxurious new home; near church. AC. 2-8583.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for gentleman; private home in nearby Maryland suburbs; breakfast if desired. Tel. Wis. 6292.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single corner room in private home for gentleman; nicely furnished, unlimited phone, convenient to transportation. 5629 Kansas Avenue, N. W., Phone Ge. 2003 before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, practical attendant wishes position, part time; helpful, good sewer. Phone CI 6-7869 or write Box W-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STORES TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Store 18x63 at 231 East Flagler St., excellent location; brokers protected; apply on premises or owner Louis Lober, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LADIES' CHORUS
Conducted by internationally known artist. FREE VOICE TEST; also classes in DICTION FOR READERS. RA. 9-7965.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: 5-7113 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEADLINED FOR EASTER
Made-to-flatter fashions for women who take pride in dressing as well as their daughters! Featured on Fashion Floors.
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

READ'S
SPRING HANDBAGS
$2.65 REG. $3.00
SALE ENDS SATURDAY

LIFE INSURANCE
Limited Amounts Issued Without Medical Examination
STANLEY JACOBY
211 STATE STREET DIAL 3-0103

MEIGS
Sale! Men's Spring Shoes
$3.88 REGULARLY $5.00
SHOE DEPARTMENT DOWNSTAIRS

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASK US
about moth proofing with a 10-Year Guarantee
Odorless, colorless and harmless to cloth of any kind. Have your furniture, clothing, furs, blankets and rugs mothproofed. The cost is very low. Dry cleaning does not affect moth-proofing.
Cos Cob Cleaners & Tailors
Tel. Greenwich 2991

Paint Outdoor Furniture Now!
Use B. P. S.
Paint and Brushes
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Roberts
FINE FURNITURE
Interior Styling
124 Greenwich Avenue

W. D. WEBB INC.
Silversmiths
Diamonds Watches
Repairing, Resilvering
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1925

SPRING CLEANING
With the New Hoover
SPECIAL, $48.50 and your old cleaner
Readjust Radio to New Frequencies and Test Tubes—$1.50
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 543

Grossman
SHOES
161 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

RENT
SELL
REPAIR
All Makes of Typewriters
Standard and Portable

National Typewriter Co.
247 ASYLUM STREET

OUR OWN PIES
CHICKEN—PORK—BEEF
FRESH DAILY—DELICIOUS
TARTS, TOO
Central Delicatessen
948 Farmington Ave. 32-4672
West Hartford Center

FRANCIS GOODWIN & CO.
INSURANCE
Advisors—Surveyors
15 LEWIS STREET HARTFORD
TEL. 7-5119

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine or Machineless
SPECIALS for RE-OPENING at
Rose Morris' Beauty Salon
NEW LOCATION, 926 Main Street
Telephone 6-7115

LAST CALL—
Custard Filled
CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS
5c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

UPTOWN RADIO and SUNOCO
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
271 EAST MAIN STREET

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony St. Phone 1287

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

Come and see the
Art of Fashion
Ready for
Spring and Easter
at
Cherniack's

Distinctive
Dresses, Suits
Skirts, Jackets
Blouses, Sweaters
Hosiery, Gloves
Bags, Underwear
Jewelry
Compare our values
The SPORT SHOP
40 Colony

Easter
FASHIONS
for Matron
and Miss
UPHAM'S
on colony street

SPRING FOOTWEAR
in Arch Preserver and Styl-EEZ Shoes. All Fittings by X-Ray
Emerson & Whitney
43 Colony Street

1941 Coldspot Electric Refrigerators
1941 Kenmore Electric Washers
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EASTER SPARKLE with ALICE LUTON'S
unmatched beauty aids
APRIL "SPECIAL"
Cleansing Cream (water soluble) conspicuously different $1.00
Oil Shampoo—made only of choicest oils 1.00
BOTH 1.50
ALICE LUTON MERIDEN CONN.

MIDDISHADE
Blue Suits
$37.50
STOCKWELL'S

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
CLARENCE H. KIMMEL
RADIO
SALES AND SERVICE
95 Colony Street, Meriden Tel. 3900

SPRING STYLES
for Ladies and Misses
Chic—Reasonable
Three Piece Suits
STYLETEX CO.
Colony Street

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Delightful Spring Outfits for all ages from infancy to 16 years
PERLINS
29 W. Main Phone 2843

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
Telephone 3770 100 Main Street
Washing Polishing Lubricating
AAA ALA

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Women's Ready-to-Wear
NEW SWEATERS
in Dainty Spring Shades
Come in and be fitted to a new FOUNDATION GARMENT
127 Main Street Tel. 1409

NEW HAVEN

BOOKS
We invite you to visit us in Our Pleasant New Quarters
THE CHANNEL BOOKSHOP
37 Whitney Avenue

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop, Inc.
A Complete Line of
FINE BAKERY PRODUCTS
1361½ Chapel St. 89 Howe St.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

Howards CLEANERS.

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O. & B. DRY GOODS
Something for every member of the family
Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear
45 Main St., Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

DIBBLE'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Phone 7080—7081
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. PIERCE Canned Goods Sale
Special prices. Buy now.
Grand Central Market
37 Atlantic Street

KNIT-TEX TOP COATS
in Beautiful New Spring Patterns
$32.00
FRANK **MARTIN** & SONS, INC

FRIENDLY HEARTH
Book Sellers—Loan Library. All the latest books. Unusual assortment of Easter Cards
Tel. 3-0088 189 Bedford St.

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STERLING
LITTLE LADY COATS
Navy and Black
$16.95 to $39.50
H. FRANKELS & SONS
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Telephone 3-9005

HOT + BUNS
25c dozen
de Bruycker Bake Shop
163 Bedford St.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued.)

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're making our bow to you at the beginning of the beautiful spring season of 1941. We've prepared for you the latest and best in dresses, coats, and dress accessories at reasonable prices.

It's Here!
THE NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Get more for your money.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Our new line of
Rayon Crepe and Satin Slips
In tailored and lace trimmed styles—in tea rose and white.
$1.00 each—extra sizes $1.09
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

For Good Printing
PHONE 4-0921
LINOTYPE PRINTING CO.
199 Bank Street

YOUR EASTER PARADE
starts at
MUSLER **Liebeskind**
33-35 East Main Street

Suits and Topcoats
Special Price
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
SERVICE SHOE STORE
$5 to $6
175 Bank Street

For that Sunday Best Look
Shop at Sugenheimer's for your New Spring Wardrobe
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

A subtle hint of spring in the air gives one the urge to purchase a new coat of paint for old friend "Home"
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Buy Easter Cards Now
A beautiful line of cards on display. Select just the card you want.
DAVIS & NYE
60 Bank Street

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Lois Reger's Studio of Beauty
Permanent waves of distinction, individually styled. Quality work, prices reasonable.
3233 St. Paul Street
Entrance on 33rd Street, 1st Floor
Established 1927—Ches. 8911

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Flowers
APRIL 13
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

WHITNEY'S
The only department store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

PETER PAN COTTONS
29c to 69c yard
All the new weaves and prints
GUARANTEE to replace any garment—if it fades
PERKINS SILK SHOP
15 South Pearl Street

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Smart ARROW Shirts, 2.00 and 2.50
Arrow Ties, 1.00 and 1.50
New Patterns . . . New Collar Styles
featured by
Luddy
92 STATE STREET DIAL 4-4053

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HARRY SIMMONS CO., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Avenue
Good Furniture
Moderately Priced
Dependable Since 1865
Open Evenings by Appointment

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

The unusual in
EASTER CARDS and EASTER GIFTS
Shower and Wedding Gifts
THE BLUE BOY SHOPS
119 State St. and Hotel Wellington

Hover's Removal Sale
means savings on fine furniture for you. Don't miss this opportunity
Watch for our new location
L. J. HOVER
76 State St. Phone 4-8113

AUBURN

GOOD SHOES
Moderately Priced
Men—Women—Children
BENNET and TRACY

Be prepared for Easter Sunday. For quality dry cleaning at Reasonable Prices call
CHATFIELD
1797

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NATURE GARBS
herself in fresh new habiliments each spring season. It gives an uplift to old mother earth. Her children do well to follow her example. Why not have a complete new outfit this Easter—head to foot? You can get it so easily

at McLEAN'S
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

NEW SPRING STYLES
for Boys and Girls
Footsaver, Jr., and Vitality. The best of quality, moderately priced. Specially fitted by X-Ray
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

SPRING INVITATION . . .
You must see Morton Coy SPRING COLLECTION to Know What's Really New!
• *You, too, can say, "Charge It"!*
MORTON COY, inc
37 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3831 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hesse LINENS
Private Display for Trousseau at your home if desired.
Linens, Bath Goods, Sheets and Cases
2 CEDAR STREET TEL. 0120

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage and Socony Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delaven GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
at Amherst RI. 9764

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4529 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

A Better Service for You
Bruce Radio Service
HOME and AUTO RADIOS
Service—Sales—Installation
101 Fairchild at Hertel, Phone DE 7037

IF YOU DRIVE A CAR
You will appreciate the many services that are available only to members of
THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF BUFFALO
MARSHALL GUION
Membership Representative
W.A. 6165 Res. RI. 4015

CORTLAND

PAYNE BROS.
Stationers—Office Equipment
Typewriters, Adding Machines, Duplicators, Zipper Brief Cases, Ring Books, Easter Cards, Bibles and Books

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

ADELINE BLODGETT DRESS SHOP
New Spring Dresses
Individual Shopping for Suits and Coats
Open evenings by appointment
366 N. MAIN STREET DIAL 4758

Get your spring hat and accessories at the shop that has served men for 68 years.
H. STRAUSS, Inc.
121 Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

New Spring Styles in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for women are here
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main St.

BUY AT THE **ESSO** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

LE GANT CORSETLETTES
Half Sizes for Short Women
Fittings by Expert Corsetiere
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

All-Out Fashion Event
Spring Showing
Coats,
Suits,
Dresses,
and
Accessories
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

A GOOD PLACE to buy GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
18 E. 3rd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Wee Tot's Shop
Easter Togs for the Kiddies
2943 Delaware Ave.
De 9406

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

ROGER'S PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE
Repair Work a Specialty
91 Lowell Road RI. 2367

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

KELLOGG TYDOL SERVICE
Elmwood at Kinsey Aves. Ph. Ri. 9734
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN, Mgr.
Formerly with Atlantic Refining Co. at Delaware and Shepard

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Distinctive Infants' and Children's Toggery . . .
also Ladies' Accessories at
Priscilla Prim
60 North Grand Avenue, Near Lorenz
Baldwin, L. I.
RUTH HUBE BALDWIN 1080

Mother's Day, May 11th
Knit Mother a Sweater
It's a personal gift she'll appreciate
JESSALYN YARN SHOPPE
96 S. Grand Ave., Prop.—Louise Meyer

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

YOUNG'S
New Spring Showing
SUITS — BLOUSES — SWEATERS — BAGS — GLOVES — HOSIERY
LINGERIE
1062 Central Avenue

For Rockaway 7-8328-8784
S. E. WISHNAK
Licensed
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Fluorescent Fixtures—Wiring
Repairing
1081 WHITE STREET

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere
CEDARHURST 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, Prop.
SELECT MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

CROKER-EVANS
for RADIO—FRIGIDAIRE
EASY WASHER
All Electrical Appliances
EXPERT REPAIRING
41-27 Main St. Flu. 9-6056

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barclay
MEN'S WEAR
Moved to New Modern Store
71-22 Austin Street BO. 8-8836
(4 doors from Woolworth's)
OPEN EVENINGS
Quality First—As Always
A GIFT for the LADIES—Fri. and Sat.

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8301-2

"Take care of all with one phone call"
Spring Cleaning Special
WE-FIX-IT COMPANY
Floors, Woodwork, Walls, Ceilings, Windows (from 14c), Screens, Venetian Blinds, Rugs, Bedding, Curtains, Upholstering, Painting and Repairs.
6966 108th St. BO. 8-5798 Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Dunstatter Clipper Craft
SUITS and TOPCOATS $25
Dunstatter Spring Hats, $3
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

FREEPORT

Home-Made Easter Novelties
VIEBROCK'S
WHITMAN'S, PAGE & SHAW and LOUIS SHERRY CANDIES
40 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 4236

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
"Producing Loveliness is Our Specialty"
11 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 5875

For Easter and Spring at
PAULINE'S
A large selection of SPRING OUTFITS for Boys and Girls. Moderately priced.
28 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

GREAT NECK

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3388
Queensborough Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

Creative Decorators
Pre-Easter Special Custom Made Slip Covers. Color Fast and Washable Fabrics. Twills, Gabardines, Glo-Sheens
3 pieces $29.95
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
114 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 755

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Greeting Cards and Specialties
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

WILLIAMS
Fashion Shoe Shop
For Men . . . Florsheim
Women . . . Drew Arch Rest
Children . . . Kali-sten-iks
68 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2926

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
Let us show you your Easter Bonnet
All Hats $1.85
All Colors
Headsizes 21-24
3 Third Street
Great Neck 3444

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes, Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands, Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-6338

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

Custom Shirts
$1.65
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

RADIO SERVICE
Push Button Sets Adjusted to New Wave Lengths
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We Guarantee All Our Work
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
BILL SIOTKAS
Now Showing New
SPRING FUR JACKETS
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

Headquarters for
ARVIN HEATERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
$213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING-DARNING-BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
Republic 9-9146 89-76 165 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Frederick's
announces re-opening at
89-59A 165 ST.
DRESSES—SUITS—COATS
Small and Large Sizes
Formerly with BON-TON

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp. 4146

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Home Made Easter Eggs and Rabbits
Baskets and Novelties
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
253-24 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-2534
WE DELIVER

LYNBROOK

The Latest Fashions
in Sportswear, Blouses, Skirts, Suits, Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Accessories. Foundations fitted by Expert Corsetieres.

Van Roon's
HOSIERY · CORSETS · LINGERIE · GLOVES
25-27 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook

LYNBROOK FLORIST
5 CORNERS LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Artistic Floral Designs
and Wedding Decorations
Our Specialty
Telephone Lynbrook 8639

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

The sensation of Spring Accessories
SADDLE LEATHER HANDBAGS
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
64 Atlantic Ave.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

QUEENS VILLAGE

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER BUNNIES
Made of Pure Milk Chocolate
HOME-MADE CANDIES
Bunnies, candy baskets and a lot of gay Easter novelties for table decoration and gifts. All as pure as they are delicious.
SODAS LUNCHEONS
JAHN'S
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to RKO

Florsheim Shoes $8.95
Crosby Square Shoes, $5.95
Stetson Hats for Spring, $5
Our Own Dunstatter Hats, $3
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, FOREST HILLS
116-11 Jamaica Ave., RICHMOND HILL

DAVIES
Easter Candies
Novelties
Cookies
All Home-Made
Gifts and Greeting Cards
101-07 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

FRERS' CONFECTIONERY
HOME-MADE
EASTER CANDY
of Quality Chocolate
Easter Novelties
107-02 JAMAICA AVE. VIR. 9-9225

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	T	C	H		S	T	A	M	P
I	B	I	S		C		A	L	A	R
A	L	L		C	O	B		A	G	O
N	E	L	L		T	E	N	N	I	S
O		E	Y	E		A				E
	F	R	E	D	E	R	I	C	K	
A				I		D	R	Y		L
G	I	A	N	T	S		E	R	I	E
N	O	V		H	I	T		A	R	E
E	W	E	R		X		E	N	I	D
S	A	R	O	D		F	L	O	S	S

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone Rockville Centre 3848—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Phone: LAurelton 8-2241 Estimates Furnished
D. F. DRISCOLL
Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
137-26 224th Street Laurelton, L. I.

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468—3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

CLARENCE G. MARTENS
REAL ESTATE
Sales Rentals Appraisals
10 East First Street, Oakwood 7338

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 8802 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 5096
720 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7800

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phone—
ENTERPRISE 7002
At No Extra Cost

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR. 8220—NR. 1170

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

HARRIET AND EDITH
Millinery
235 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
also
RENTAL LIBRARY
MAGAINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

KOMAR ELECTRIC COMPANY
All Household Appliances
Jobbing and Repairing
313 North Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 2799

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

VOGEL, Inc.
GARAGE & SERVICE STATION
254 Bay Ridge Ave. Tel. Shore Rd. 5-9659
Standard Mobilgas Gas
V and Z Branch, 6202 Third Ave.
OIL SUNOCO GAS

TEL. BU 2-2750
MARGO
280 E. 21 St., bet. Church and Albemarle Rd.
APT. ONE "D"
Carrying a fine selection of DRESSES in all sizes, at a 20% saving to you. An early visit will convince you of these excellent values.

GIFTS
The GREEN LANTERN GIFT SHOP
Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Unusual Easter Cards and Distinctive Gifts
668 NOSTRAND AVE.
Tel. Nevins 8-3777
Let The Green Lantern Shed Light On Your Gift Problems

MEN'S WEAR
SUITS and TOPCOATS
$25.00, $30.00 and $35.00
Shirts, Ties, etc.
BUDGET ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue
Between Albemarle and Church
Tel. Buckminster 4-9596

Florette Beauty Salon
HAIR STYLISTS
Specializing in Permanent Waving
Soft water used exclusively
1926 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

HOWARD R. WOOD
"Eggs That Are Fresh"
Reasonably Priced
Delivered anywhere on S. I.
458 Huguenot Ave. Hon. 6-1651

PORT RICHMOND

VOGUE MILLINERY
1546 Castleton Av., Nr. Richmond Av.
Dresses
Youthful half sizes—also extra large sizes
Phone Gib. 2-1692

Easter Greetings
to Our Friends of The Christian Science Monitor
Helen Barlow Beauty Salon
Phone Gib. 2-3545
238 Richmond Ave., over Edison Electric Shop

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SALES—SERVICE
CHEVROLET
Dependable Used Cars
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Morre's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Leo C. Thaler
Real Estate—Insurance
644 Park Place
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Telephone 618

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Sale of
Wear Ever Aluminum
House Wares—Devoe Paints
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Esso
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER

BOYS' EASTER SUITS
Knicker Suits 10.95 to 14.75
Long Pants Suits 14.75 to 20
Boys' Shoes—Boys' Hats—Boys' Shirts
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

A Day of Extra Values
"SHOPPER-TUNITY DAY"
One Day Only—March 29th
Be sure to visit Luckey's on this Big One-Day Sale and get your share of bargains.
Luckey Platt & Company

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C-2
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMER FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE Esso SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Beauty Studio
Machine and Machineless Permanents
$2.95 to $10.00
ANN AUSTIN ADLER
693 Plymouth Ave., So. Gen. 3015

FINEST COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
500 WEST AVE. GENESEE 20

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 6
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

COAL, COKE
FUEL OIL
MOVING VANS
Geo. P. Hoffman
136 Brooks Ave. Genesee 3367

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
The Print Shop Wick
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

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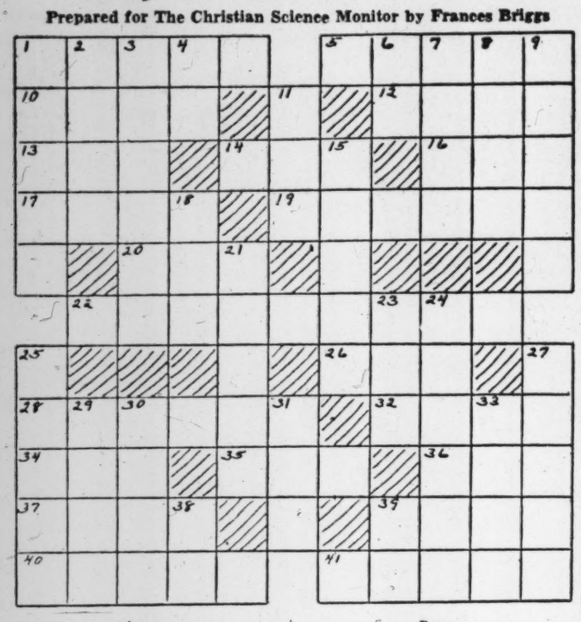
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the resin obtained from certain coniferous trees?
5—What does a philatelist collect (sing.)?
10—What bird was venerated by ancient Egyptians?
12—Pertaining to the shoulder.
13—Each one of.
14—What is a male swan?
16—Past.
17—Who is little girl in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop"?
19—What sport would you enjoy at Wimbledon?
20—What do you call the center of a flower, especially when differently colored?
22—What king of Prussia was known as "the Great"?
26—Arid.
28—The Anakim were what?
32—Sandusky Bay is a part of what lake?
34—In what month was Samuel Clemens born (abbr.)?
35—Strike.
36—Exist.
37—What is a kind of wide-mouthed pitcher?
39—In Arthurian legend, who is wife of Geraint?
40—What is a stringed instrument of northern India, played with a bow?
41—What is a soft, lustrous silk thread, much used in embroidery?

Down

1—Alfred Cortot plays what musical instrument?
2—What is an adjective suffix?
3—What is a handle or lever at top of a rudder?
4—Civil Service (abbr.).
6—Symbol for tantalum is what?
7—What was first name of Seeger, American poet?
8—Who were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar?
9—What is the ordinary language of men in speaking or writing?
11—Small bed is what?
15—Van Dyck had certain type of what named after him?
18—What is any strong alkaline solution?
21—Who is golden-haired one in "The Children's Hour"?
23—Where was George Bernard Shaw born (abbr.)?
24——— de Bergerac had a very long nose.
25—Who was David Copperfield's second wife?
27—What is a manufacturing city of England?
29—Where is Des Moines?
30—To assert.
31—How many in a sextet?
33—What is another name for the rainbow?
38—What is an artificial language?
39—What is general Hebrew designation for God?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Although the centenary of the first postage stamp was celebrated by many nations during 1940 we find new stamps arriving from time to time which were issued for this occasion. One such series of four stamps has arrived from Turkey. The designs on the stamps portray the progress in Turkey's postal system. The 3-kurus pictures a caravan of guarded mail carriers in the mountains. The color of the stamp is gray-green. The 6 k., rose, pictures a mail carrier of long ago and one of the present day. The 10 k., blue, pictures a modern mail packet boat and in a circle above one of the old packet boats in comparison. The 12 k., brown, shows a view of the postoffice at Ankara, with postal trucks in front.

Turkey's Postage Centennial issue.

Stamps From Other Countries

Denmark—New overprint provisionals have been received, the 6 öre on 7 öre, green, and 6 ö. on 8 ö. in numerical design; 15 ö. on 40 ö., green, of the Caravel design; 40 ö. on 30 ö. of the same design.

Dominican Republic—A 10-centavos stamp, reddish violet, picturing an airplane flying above the new Building of Posts and Telegraphs, San Cristobal, has been released. This is an airmail stamp.

France—Additional values of the Marshal Pétain design have appeared in the 40 c., red brown; the 80 c., green and 2 Fr. 50, ultramarine. Due to postal rate adjustments several stamps have been surcharged with new values, both in the "Sower" design and the "Peace" design.

Dominican Republic's recent issue reveals its new post office building.

Luxemburg—The nine "Winterhilfswerk" stamps of Germany have been overprinted "Luxemburg," in black, to be sold in this small state.

Japan—Formosa has been chosen for the setting of the sixth set of National Parks stamps. There are eight stamps in the set and these are divided into two groups. One group centers about Mount Niitaka which is known to tourists as Mount Morrison, after the name of the captain of the first British steamship to visit the shores of Anping in South Formosa. Mount Niitaka received its name from Emperor Meiji when Formosa came into possession of the Japanese following Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. On the 4-sen value, green, a view of Mount Niitaka is shown; the 20-sen, blue, shows a view of the surrounding mountains as seen from Mount Niitaka, the 10-sen, red, shows the Buddhist Monument on the slopes of Mount Kannon and the 2-sen, brown, pictures Mount Daiton. The second group centers around Mount Tsugitaka, known to tourists as Mount Sylvia. This mount is pictured on the 4-sen, green. The 2-sen, brown, pictures an auto road cut into the Seisui Precipice, situated on the east coast of Formosa. On the 10-sen is shown The Taroko Gorge of the Takkiri River, and the 20-sen value, blue, pictures the upper district of the Takkiri River.

Soviet Russia—The new industrial series of seven stamps has been received in the United States. The 10 k., blue, pictures a coal pit and miners; the 15 k., violet, a view of a blast furnace; the 20 k., blue, a view of a tunnel beneath a river on which are shown three modern boats; 30 k., violet, showing three types of locomotives; the 50 k., brown, a combine at work in the grain fields and the 60 c., dark brown, pictures a modern automobile and a truck, with planes overhead, and the 1 R., green, pictures the oil industry.

United States

The Post Office Department announces that the second experimental Highway Post Office route will be placed in operation on May 3, 1941, between Indianapolis and South Bend, Indiana. Service on this route, which is to be designated the South Bend, Peru and Indianapolis Highway Post Office, will be inaugurated from Indianapolis to South Bend, via Noblesville, Westfield, Kokomo, Peru, Mexico, Rochester, Argos, Plymouth, LaPaz and Lakeville. Philatelic mail will be handled on this trip and details will be announced later.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The two large peninsulas of southern Asia and their adjacent islands.
2. This is the famous 35-mile drive around beautiful Crater Lake in southwestern Oregon.
3. An American soldier.
4. Great Britain, since May, 1940.
5. It is at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts; the range area is eight miles long and five miles wide.
6. It rises in Lyon County, Kansas, flows through Missouri, and empties into the Missouri River; 500 miles long.
7. This is a Spanish dance of Moroccan origin.
8. North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota.
9. A long chain in eastern Asia; 8,000 feet high.
10. The "Central Park" of Berlin.

A Verse for Today . . .

As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—LUKE 6:31.

Did You Ever Wonder

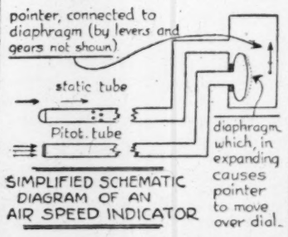
If Airplanes Have Speedometers, as Automobiles Do?

Instead of a speedometer, the airplane has what is known as an air speed indicator, an instrument which shows the speed of the plane relative to the air through which it is flying. This speed is not identical with the speed of the craft over the ground, except when the air is perfectly still—when there is no wind. Flying against the wind, the air speed indicator will show a reading greater than the ground speed; if with the wind, the reading will be less than ground speed.

By holding our hand out of the window of a swiftly moving auto or train we can feel the pressure exerted by the air through which we are moving. This pressure varies directly with the speed of motion, so a pressure gauge will serve to measure air speed.

On a plane, the air pressure usually is measured by means of a Pitot-static tube, mounted out of the way of propeller wash and other sources of false air pressures. It really is made up of two tubes. One, the Pitot tube (named after Henri Pitot, who first suggested its use) which is open at one end and receives the full force of the air. The other, static, tube has no opening at the forward end, but has several small holes in its side past which the wind streams and transmits the static pressure.

In the indicator, to which these two tubes are led, there is a diaphragm which is extended in proportion to the difference between the pressure in the Pitot and in the static tube, and this difference depends on the speed.



SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF AN AIR SPEED INDICATOR

It is necessary to apply a correction for altitude, for the air gets thinner as you ascend above the earth, and readings that are true at sea level would be incorrect at a mile in the air. For example, at 5,000 feet the indicated speed would be only 93 per cent of the actual air speed, while at 20,000 feet the indicator would show but 72 per cent of the true air speed.

Without any altitude correction, however, the indicator affords a warning of an approach to stall speed, for the same decrease in density that lowers the readings also decreases the amount of lift for a given air speed.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

Nature's Handiwork

This unusual formation was photographed at Lands End, Cornwall.

In Lighter Vein

Too Long to Wait

"What inspired the old-time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?"

"Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about 30 years for a train."—Montreal Star.

Good Shot

Pat watched the professor, staring up at the sky through the long shiny black telescope.

Presently a star fell.

"Sure, the man's a good shot," said Pat.—Exchange.

After Him

Bookkeeper: "I'll have to have a raise, sir. There are three other companies after me."

Boss: "Is that so? What companies?"

Bookkeeper: "Light, phone and water."—Two Bells.

Simple

Governess: Don't you like that poem, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are"?

Little Waldo: No. Why wonder about the elements of a star when a simple spectrum analysis will solve the question?—PBX Magazine.

Daily Quotation

NOT in vain you live, for every passing eye is cheered and refined by the vision. O friend, never strike sail to a fear! Come into port greatly, or sail with God the seas.—EMERSON.

What Do You Call—

The acid in apples comparable to the citric acid in citrus fruits?

It is called malic acid and is present also in apricots, grapes, bananas, cherries, peaches, prunes, watermelon, and many other fruits. Citric acid occurs not only in the citrus fruits such as lemons, oranges, grapefruit, limes, and kumquats, but also in pears, figs, pineapples, raspberries, strawberries, and other fruits.

A sample of cloth?

A strip of cloth cut by a tailor for your inspection is called a swatch.

A letter not sounded in a word?

An aphthong is a silent letter or combination of letters as the p in psalm or the ue in catalogue.

The opposite of zenith?

It is called the nadir, and refers to the point of the celestial sphere directly beneath where one stands.—**Giles Miller.**

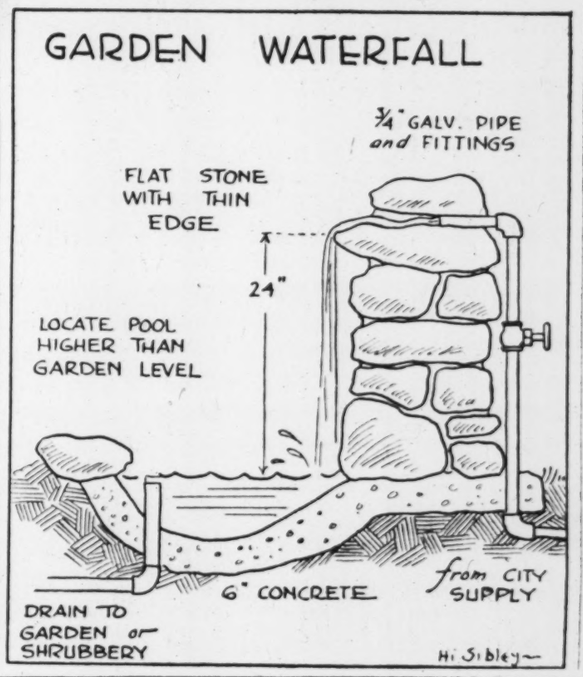
Brevities

Des Moines Register: Trylon and perisphere steel skeletons are to be melted down in the blast furnaces of an armor plate plant. World of Tomorrow to World of Today in one long, backward jump.

Montreal Star: A grandmother is reported employed as a taxicab driver in an American city. They just will not be satisfied with their knitting these days.

Montgomery Advertiser: There may be such things as voting machines and dial telephones, but it still takes energetic vocalization to get Junior up for breakfast.

Make It Yourself



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aid to Greece

(The Film Daily)

Because a patron of RKO Proctor's theater, Newark, has a conscience, the Greek War Relief Fund will get $4 from Manager Eddie Sniderman. Conscience-stricken patron sent the $4 to Sniderman yesterday, explaining that he was sure that on one occasion he got change for a $5 bill when he had only given the cashier $1.

"If you find that you do not have a corresponding shortage in your funds, give the money to the church or some good charity," was the patron's request.

Where Would You Find—

1. The East Indies?
2. Rim Drive?
3. A doughboy?
4. The country of which Ernest Bevin is Minister of Labor?
5. The longest target range in the United States?
6. The Osage River?
7. A fandango?
8. The six states which bound South Dakota?
9. The Stanoval Mountains?
10. The Tiergarten?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Anecdote

Not for Sale

A well-known manufacturer once sent Charles Dickens a note enclosing a check for £1,000, saying that the money was Dickens' if he would write but one line in his current serial commending the manufacturer's product.

"What did you do?" one of the great author's friends asked later.

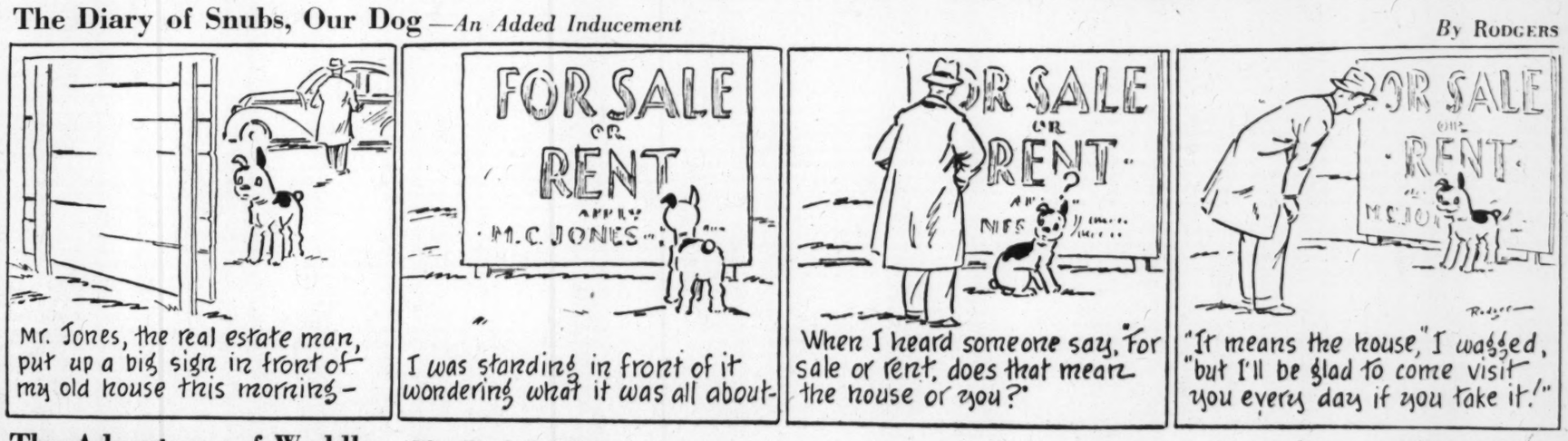
"Do?" exclaimed Dickens. "I put the check back in the letter and sent it down to the messenger, saying that was all the answer I had to send."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Man Again*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Added Inducement*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Final Put-Out*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Negotiate While Working

"We must ask you to notify your entire force to report for work and start operations immediately." This telegram from the Secretary of the Navy and the Director General of the Office of Production Management to the President of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company represents the sharpest official action yet taken to curb industrial disputes which are tying up vital defense production. The American people are likely to say that it comes none too soon.

The public will also doubtless indorse the formula contained in the Knox-Knudsen message: "Negotiations can be continued while all men are at work." Such a formula may not be altogether fair. In this case earlier information indicated that the chief fault lay with the company. The OPM proposed a settlement some time ago and then stated: "The union unconditionally accepted the agreement. The company refused." It was then reported that the Government might threaten to take over the plants. The sudden decision now to put the pressure on the workers instead by demanding an immediate return to work comes therefore as something of a surprise.

The fact that the demand comes from Secretary Knox and Mr. Knudsen without any apparent intervention by the new defense mediation board and in the absence of Sidney Hillman, co-director of the OPM and labor representative, may account for its cool reception by workers. That it comes right after a conference which Colonel Knox and Mr. Knudsen held with company officials and at which union officials seem not to have been present is also unfortunate. That the Knox-Knudsen message is not a demand on the company to reopen under the conditions already accepted by the union—reported to be a plan for impartial arbitration—is indicated by the union declaration that the strike will go on.

The workers believe that their bargaining position is weakened if they return to work before negotiating. Yet the public is in no mood to be tender about the "bargaining position" of either side. It knows that for more than two months 7,800 men have been idle at the Allis-Chalmers plants while submarines and other urgent defense equipment has been held up. It is likely to feel that the work is more important than the interests of either employers or employees.

There is something simple about the formula of working while negotiating, instead of striking while negotiating, which may easily capture enough public support to force wide acceptance. If the Government take the strike weapon from Labor—even by request—it assumes a new obligation to guard workers' rights.

A Gate in the Spite Fence

The United States Senate opened a friendly gate in the spite fence which regional-minded politicians have raised between their country and Argentina when it reversed the action by which it had banned Navy purchases of Argentine canned beef. It is to be hoped, for the sake of improving relations between these two great republics, that House representatives on the Conference Committee will agree to this change in the naval appropriations bill.

Permitting Navy purchases of Argentine canned beef might open the way to ratification of the Sanitary Convention which Secretary of State Hull negotiated in 1935. This pact already has had the approval of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It would permit the importation of fresh beef from those parts of the Argentine Republic not affected by the hoof-and-mouth disease of cattle.

At present, under the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, an absolute embargo is imposed on fresh or frozen meats from any country in any part of which the disease exists or which has been exposed to infection. This legislation is said by United States experts to add nothing to domestic safeguards against infected meats, but is simply a subterfuge designed by Congressmen from cattle-breeding States to shut out what might be competitive products. The Tariff Act does not affect canned meats and the purchasing departments of the armed forces exercise their discretion in this matter, subject to congressional approval.

Secretary Hull has devoted time and effort to tearing down the artificial barrier between northern and southern neighbors and he deserves legislative help. The international situation demands that sectional selfishness be set aside in the interests of hemisphere solidarity.

Feathers for Fliers

When King George VI of England and Queen Elizabeth sailed into the harbor of Quebec on that famous visit to the American continent, in May of 1939, high up on the Heights of Abraham stood a little group of watchers who had stood there since the dawn. They were aborigines of the great lands the white man had become heir to. Motionless in tribal costume and plumed headdress, they were scarcely noticed behind the glittering gold and scarlet of the pageant on the quay.

The red man seldom tells the white man what he is thinking, but whatever his status in the modern world, he has his ear to the ground and makes his own deductions as to what is going on. Courage still rouses his admiration, and there is something deeply moving in the report that the Indian Council Fire and Indian Society of Chicago have sent eagles' feathers to pilots of the RAF who have particularly distinguished themselves in air fighting.

Chief Whirling Thunder, as head of the lodge which sent the feathers to England, has received a message of gratitude from the air staff and His Majesty's Government. Whatever fears white Americans may have expressed concerning totalitarian propaganda among the Indians, this gesture from Illinois at least indicates a sound attitude on the part of one group, aware that the Battle of Britain is:

> Not for triumphs in the battle,
> And renown among the warriors,
> But for profit of the people. . . .

Sun-rise in Berlin

Japan's sun seems to be rising in Berlin. The most significant aspect of the Matsuoka visit to the Nazi capital is the effort of the stage managers there to make that visit appear important. Evidently the Nazis are beginning to look upon Japan as a successor to Italy, whose nuisance value has lately been so greatly reduced by Greek and British initiative.

Japan's promotion would be prompted by world developments during the last few years, in any case. When the Nazis first sought the collaboration of the Fascists, Italy was useful to Germany as a nuisance to Britain. Now what the Nazis need is a partner that can divert the United States.

If Mr. Matsuoka is not careful he will find his visit—which he is making in the hope of finding out what Japan can get out of the Axis—turned into an opportunity for the Nazis to give new directions to Japan as to how best to serve Nazi interests in the Pacific. That, of course, was the role assigned by Berlin to Tokyo when the Triple Axis was formed. Mr. Matsuoka understands these things, of course.

But he also wants to know what there is in it for Japan. This business of acting as a target for the wrath of a great Power, as Italy has done, can be dangerous, as Italy now knows. If Japan's role on the Axis is to annoy the United States, that role can have calamitous economic effects in Japan even if it produces no more open conflict. One understands why Japanese leaders felt someone should go and talk things over in Berlin.

The Nazis can perhaps help personally the Japanese politicians responsible for Japan's position on the Axis by recognizing the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Central Government. This would remove one cause of skepticism about the Axis in Japan. They can also promise to help Japan reach an understanding with Russia. But this promise must be predicated on Germany's being able to influence Moscow to play a game that has just resulted in some setbacks for Russia.

Perhaps Mr. Matsuoka had already learned what he needed to know before he arrived in Berlin. For, on the way he stopped over at Moscow, where the biggest of the Nazi promises would have to be cashed.

Next to finding that he made a mistake in the bank's favor in his check stubs, nothing gives a fellow such a feeling that all's well with the world as discovering that he will not have to buy another load of coal, even if winter lasts until June.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser thinks one reason the Greeks have done so well is that they were never promised Soviet backing. The trouble seems to lie in the reliance placed in any dictator's pledge.

Trustful nations which accept the right hand extended by Aggression should remember the fate of Amasa whom Joab greeted with a brotherly gesture while holding an unseen sword in his left hand.

Our Readers Say—

War Aims—for Permanent Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That there is need of a statement of war aims by the democracies becomes more apparent each day: First, because nearly everyone in the democracies is contributing his share, in a major or less degree, to this fight for freedom. Secondly, because an ideal as regards a peace settlement would constitute a standard round which men would rally, and unify their determination to win.

The ideals spoken of will come, as must be the case in democracy, largely from the thought of the masses. It may not be inexpedient, therefore, at this time to state broadly what many individuals are visualizing. This I believe is as follows:

Religious freedom for all nations.

Self-determination for all nations and choice of flag.

An international police force to remove the threat of war.

That, fear of war having been removed, the economic streams of essentials shall flow freely and naturally between nations without interference by national restrictions or powerful financial interests.

That the highways of the sea and their accessibility must be internationally guaranteed and maintained.

That no nation shall be under subjugation to another and shall be voluntarily bound only by the similarity of ideals and interests.

That international collaboration shall supersede national isolation.

That the machine or organization which will operate these ideals must be a World Federation or some organization based on the lines of the Constitution of the United States.

Such a declaration would not only accelerate a victory, but it would draw all those of the same mind together, and present a plan based on principle, more than able to compete with the totalitarian ideologies and more powerful and more permanent.

Boston — A. HAMER HALL

Relief for the Gallant Greeks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the past year I have been urging the support of Great Britain in every tangible and effective way. I have been helping to raise money for relief needs in Britain and have been pressing for the United States Government to render all possible and immediate assistance by supplying guns, munitions, airplanes, tanks and ships. Our Government has now, I am thankful to say, by the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, taken positive steps to help. The British people have been fighting gallantly to preserve the world from brute force and slavery.

The Greeks are also fighting in the same cause. Supported by the British, they have repelled the invasion of Albania, and now, by the side of a large British force, are defending the Bulgarian border. They have shown magnificent spirit and extraordinary military valor. They need help, a lot of help—money, clothes, food, equipment, and supplies. But in spite of tremendous handicaps, they fight, they fight hard, they fight successfully, and every day that they hold out will benefit Americans.

The office of the Greek Relief Association in Boston is located at 185 Devonshire Street.

Boston — GASPAR G. BACON

Is Voluntary Labor Enough?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Without much ado or hair-splitting scruples, we have drafted men for an army but we are still relying on voluntary labor to produce the vast numbers of planes, munitions and ships for the use of this emergency, including the dire needs of England in her heroic battle. Time-lagging strikes threaten to hamper production of these vast munitions.

Labor, under a democratic form of government, has traditionally been exempt from the conscription that the fighting forces have been subject to; but with the revolutionary change in the military machine of today, where mechanized implements of warfare are supplanting battalions of men armed with single weapons, the relation of labor to the army has become so integral, so vital a part in its function, that the question of discrimination in the treatment of manpower can no longer be sustained if we are to match the downright efficiency of the Nazi juggernaut.

Are we relying too much on pure patriotism to supply what labor alone can furnish?

Sarasota, Fla. — JAMES W. LEE

Data on U. S. Vice-Presidents

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Charles Ulysses Gordon, charter member in 1886 of the Marquette Club in Chicago, is completing for publication a history of the thirty-three Vice-Presidents of the United States after six years of research on the subject. He would accordingly welcome and appreciate first-hand information such as that contained in unpublished diaries and letters.

Mr. Gordon is a former Postmaster of the City of Chicago, and was president of the Southern States Republican League for six years. His address is 39 South LaSalle Street, Room 1127, in Chicago, Ill. — R. A. RENNICK

Chicago

Good Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a subscriber of the Monitor for eleven years and I want to say, "thank you for all the good you have brought into our home."

During the last war I knew nothing of The Christian Science Monitor. How grateful I am that I have found it! The editorials have been a source of inspiration to me. Thank you for the good work you are doing.

Overton, Texas — (MRS.) POLK CHILDRESS

To Defeat Hitlerism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

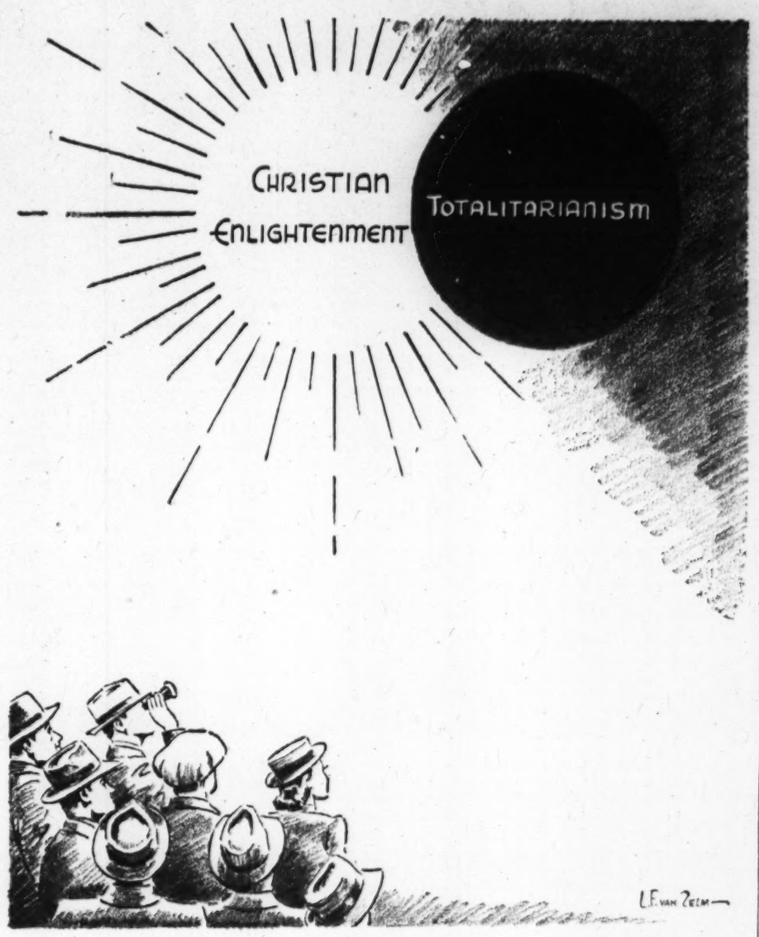
The way to defeat Hitlerism is to stop supplying it with war materials. If we are to help England, why send her supplies through the front door and at the same time ship supplies to Russia and Japan through the back door? What a fine time the war machine is having!

(MRS.) ESTHER B. MECORNEY

Berkeley, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Sunshine Always Returns



Steamboat Race

The newly licensed second engineer, Jesse Dougal, of the Mississippi River packet Jim Lee, operating in the Memphis-Friar's Point trade, swallowed hard as his boat drew abreast of her rival, the Kate Adams. In the late 1890's this meant a race, and the captain had told him bluntly, "Never let another boat pass you."

Now the Jim Lee and the Kate Adams have gone with the lost packet-boat days, and the veteran "Uncle Jesse" Dougal told me this story aboard a Tennessee River towboat below Muscle Shoals. I watched him pull the throttle wide open in answer to the pilot's signal for full speed ahead, then asked:

"Which boat was the faster, the Jim Lee or the Kate Adams?"

Uncle Jesse's blue eyes lighted. "Back in those days if you let a boat pass you, you didn't have a job." His shoulders straightened. "I knew I'd have to lay grate bars on the safety valve levers to beat the Kate, but that wasn't what scared me; I'd done that before. One of the Negro firemen thought he'd seen the boiler inspector come aboard at Memphis. There I was between the shoals and the rapids. I had to do something."

I nodded sympathetically. His first thought had been of losing his license. He knew that the weighting of safety valves was strictly against the law—a law in those days more honored in the breach than the observance. But, if the boiler inspector discovered any such irregularity, that official had the power to revoke the hard-won license.

"They're stricter now and I'm glad of it. No more racing on the rivers." Uncle Jesse shook his head.

"I felt pretty shaky, but I went ahead and ordered the Negro firemen to lay on grate bars. They weighed 180 pounds."

As the hissing steam shut off, he had looked across the muddy waters of the Mississippi at the Kate Adams, black smoke boiling up from her two tall chimneys, passengers lining the guards in tense excitement.

"The Jim Lee was loaded with cotton," explained Uncle Jesse. "But the odds were in our favor. The Kate had a steel hull, and when we ran light she could beat us; the wooden hull of the Jim Lee would bury its head runnin' light."

* * *

The excitement of the race had crept into his blood as he hurried back to the engine-room. Surging pressure had changed the tempo of the leisurely old engines. The long piston rods swished in and out faster, driving the big pitmans connected to the paddlewheels. The valve gear clanked louder, cut off sharper. The noise and flashing motion beat against his brain, putting farther and farther into the background thoughts of the inspector.

"This was Monday, and we always raced the Kate Adams to our first stop at President's Island, twelve miles out of Memphis. The Kate went on to Helena, Arkansas, without stoppin'. I looked out and saw we were pullin' ahead."

He had looked up at the steam gauge and a little chill had gone over him. The long hand pointed far past the 168 pounds at which the boilers' safety valves had been set.

"I'd carried that much before and nothin' had happened, so I wasn't scared about the boilers blowin' up. The main thing was to keep the 'doctor' goin'."

I could see him, hand on the throttle of the feed water pump, called a "doctor" by steamboatmen, for some strange reason. Its tempo, too, had increased from gentle slow to fast, its long walking beam rising, falling, pumping that most vital thing—water—into the boilers. In that moment he had regarded it with the love that engineers have for their machines. He had worked over it and he knew it would not fail.

"The race was as good as won then. I had West Kentucky coal and some o' the best Negro firemen on the river. They could make all the steam you wanted."

His chest had swelled with the thought of the firemen at the furnace doors. Shovels were ringing there on the iron-sheathed floors of the coal bunkers, coming up full as black men twisted to fling their loads far back into the white roaring furnaces. Fire doors were clanging shut, clanging open to receive more coal. And black men were grinning, matching their mighty muscles against sinewy black men aboard the Kate Adams. This was their joy, their very life.

"I went out to try the water. The gauges showed plenty, but I never took chances in a race."

He had reached the gauge try-cocks at the rear of the first boiler and had picked up the stick to press in the valves when something caused him to look around.

There stood the boiler inspector!

* * *

"I was so scared I couldn't try the water," admitted Uncle Jesse, his hand tightening a little on the throttle at the memory of that distracting moment.

"The inspector didn't say a thing. He went on up on the head of the boiler deck and sat down. I knew he'd seen the steam gauge—it read 275 pounds—or the grate bars on the safety valve levers."

The sudden sweat of fear had drenched the body of the young engineer. For a moment he could not move, his thoughts hanging on the fate about to befall him. It would mean leaving the work for which he had prepared so long, starting over again in a trade he would never like. Never again would he know the sense of power of a river steamer's engine room, sniff the richness of steam, the hard smell of hot metal.

"The inspector sat up there for about five minutes, till he saw we couldn't be headed, and then he came down and spoke to me:

"'Be careful, Jesse.'"

The veteran engineer smiled gently. "That's all he ever said." — FOREST CROSSEN

Moon Over Europe

The moon has wings. . . .
Darkness is her henchman;
At his call of readiness
She starts her swiftly mounting flight,
Her brilliance is the signal
That unfolds her roaring pinions. . . .

Cities scream up at her traitor face
And all the life that used to seek her out
Among the lanes of hawthorn in the spring
Now scurries toward the closest shelter
While she sweeps madly out across the night. . . .
The moon has wings!

—Lorraine Babbitt in *The Milwaukee Journal*

The Wide Horizon

Australian War Workers

By Gwen Beaumont

SYDNEY

Recently, an American visited Australia to make a survey of Australian industrial conditions. On asking, "When I return to America, shall I tell them to adopt the Federal Arbitration Court system?" he was told:

"Tell Americans to have an Arbitration Court, but also to reserve the right to strike."

This contradiction in terms expresses the elasticity of the Australian industrial system. It illustrates to the dispassionate onlooker a desire on the part of both capital and labor to meet each other in equal strength. Because of this need for equal strength the trades unions were born and fostered. When, in England, the Industrial Revolution overwhelmed the guild wage system, men went on strike. Then strikes were declared illegal. In 1800 compulsory arbitration was passed in the House of Commons, but it fell into disuse because there was no clause compelling employers to appoint arbitrators. In 1829, trades unions were declared lawful, in that it was not a criminal offense to be a member of one. At this time, Australia took over English laws, and with them, the trades unions systems.

* * *

The Australian Trades Unions operate under two separate controls, the State Parliament and the Federal Parliament. To deal with industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of a State, the Commonwealth Government has appointed a Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Court, and has incorporated and registered bodies of workers and employers. It adopted and adapted the States' Acts, and made the new provision that a registered union may sue a member for his dues. Some trades unions which did not extend beyond their own State borders, have thus been induced to register in the Federal Arbitration Court.

This innovation of suing a man for his union fees, does not deny a man the right to resign from a union. Theoretically a non-member may continue in employment in his trade. But the employer, ready to cooperate with the powerful trades unions in order to promote harmonious working and efficiency in his business, sees to it that trades union members are employed in preference to non-members, all else being equal.

Arbitration in industry is based on the denial of the right to strike. In the past, if workers went on strike, they gave up all rights to enter the Arbitration Court. Enforcement of all industrial legislation had been left to the care of the State, even though the findings were in the Federal Court, and policing of these awards fell to the trades union officials. But since the outbreak of war there has been an awakening as to factory environment and adequate housing. Now, there is a Minister for Labor with a large staff to make investigations and a welfare section working on humanitarian lines.

The Federal Arbitration Court, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, is trying to work out methods of dealing with disputes while men are on strike, so that the workers shall be working again as soon as possible. It is now realized that men with wives and children to feed do not strike in idle and mischievous mood. They go on strike because they believe they have serious grievances.

In certain States, the strike is still unlawful. Some unions have rules that there be secret-ballot voting before striking.

* * *

We are at war. Our workers are making guns and ammunition on which brothers in the firing line are waiting and depending. Yet these vital industries are held up by strikes. Wharf workers have refused to load boats. Engineers have refused to start the boats with life's necessities of food and guns for the thousands of other Australians, now our soldiers in the Middle East. How can they treat their own in this way? Why do they do it? Is it that class prejudice is stronger than patriotism?

In all fairness, it must be admitted that there is an honest desire to remove class feeling. There is some justice in the workers' demands to preserve their own health and energy. They suspect that the War Time Profiteering Law is not being strictly enforced, and that fortunes are being made in defiance of this law. They aim at securing better living conditions for themselves and for the men who some day will be back from the war.

But this does not need to imply conflict; for on all sides humanitarian impulses are stronger and more widely expressed today than ever before.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.